

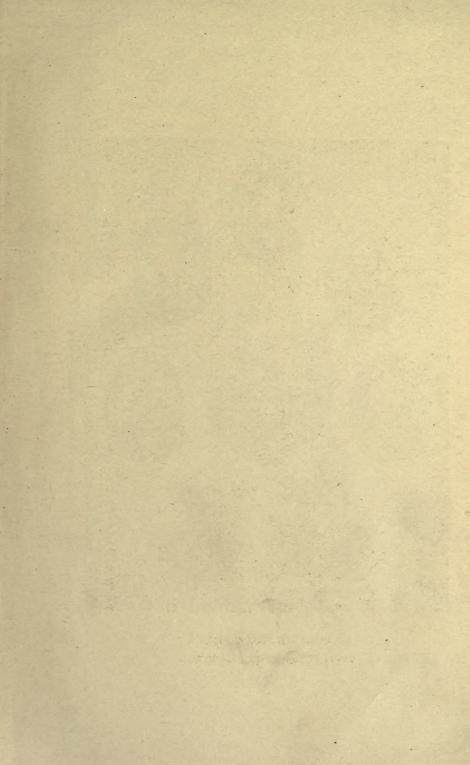
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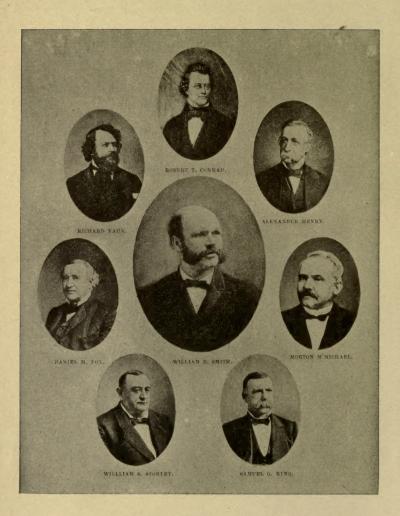
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MAYORS OF PHILADELPHIA, From Consolidation, 1854 to 1887.

THE

PHILADELPHIA POLICE,

PAST AND PRESENT.

BY

HOWARD O. SPROGLE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS AND ETCHINGS.

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PREFACE.

PROBABLY the most important branch of municipal government is the department of police. What the condition of affairs would be in a great city like Philadelphia without this controlling power for good order and protection is simply indescribable. It is a mighty force that few people in the ordinary walks of life ever stop to think of. They take it as a matter of course that they are able to go and come at all hours of the day and night in all parts of this great city without molestation. They do not realize what the consequences would be if this human dyke against the waves of crime and outrage should give way for a day or even an hour.

The most careless and least observing, however, must know that in a community of a million souls there must be the usual proportion of the vicious and criminal. This proportion does not vary greatly in any community, and Philadelphians have no right to claim for themselves a purer social atmosphere than that of other great cities of the world, unless it be true that the laws are more rigidly enforced here than elsewhere. If this be true—and statistics bear out the proposition—then the credit belongs to the blue-coated conservators of the peace, and the heads that direct their operations. A city free from crime is a consummation of which poets sing and police officials dream, but it will only be a

reality when the millennium arrives or Utopia is annexed. The ambition of every honest police official is to keep the district confided to his care as free from crime as possible, and the officer who never loses sight of his ambition is seldom brought "to the front." The watchwords of every faithful officer are "vigilance," "courage" and "perseverance," and the greatest of these is "vigilance."

There is a glamour of mysterious interest investing the men who watch while other men sleep, who keep the social wolves at bay or track them to their lair, who take all the risks of a soldier and receive none of the popular glory when they fall in the performance of their duty, as do the men who carry arms in the field. Few people outside of those directly interested with the administration of justice and of municipal affairs know anything of the operation of this department, or of the duties and characteristics of the men constituting the force. Every citizen, and certainly every official connected with the administration of the laws of the city, must feel an interest in the institution and development of the system that protects his person and property. It is the object of this work to trace the development of the present perfect system from its most primitive beginnings and to record the personnel of a police force that, unlike any other in the United States, is native to the city which it watches and guards.* H. O. S.

PHILADELPHIA,

February, 1887.

^{*}Of the one thousand six hundred and sixty officers and patrolmen, five-sixths were born in this city, and seven-eighths in the United States.

INTRODUCTION.

In so large a body of men as that constituting the police force of Philadelphia, changes necessarily frequently occur. The following pages give the roster of the force as it stood on a given date, the 15th of February, 1887. It can be said that in the following pages justice has not been done either officers or patrolmen; space would not permit it. Even the bare mention of each patrolman has expanded the book to almost unwieldy proportions. There are many on the force who have held their positions for years, some upwards of thirty, concerning any one of whom a readable story could be written. But these with the others had to be dismissed, each with a few lines. Of the officers commanding, a short sketch has been given, chronicling the most noteworthy services they have rendered in their capacity of conservators of the public peace.

The historical material for this work was obtained chiefly from the official records of the police department in the mayor's office, though much information was had from other sources. For the early history the writer has drawn on the "Historical Notes of the Early Government and Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Pennsylvania," Mr. Thompson Westcott's valuable "History of Philadelphia," and other historical works, old guide books, directories, and papers which were kindly placed at his disposal

by the Mercantile Library through its librarian, Mr. John Edwards. The various ordinances of councils and acts of assembly relating to the subject have also been consulted and used. To Mr. Thompson Westcott, personally, the writer wishes to express his acknowledgments for courtesies extended. To ex-mayors Vaux, Stokley and King; ex-chiefs of police General Mulholland and Colonel Givin; to Mr. Joseph Wood, ex-chief of detectives; to Mayor Smith and to General James Stewart, Jr., chief of police, the writer is under obligations for much information, and the means to verify the correctness of the work, and to every officer, patrolman and substitute of the department, he is indebted for material aid and assistance.

Mr. Edwin S. Stuart kindly allowed the use of many of the original illustrations of old-time jails, buildings, and other historical places, taken from "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia."

Messrs. Gilbert & Bacon, photographers, kindly furnished the negatives for a number of portraits, as did also "Kuebler" and D. Lothrop. The etchings, including both scenes and portraits, are the work of the Crosscup & West Engraving Company.

HOWARD O. SPROGLE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1887.

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JAMES FERGUSON, LIEUTENANT OF THE EIGHTEENTH	
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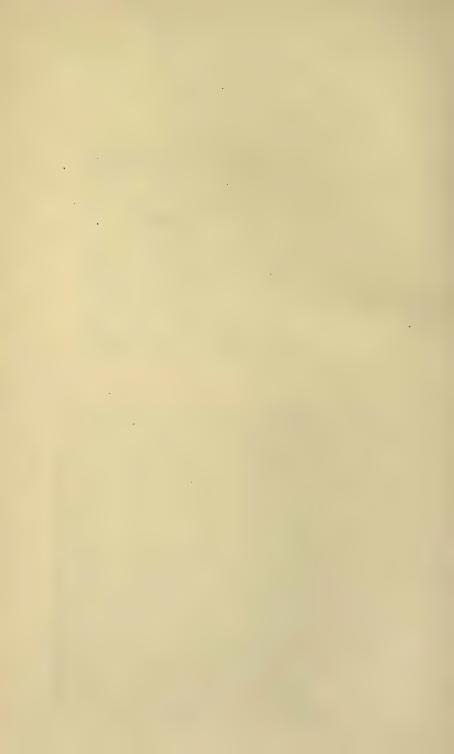












THE

PHILADELPHIA POLICE,

PAST AND PRESENT.

HISTORY OF THE SYSTEM FROM THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY TO THE PRESENT DAY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY POLICE REGULATIONS.

(1609-1700.)

DISCOVERY OF THE DELAWARE RIVER AND SETTLEMENT BY THE DUTCH.—CHARTER OF THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY (1621).—ARRIVAL OF THE SWEDES (1638).—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED AT TIN-ICUM (1643).—THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE SWEDES ALONG THE DELAWARE FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE DUTCH (1655).—THE "SCHOUT FISCAL."—CON-QUEST BY THE ENGLISH (1664).—THE GRANT TO THE DUKE OF YORK .-- CONSTABLES APPOINTED TO KEEP THE KING'S PEACE (1671).—DUTIES OF THE CON-STABLES.—THEIR FEES AND EMOLUMENTS OF OFFICE. -- THE OFFICE OF SCHOUT CONVERTED INTO A SHRIEV-ALTY (1672).—THE GRANT OF PENNSYLVANIA TO WIL-LIAM PENN (1681).—THE LAWS ESTABLISHED FOR THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT .- ARRIVAL OF PENN AT PHILADELPHIA (1682).—CONDITION OF THE CITY.— APPOINTMENT OF SHERIFFS AND OTHER PEACE OFFI-CERS.—THE GOVERNOR AND PROVINCIAL COUNCIL AS A COURT.-TRIAL OF PICKERING AND HIS COM-

PANIONS FOR FORGERY.—DEPARTURE OF PENN FOR ENGLAND (1684).—FIRST WATCH ESTABLISHED. (1684).—CAGE BUILT FOR CONFINEMENT OF EVIL-DOERS.—A "HIRED" PRISON USED (1685).—FIRST PUBLIC PRISON BUILT.—LAX PRISON DISCIPLINE.—ODD PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.—PIRATES IN PHILADELPHIA (1699).—FIRST NIGHTLY WATCH ESTABLISHED (1700).

WHEN at the Autumn review the wide platoons of stout blue-coats swing saluting past the heads of the department, the oldest inhabitant grows garrulous in print and talk and we hear stories of the old watchmen or "Charleys," whom the young swells played pranks upon at night, and around whose beats the early, vigilant mayors used to prowl. This seems ancient history, and yet the "Charley" period was almost the last stage in the evolution of the Philadelphia policeman. To get back to the primordial atomic globule of the force, one must go away back, back of the Consolidation, back of the old "District" days, back of colonial times, back even of William Penn to Henry Hudson, the Englishman in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, who, while cruising in North American waters in search of a north-west passage to India, discovered and entered Delaware Bay. Finding shoals near the entrance he left it, and sailing northward discovered New York Bay and the river which bears his name. The name "Delaware" was given it by the English in Virginia, from the fact that in the year following, 1610, Lord De La War touched at the bay; and the Virginians, knowing nothing of Hudson's visit, supposed Lord De La War to have been the discoverer, and gave it his name.

From this visit of Hudson, the Dutch claimed title to the country on both these rivers, and the West India Company was formed in 1621, for the purpose of extending discoveries and reaping the commercial advantages of this newly-found region, which they named the New Netherlands.

The first settlement upon the shores of the Delaware was made in the year 1623-1624 by the Dutch West India Company, whose powers in certain particulars were co-extensive with those of the Government creating it. In their charter they were empowered: "To protect their commerce and dependencies; to erect forts and fortifications; to administer justice and preserve order; maintain police, and exercise the government generally of their trans-marine affairs.

The Director-General and his Council were invested with all powers judicial, legislative and executive.

Under their charter the Dutch West India Company took general possession of the country of New Netherlands, and in 1624 built "Fort Nassau" on the "Zuydt" or South River, as the Delaware was, by them called. This fort, built near the present site of Gloucester, New Jersey, was simply a post for trading with the Indians, and incidentally, one may infer, for the catching of shad.

In the year 1638 the Swedish West India Company sent out its first colony to the South (Delaware) River, under the patronage of Queen Christina. They passed up the river to Minquas

Creek,—the Christiana as now called,—where Wilmington, Delaware, stands. Their settlement called forth protests from the Dutch, which were, however, disregarded. In 1643 the seat of government was located on the island of Teneko, now Tinicum, by the governor, Printz, where law and justice were first regularly administered within the present limit of Pennsylvania.

In the document appointing Printz governor, and the "Instructions" given him, he is ordered to defend the inhabitants of New Sweden against:

"all violence and foreign attachment," and "to preserve, above all, that Country in safe and faithful hands." Also, he must preserve amity, good neighborhood, and correspondence with foreigners, with those who depend upon his government, and the natives of the Country; to render justice without distinction, so that there shall be injury to no one, and if any person behaves himself grossly, he must punish him "in a convenient manner." He was also commanded "to decide all controversies according to the laws, customs and usages of Sweden, and in all other things he will adopt and follow all the laudable manners, customs and usages of the Kingdom of Sweden," and "to bring to obedience and order, by necessary and convenient means, the mutinous and refractory persons who will not live in peace; and he may punish great offenders, if he finds any, not only by imprisonment and other proportionate punishment, but even with death, according to the crime, if he can seize the criminal; but not otherwise than according to the ordinances and legal forms, and after having sufficiently considered and examined the affairs with the most noted persons, such as the most prudent assessors of justice that he can find and consult in the country.

In 1655 all the forts and settlements of the Swedes along the Delaware fell into the hands of the Dutch, and John Paul Jacquet was made Vice-Director and Chief Magistrate.

In his letter of appointment he was commanded "to give orders and have them observed in all matters concerning trade, policy, justice and military, and to administer law and justice to the citizens as well as soldiers." Andries Hudde was appointed "Secretary and Surveyor," and his duties were in general those of a "Schout" or "Schout Fiscal," which were large and various. The Schout, among other things, was charged with enforcing and maintaining the placards, laws, ordinances, resolutions and military regulations of their High Mightinesses, the States General; and protecting the rights, domains, and jurisdiction of the Company, and executing their orders, as well in as out of court, without favor or respect to individuals; he was bound to superintend all prosecutions and suits, but could not undertake any action on behalf of the Company except by order of council; nor arraign or arrest any person on a criminal charge, except on information previously received or unless he caught him in flagrante delicto.

In taking information he was bound to note, as well those points which were made for the prisoner, as those which supported the charge against him; and after trial, he was to see to the proper and faithful execution of the sentence pronounced by the judges, who, in indictments carrying with them loss of life and property, were not to be less than five in number. He was, moreover, specially obliged to attend to the Commissaries arriving from the Company's out-posts, and to vessels arriving from or leaving for Holland, to inspect their papers and superintend the loading and discharging of their cargoes, so

that smuggling might be prevented; and all goods introduced, except in accordance with the Company's regulations, were at once to be confiscated. He was to transmit to the Directors, in Holland, copies of all informations taken by him, as well as all sentences pronounced by the Court, and no person was to be kept long in prison, at the expense of the Company, without special cause, but all were to be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible.

The Vice-Director was specially charged "to strictly observe and have observed the published ordinances against the sale of strong drink to the Indians; the robbing of gardens and plantations; running about in the country, and drinking on or pro-

faning the Sabbath day."

Jacob Alrichs succeeded Jacquet as Vice-Director, or Commissary General, who was in turn succeeded by Alexander D'Hinnoyossa. Under his administration G. Van Sweringen was Secretary and Schout, John Crato, Councilor, and "in extraordinary cases they associate to themselves Mr. Williams, the Surgeon, and Hans Block, Constable." This last worthy may be called the first Philadelphia policeman, since he is the first person named in local history by a quasi-modern police title.

D'Hinnoyossa's administration was of short duration, extending from December 28, 1663, to October 1, 1664, when it was brought to an abrupt termination by the conquest of the Colony by the English under Sir Robert Carre, which proved to be a final quietus to Dutch authority on the Delaware, except for a short period in 1672.

In the year 1664, King Charles II. granted to his

brother, the Duke of York, the territory in and about the New Netherlands, for the consideration, named in the charter, of the payment in each year of forty beaver skins within ninety days after demand. To the Duke, his deputies, agents, commissioners and assigns, were given full and absolute power and authority:

"to correct, punish, pardon, govern and rule the inhabitants of the territory granted, according to such laws, orders, ordinances, directions and instruments as by our said Dearest Brother or his Assigns shall be established and in defect thereof, in cases of necessity, according to the good discretions of his Deputies, Commissioners, Officers or Assigns, respectively, as well in all causes and matters capital and criminal, as civil, both marine and others; so always as the said Statutes, Ordinances and Proceedings be not contrary to, but as near as conveniently may be agreeable to the Laws, Statutes and Government of this our Realm of England."

The Duke, on the 2d of April, 1664, issued a commission to Colonel Richard Nicolls to be Deputy-Governor over the territory in America. With him were associated, by the King's appointment, Sir Robert Carre, Knt., George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick, Esquires, as Commissioners, to visit, in turn, all His Majesty's American Colonies, and there to hear and determine all complaints and appeals, in military, criminal and civil affairs, and so to proceed in all matters that the peace and security of the country might be settled according to the instructions given them.

New Amsterdam capitulated to Colonel Richard Nicolls on the 8th of September, and thereupon became New York, and Fort Amsterdam was henceforth called Fort James. The surrender of New

Amsterdam was followed by the almost immediate reduction of the colonies on the Delaware, and Sir Robert Carre assumed command of affairs, with the seat of government at New Amstel, or New Castle, as it is now called.

As soon as the whole country was brought under subjection to the English, Colonel Nicolls assumed control of the government as Deputy, and governed the province for nearly three years "with justice and good sense," as it is written of him. In the mean time, Sir Robert Carre remained in charge of the government on the Delaware.

Among the ordinances promulgated on June 14, 1671, was the following: "That constables be appointed to keep the King's peace, who shall have staves with the King's arms upon them as practised in the rest of His Royal Highness's dominions." In 1672 the office of Schout was converted into a Shrievalty.

The duties of this officer then were about the same as those of the present day, and, among other things, he was, "by himself or deputies, to execute all the magistrate's judgments, and not discharge any one, except by advice of the Court; he shall also take good care that the places under his charge shall be cleansed of all mobs, gamblers, houses of ill-fame and such like impurities." His remuneration was one-half of all civil fines accruing during his term of office, and one-third of what belonged to the several villages from the criminal cases.

On September 25, 1676, the Duke of York's laws were formally promulgated. Under them the constables were charged with the maintenance of the

peace, and good order in their several towns, and their duties were similar to those of our present police, together with many others which do not fall to the lot of our modern officers. For example, it was laid down that "the constable shall whip or punish any one to be punished by Order of Authority when there is not any other officer appointed to do it, in their own Towns, unless they can get another person to do it." It was also provided that any and every person tendered to any constable of the Government, by any other constable or other officer belonging to any jurisciction within the Government, or as warrant from any justice, should be presently received, and conveyed forthwith from constable to constable till he be brought to the place to which he was sent, or before some Justice of the Peace, who should dispose of him as the justice of the cause should require. The law goes on to state that:

"All Hue and Cryes shall be duly received and diligently pursued to full effect, and where no Justice of the Peace is near, every constable shall have full power to make, Sign and put forth pursuits, or Hue and Cryes, after Murtherers, Man Slavers, Theves, Robbers, Burglurers, and other Capitall Offenders, as also to Apprehend, without warrant, such as are overtaken with Drink, Swearing, Sabbath breaking, Vagrant persons, or night walkers, provided they be taken in the manner, either by the Sight of the Constable, or by present information from others, As also to make search for all Such Persons, either on the Sabbath Day or other, when there shall be Occasion, in all Houses Licensed to sell either Beer or Wine, or any other Suspected or Disordered places, and those to Apprehend and Keep in Safe Custody, till opportunity Serves to bring them before the Next Justice of the Peace for further Examination, Provided that when any Constable is Employed by any Justice for apprehending of any person he shall not do it without a warrant in writing."

If any persons refused to assist any constable in the execution of his office, they were liable to pay a fine of ten shillings, to the use of the town, to which the constable belonged; and if it appeared by good testimony that any should wilfully or contemptuously refuse, or neglect, to assist any constable he should pay forty shillings. That no one might plead ignorance for such neglect or refusal, every constable was required to have a staff of about six feet long, with the arms of the King on it as a badge of his office—a mixture of emblem and implement which survives to-day in the title of tip-staff, borne by certain officers of the Common Pleas. The constable and two overseers were permitted to take bail for any person arrested within their precincts, if not committed by special warrant.

The constables, similarly to the magistrate's constables of to-day, were chosen in all towns upon the first day of April, yearly, by a plurality of the votes of the freeholders, but in an emergency, such as when their number was deemed insufficient to properly care for the public peace, the court could appoint, as is seen from the records of the Upland Court, where the following order was made on October 13, 1680:

"Whereas the Court finds itt necessary for the due preserving of ye peace of Or. Souerayne Lord ye King, & ye hinderance of all attempts against ye same, that one other Constable more bee made and authorized to officiate between the Schuyl Kill and Nieshambenies Kill (Neshaminy). It was therefore this day ordered & resolved, and Mr. Erik Cock was nominated & sworne as Constable for one yeare or till another bee put in his place."

It will be seen from this that when the Quakers

came they found by no means a virgin soil on which to plant the doctrines of Fox.

Notwithstanding the many and onerous duties of a constable in the olden time, the perquisites of his office were not great. For collecting the assessments, amercements and fines, and paying them in to the high constable, he received one shilling in the pound; for attachments, or apprizements of goods, he had two pence per pound, and for assisting upon common action—the plaintiff to pay his fee —he was allowed 1s. 6d. But the law provided that: "No fees are to be paid for executing of speciall warrants or apprehending Criminal or Capitall offenders, but are to be done Ex offiso," In case the emoluments of the office were not sufficiently tempting to make a newly elected constable desirous of performing his duties, he was incontinently fined for his dereliction, the law providing: "That whosoever (being duly elected) shall refuse to serve in the office of a Constable, hee shall forfeite for his refusall the summe of five pounds towards defraying of Towne Charges."

At Westminster, on January 5, 1681, the charter now in the capitol at Harrisburg was issued, constituting William Penn absolute proprietor of all that tract of land contained within the present limits of Pennsylvania, and investing him with the power of government therein: making him substantially independent of the royal authority. The grant covered:

[&]quot;the tract bounded on the east by the Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northward of New Castle town unto the three-and-fortieth degree of north latitude, if the said river doth

extend so far northward: if not, then by the said river as far as it does extend" (which shows how little was then known of the topography of our country), "and from the head of the river, the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line drawn from the head of the river, unto the said forty-third degree."

It was to extend westward five degrees in longitude from the eastern bounds. It gave him all



WILLIAM PENN. (From Watson's "Annals of Philade!phia.")

property in the lands and waters, the woods and mines, and all fish; authority to make laws for the raising of money, with the consent of the greater part of the freemen or their delegates; power to appoint officers, pardon crimes, constitute courts, and nominate judges to maintain the laws of England and the Province; authority to lay out towns, cities and counties; to make fairs and markets, sea-ports and

harbors; to impose custom duties; to punish savages, pirates and robbers; to raise militia and make war against enemies by sea or robbers by land; to put his prisoners to death or to save them, according to the laws of war; to dispose of lands, erect manors, with power to hold courts-baron and hold view of frankpledge. The king agreed not to levy taxes, without consent of the proprietary, or chief governor, or of act of Parliament in England; and that whenever twenty inhabitants should signify their desire, the bishop of London might send them a preacher or preachers. For all this, Penn was to send two beaver skins annually to the castle at Windsor in token of fealty.

"I took charge," said Penn, "of the Province for the Lord's sake; to raise a people who shall be a praise in the earth for conduct, as well as for civil and religious liberty; to afford an asylum to the good and oppressed of every nation; to frame a government which may be an example; and to show men as free and happy as they can be. I have also kind views towards the Indians."

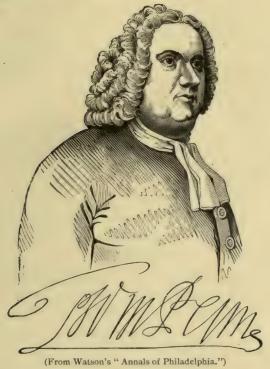
On the 10th of April, 1681, Penn issued a commission to William Markham, his cousin, as deputy governor, to whom he gave instructions on his arrival to call a council of nine, he to preside; to send his letter to the inhabitants and take their acknowledgment of his authority; to settle boundaries; to survey, sell or rent lands; to erect courts and appoint officers; to call to his aid any of the inhabitants; to suppress tumults, make ordinances, or anything else needed, except making laws. Markham

arrived at New York on the 21st day of June, and, shortly after his arrival, came to Philadelphia.

In the mean while, laws were prepared in England, which were afterward presented to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania at its first meeting and substantially adopted. Elections were to be free. A bribe forfeited the vote and the right of office of the one who offered it. Contributions could only be raised by public tax according to laws made. Courts were to be open, and free to every one to plead his own cause. Process was to be regulated by complaint in court fourteen days before trial, with summons ten days before. Pleadings to be short and in English; trials by juries of twelve men; indictments by the finding of a grand jury of twenty-four. Moderate legal fees were provided for.

There were established a prison and workhouse in each county; bail for offences less than capital, and double damages for wrong imprisonment. Lands and goods were liable to pay debts, except when there was legal issue, and then all the goods and one-third of the land only. Wills in writing, with two witnesses, were valid. Briberies and extortions were to be punished; marriages encouraged, parents or guardians being first consulted. Defacers or corrupters of charters, deeds or other securities were to be punished. Births, marriages, burials, wills and letters of administration were to be registered. The lands and goods of felons were subject to make double satisfaction to the party wronged, and in case of the want of lands and goods the felons were to be bondmen, to work in prison or workhouse, or otherwise, until the wronged party was satisfied.

Estates of traitors and murderers were to go onethird to next of kin of the sufferer, and the remainder to next of kin of the criminal. Witnesses were to be protected, and allowed to testify upon their solemn promise to speak the truth. In case of perjury, the false witness was to suffer the same



penalty or punishment that would have been undergone by the person against whom the false testimony was given. Besides the ordinary crimes, the following were to be punished: "Lying, drinking of healths, prizes, stage-plays, cards, dice, May games, masks, revels, bull-baitings, cock-fightings and the like, which excite the people to rudeness, cruelty, looseness and irreligion."

These laws were hung up in the Provincial Council chamber, the General Assembly and Courts of Justice, and read once a year.

Penn appointed, on April 18, 1682, Thomas Holme as surveyor-general, which was a very important office, and John Claypole as assistant. They



LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN AT CHESTER. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia,")

sailed for the new province on the 23d of the same month.

Penn arrived at New Castle October 27, 1682. Two days later he proceeded up the river, stopping at Upland, when its name was changed to Chester; and in a few days he sailed up to the new city, and landed from a boat at the mouth of Dock Creek, where George Guest had built a house, which was long afterward known as the Blue Anchor Tavern.

The name of "Philadelphia," importing in its origi-

nal Greek brotherly love, was bestowed by Penn soon after his landing. In the records of the Society of Friends is found the following brief and commonplace record of the dawn of colonial history: "At a monthly meeting the 8th of 9th month, 1682. At this time Governor William Penn and a multitude of Friends arrived here and erected a city, called Philadelphia, about half a mile from Shakamaxon, where meetings, etc., were established." Penn once referred to his city in the following terms: "And thou, Philadelphia,—the virgin settlement, named before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service, and what travail has there been to bring thee forth, and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee; I long to be with you."

When Penn arrived, not over twenty houses and a few wigwams were to be found within the entire limits of what is now Philadelphia County, and there were probably not more than 3500 white people in the province and territory on the eastern bank of the Delaware, from Trenton to Salem. Of the one or two hundred persons at Philadelphia, but few had the means of erecting houses, so that the majority spent the winter in caves dug under the high bluff on the river front, between Valley (now Vine) and Pool (Walnut) streets. The young city thrived wonderfully, and in the course of a year from Penn's landing it was estimated it contained over eighty dwelling houses and over 500 inhabitants. In 1700 there were 700 houses and 4500 inhabitants.

Among Penn's first acts after his arrival was the appointment of sheriffs, and officers subordinate to them in each county, and to issue writs for the elec-

tion of members of the Provincial Council. The Council met in Philadelphia March 10, 1683. The Assembly consisted of nine delegates from each of the six counties, who met two days later. John Tost was the first sheriff of Philadelphia County.

The Proprietary and Provincial Council exercised supreme authority for the correction of errors over the Civil Courts, and compelled them to keep within their jurisdiction. Thus, the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia was fined forty pounds for having tried and given judgment in a land case arising upon a title for ground in Bucks County. The Council also took a hand occasionally in exercising judicial functions. Charles Pickering, a lawyer, and two other men, were accused of counterfeiting Spanish pieces, for which they were brought before the Governor and Council, and after a long trial were found guilty. From the sentences imposed, however, the crime could not have been rated as a very grave offence. The sentence of Pickering, pronounced by the Governor, was as follows:

"The Court hath sentenced thee for this high misdemeanor whereof thou hast been found guilty by the Country, that thou make full satisfaction in good and current pay to Every Person that shall within ye space of one month bring in any of this false, Base, and Counterfeit Coyne, (which will to-morrow by Proclamation be called in), according to their respective proportions, and that the money brought in shall be melted into gross before returned to thee; and that thou shalt pay a fine of forty pounds into this Court, toward ye Building of a Court house in this Towne and stand committed till payd, and afterwards find security for thy good abearance."

Samuel Buckley, who was found guilty of complicity with Pickering, fared even more easily. His sentence was, "The Court considering thee to have been more ingenious (candid) than he that went before thee, hath thought fitt to fine thee, and doe fine thee, tenn pounds, towards a public Courthouse here, and to finde security for thy good abearance."

To the third and last culprit the Court, in language which showed that it fully appreciated its own magnanimity, said: "The Court having also considered thy Ingenuity, (i.e., ingenuousness) in confessing the truth of matters, and that thou art a servant, hath only sentenced thee to sitt an hour in the stocks tomorrow morning." Small aid or comfort would the Secret Service men of to-day find in such sentences as these.

The Council was very jealous of its dignity, and took prompt and decided measures in any matter that seemed to show want of proper respect for it. Anthony Weston, an unlucky wight, seems to have offered a paper to the Council, which was deemed disrespectful. The minutes of the Council state that "the proposal of Anto. Weston with ye rest of ye Persons' names thereunto subscribed, was read: and the Governor proposes which way to punish him, and they thought the best way was to have him Whypt."

Weston was heard in his own behalf to purge himself of the contempt, but "the Governor and Provincial Council thought that, for the great presumption and Contempt of this Government and authority, that Anto. Weston be Whypt at ye market place on market days three times, each time to have tenn lashes, at 12 of the clock at noone, this being ye first day."

After spending nearly ten years in establishing the government and laying out the city, Penn felt desirous of returning to England. His visit was intended to be of short duration, but the course of events did not run smoothly for him in England, and his return to this country was delayed for seventeen years.

The first notice of the necessity of establishing a watch occurs in the year 1684, when by order of



LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN AT BLUE ANCHOR INN. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

the Council it was recommended "to ye Justices of this towne, to take care of the same." There may be no connection between the two, but it is a coincidence that about the same time a letter was received from Penn directed to the magistrates of Philadelphia, stating that "there is a cry come over unto these parts against the number of drinking houses and looseness that is committed in the caves. I am prest in my spirit," says the good Proprietary,

"being very apt to believe too many disorders in that respect, stricktly to require that speedy and effectual care be taken, to reduce ye number of ordinaries, or drinking houses, and yt without respect to persons, such are continued that are most tender of God's glory and ye reputation of ye Government, and that all others presuming to sell be punished according to law." It may be presumed that this appeal brought good results, as it is related that, after nine at night, the *officers* go the Rounds, and no person, without very good cause, was suffered to be at any "publick house that is not a lodger."

The Council at this time tried the experiment of uniting the duties of prosecuting attorney with those of sheriff; and Samuel Hersent, the sheriff of Philadelphia, was empowered to prosecute all offenders against the penal laws of the province. It did not take long, however, to discover that the plan was not practicable, and it was afterwards considered that this mingling of the duties of sheriff and prosecuting attorney, "in the same court in which he was sheriff," was not in accord with the fitness of things; and the authority was withdrawn.

As early as 1683 a place for the confinement of evil-doers was found necessary, and William Clayton was ordered "to build a Cage against next Councill day 7 foot high, 7 foot long and 5 foot broad." This small building was soon found to be insufficient, and Lacy Cock undertook to build a log house for jail purposes, on the west side of Second Street, north of High Street, which is the Market Street of to-day, for which he was to have £60. When it was finished, however, it was not thought suitable, and a

house belonging to Patrick Robinson was hired instead. In 1685 the sheriff declared in Court that this building was sufficient, and that, with fetters and chains, and the attendance of himself and his deputies, he would not blame the County for any escapes, for want of a sufficient jail. On the strength of this statement it was resolved that the rent to Patrick Robinson should then begin.



THE SWEDES' CHURCH AND HOUSE OF SVEN SENER. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

The location of this house, used for a prison, is not exactly known, but it is supposed to have been either on the west side of Front Street, or on the east side of Second, below Walnut, or on the west side of Second Street, below Chestnut.

In 1685 the need of a public prison was brought before the Quarter Sessions, and estimates were made of the cost of building a house twenty feet long, and fourteen broad, two stories high, of "brick, sand and stone," and the whole not to cost more than £140. This structure was not erected at that time, as in the next year the grand jury presented the want of a public prison, the hired prison being then in use. It was between the years 1686 and 1700 that the first public prison was built, in the middle of Market Street, east of Second. The wide area of Market Street, from the prison to Front



TREATY TREE.
(From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

Street, was then a grassy common, on which the town butcher kept his sheep at pasture, previously to their being slaughtered, and exposed for sale on a movable stand, which was placed there on market days.

An incident is related, to show the simplicity of the obliging jailers in those early days. William Bradford, the printer, and John Macomb were implicated in the quarrels of George Keith with the Friends, in 1692, and were sent to prison for refusing to give security. The jailer, Patrick Robinson, after some time granted them "the favor to go home," and as they were still prisoners, when they wished to petition for their trial at the next sessions, they went to the prison to write and sign it there; but it happened that the jailer was gone abroad and had the key with him. So, as they could not get in, they



HIGH STREET PRISON AND MARKET SHAMBLES. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

signed that paper in the entry or porch. In the latter years of the seventeenth century, the good people of Philadelphia seem to have amassed quite a list of local grievances, and a petition was prepared to the Governor and Provincial Council, who were then sitting, which bore the signatures of the most prominent and influential citizens. Among other things it contained:

"Wee also Considering that theyr is now many ordinaries and tipling houses in this town of Philidelfia kept by several as are not well qualified for such undertakings, tending to debauchery and Corrupting of youth, wee request you that only sober, honest, conscientious persons bee suffered to keep such houses, and that all occasions tending to corrupt youth or others may be taken away, according to the article of our charter from our Proprietor. Also wee request that sum place may bee provided (as stocks or cage) to put drunkards, or other violators of the good lawes of England and of this province, in, being taken up by the watch and Constables, to avoid being Carried to prison for such Misdemeanors of such moment, that unnecessary fees may be avoided."

At this time there had been established a watch, but its duties were confined to the daytime only, as it was not until several years afterwards that any provision was made for a nightly watch. They also asked, "That theyr may bee a check to horse racing, which begets swearing, blaspheming God's holy name, drawing youth to vanity, making such noises and public shouting and uncivil riding in the streets."

Not long before the deplorable state of affairs complained of in this petition, a grand jury in one of its presentments called the attention of the Court to "ye Great rudeness and wildness of ye youth and Children in ye town of Philadelfia. That they dayly appeare up and down ye streets, gaming and playing for money," etc. The same year a grand jury deprecated the custom common at that time, of firing guns in salute of ships arriving in the river. On one occasion a vessel arrived on Sunday, and the nuisance of firing seems to have particularly affected the Swedes, the majority of the names signed to the presentment of the grand jury being Swedish.

The records of this time are full of references to pirates and their nefarious trade, and Pennsylvania was reported to have become "ye greatest Refuge and shelter for Pirates and Rogues in America." As showing the lax nature of prison discipline of those times the following is apropos. In 1699 Isaac Norris, writing from Philadelphia to Jonathan Dickinson. said: "We have four men in prison, taken up as Pirates, supposed to be Kidd's men. Shelley of York has brought to these parts scores of them, and there is a sharp looking out to take them. We have various reports of their riches and money hid between this and the capes." The same year two of these men were reported to be wandering at large about the streets of Philadelphia. The Governor of the jail was sent for by the Council, and questioned about the matter. The Governor was aggrieved when he learned the nature of the complaint against him, and indignantly responded: "They never go out without my leave and a keeper!" he said, "which I think may be allowed in hot weather."

In 1700, the prison which these 'pirates' had most likely occupied when not out for exercise "with leave," appears to have been considered a nuisance, and on the 10th of July we find the following minute in relation to it:

The inconvenience of the gaoles standing where it now does, and the removal thereof to the place purchased for ye same in Third street, being moved to the Gov'r and Council. After some debate yrupon, the Gov'r and Council appointed Edward Shippen and William Clark to go to ye inhabitants adjacent to ye prison, and to see what they and others will advance beforehand (to be deducted out of the next County tax to be laid for building a Court-house) towards removing ye said gaol and brick wall.

From which it appears that our ancestors were inclined to be forehanded in their management of public affairs; if a public nuisance was to be removed, it was well to see what those who were immediately affected by it, were willing to do towards its abatement.

As we have seen, the city, up to the year 1700, was unguarded in the night time. On July 1 of that year the first order was made by the Council establishing a nightly watch, as shown in the following minute of the record:

It was unanimouslie agreed and assented to by ye Gov'r and Council that ————— be appointed, and is hereby authorized and empowered to go round ye town with a small bell in ye night time, to give notice of ye time of the night and the weather, and if anie disorders or danger happen by fire or otherwise in the night time to acquaint the constables thereof.

How such a watchman, with his clanging little bell to disturb our slumbers and impart the information of the time of night and state of the weather, would be received in our time, may easily be imagined. His bell, no doubt, also served as a timely warning to any marauders on evil designs intent. But from such a primitive beginning has developed our perfect system of "ward and watch in the night time," of the city of the present day.

CHAPTER II.

WATCHMEN IN THE OLDEN TIME.

(1700-1797.)

REPORTS OF THE LOW STATE OF MORALS IN PHILADELPHIA CALL FORTH A LETTER FROM PENN.-THE COUN-CIL'S REPLY OF CONFESSION AND AVOIDANCE.—PENN'S SECOND VISIT.—A GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT ON THE MORALS OF THE TIMES (1702).—GOVERNOR EVANS' MILITIA.—AFFRAY OF WILLIAM PENN, JUNIOR, AND GOVERNOR EVANS WITH THE WATCH .-- A NIGHT PATROL OF CITIZENS TO ACT AS WATCHMEN ESTAB-LISHED (1705).—NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE CITY WATCH.—CITIZENS FINED FOR REFUSING TO ACT AS CONSTABLES AND WATCHMEN.—INSTRUCTIONS TO A CONSTABLE DEFINING HIS DUTIES AS CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH (1722) .-- A NEW ORDER OF THINGS SUG-GESTED BY THE GRAND JURY (1742) .- THE ACT OF 1751, FOR LIGHTING THE STREETS AND REGULATING THE NIGHTLY WATCH.—THE FIRST REGULARLY SALA-RIED POLICE FORCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED FOR THE CONSTABLES AND WATCHMEN. -PENALTIES FOR SMASHING THE CITY'S NEW LAMPS. -WATCH-BOXES IN THE OLDEN TIME.-THE WATCH-MEN'S CRY.—THEIR EARLY TRIALS.—"OLD "CARLISLE AND "IIM" WEST .- SINGULAR DUTIES OF THE EARLY MAYORS.—WATCH-HOUSES,—SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WATCH APPOINTED (1797)

During several years prior to the return of Penn from England, and again assuming control of his

long neglected Province, the people thereof seem to have relapsed into ways of worldliness, and been the cause of much uneasiness to their worthy Proprietary. A general apathy seems to have fallen upon the government in charge, and a carelessness in the preservation of the records of its business. The enemies of the administration were not, however, so apathetic as those in charge of the governmental



PENN'S COTTAGE IN LÆTITIA COURT. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

affairs, and prompted by jealousy and revenge for supposed private wrongs, harassed the absent Proprietary with defamatory accounts of the condition of the government, and the low state of society in the Province, especially in the City of Philadelphia.

These reports served to strengthen the suspicions of Penn, already aroused by previous events, that pernicious practices and crime had obtained a solid foothold in Philadelphia during his sojourn in Eng-

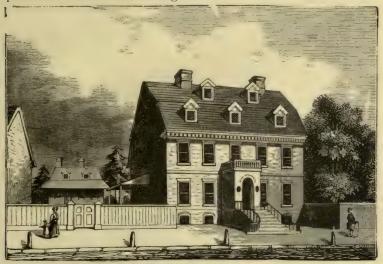
land. He, therefore, on September 5, 1697, indited a letter to Governor Markham, with explicit instructions that the same should be opened and read by him in a full meeting of the Council, which, in the following February, was done. The Council were informed in plain terms that reports and accusations, tending to ruin and disgrace, had reached England, and among other things, that they had not only countenanced but actually encouraged piracy. In regard to Philadelphia, it had been reported that there was "no place more overcome with wickedness, sins so scandalous, openly committed, in defiance of law and virtue," and, in short, actions of so bad a nature that modesty forbade their recital.

The Proprietary commanded the Governor and Council (in order to counteract these reports, and at the same time to correct the alleged abuses, if actually existing) forthwith to issue some act of state, to repress forbidden trade and piracy, and to prevent the growth of vice and looseness. This was to remain in force until some severer law could be devised. In regard to licenses for public houses in Philadelphia, it was commanded, that no person not known to be "of a sober conversation," and not approved of by the Justice of the County Court, should be granted license.

To this letter, after much and serious deliberation, the Governor and Council formulated and sent a reply. They met the charges seriatim, and in many points their defence was of the nature of confession and avoidance. "As to Imbracing of pirates," they

said,

"We know of none that has been entertained here unless Chinton and Lassell, with some others of Avery's Crew, that happened for a small time to sojourn in this place, as they did in some of the neighboring Governments; but as soon as the magistrates of Philadelphia (they explain) had received but a copie of the Lord Justice's proclamation, got all that were here apprehended, & would have taken the care and charge of securing them, until a Legal Court had been erected for their trial, or an opportunity presented to send them to England."

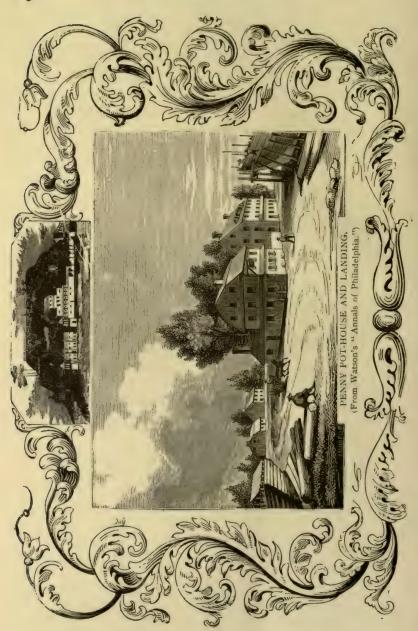


SHIPPEN'S HOUSE.
(From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia,")

But before that could be effected, the inconsiderate pirates "broke gaole" and made their escape to New York, where "Hues & crys wersent after them," and where it may be presumed they remained, as it does not appear that they were apprehended and brought back.

As to the growth of vice, "we cannot but owne," they said,

"As this place hath growne more popular and the people more increased, Looseness and vice Hath also Creept in, which we



lament, altho' endeavors have been used to suppress it by the care and industry of the magistrates from time to time, offenders Having received deserved & exemplary punishments, according to law."

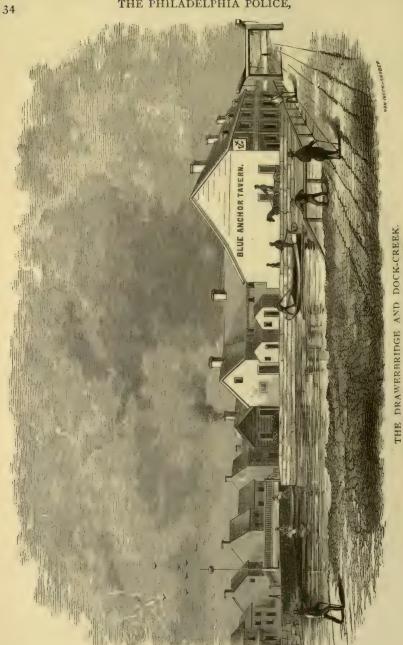
In their opinion there were also too many "ordinaries" (drinking places) in the government, "especiallie in Philadelphia," which was one great cause of the growth of vice, "& makes the same more difficult to be supprest & keept under."

Penn's second visit to this country was made in 1699, when he remained two years, returning in the month of November, 1701. During this second visit he occupied the house of Edward Shippen, in Second Street, near Spruce. Afterwards he removed to the "slate roof house," situated at the corner of Second Street and Norris Alley (now Gothic Street). Some rather curious incidents are narrated of the state of the weather on the several occasions upon which Penn visited the young city. When he first came here—on a Sunday—there was an earthquake shock; when he went away there was a terrific thunder-storm, and on the day of his second visit there was a fearful hurricane.

In the year 1701, William Penn ordained "that the landing places now and heretofore used at the Penny Pot-House and Blue Anchor, shall be left open and common for the use of the city," etc.

The landing appears to have derived its name from the inn built there, which was early famed for its beer at a penny a pot.

From a presentment made by the grand jury in the



(From Watson's " Annals of Philadelohia.")

latter part of 1702, we learn something further of the morals of the town at that time. "Gentlemen's sons and servants," they said, were too fond of taking the "licencius liberty" of robbing orchards and committing unruly actions, "especially on the first day of the week, commonly called the Lord's Day;" and also that the community was plagued by "the great abuse and ill consequence" of negroes collecting in crowds on the street, with riot and disorder. "Multitudes of dogges needlessly kept in this citty" caused great annoyance to the inhabitants, "by the great loss of their sleepe and other dammages." The safety of property was imperilled by the erection of stacks of hay and reeds in private yards close to dwellings and outbuildings, and butchers killed their meat daily in the street. John Sims was prosecuted by the grand jury for keeping a disorderly house, "a nursery to debotch ye inhabitants and youth in this city, and suffering masqueraded persons in the house to dance and revall."

John Evans, who was then Governor, in order to encourage enlistments in the militia, had promised, on his own responsibility, that those who enlisted should be exempted from watch duty. The minutes of the Council record of September 3, 1704, show that several complaints had been publicly made "of great disorders lately committed within ye Citty in ye night season, to ye great disturbance of ye sober inhabitants, and ye encouragement of vice, by evil examples." Anthony Morris, Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation, complained of the exemption, or discouraging people from taking their turns in watching the City; to which the Governor

and Council answered, that "the safety of the people by the maintenance of a militia was greater than safety by a watch and ward." The City at this time had received its first Charter from William Penn,—in 1701,—which vested the City government in a Mayor, Recorder, and Common council, with full power to make whatever laws and ordinances thought to be necessary, and to alter and revoke



ARCH STREET BRIDGE ON FRONT ST. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

the same as occasion might require. They were empowered to admit new members; to expel any for misconduct; to supply all vacancies in cases of death or resignations; to punish offenders against the peace and good order of the city; to hold courts, appoint markets, fairs, etc., etc. Under this regulation, we are informed, that the police was supported with dignity, justice equally administered, and,

"which is indispensably necessary in populous cities, subordination and decorum preserved."

William Penn, Junior, son of the Proprietary, about this time came in conflict with the Constabulary and watch. It appears that he and Governor Evans, Sheriff Finney, Thomas Gray and Joseph Ralph, roysterers all, were concerned in a night broil and affray at Enoch Story's tavern, in Coombs



SLATE-ROOF HOUSE—PENN'S RESIDENCE. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia,")

Alley. The Constable, James Wood, and nignt-watchman James Dough entered the place; there was a quarrel about Governor Evans' militia, and the argument ended in blows. Young Penn called for a pistol, Wood and Dough and Story were beaten, when some outsiders came in, among them Alderman Wilcox, who beat Penn, afterwards claiming as an excuse that he did not know who he was. The

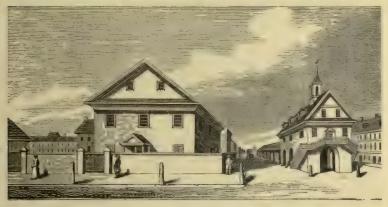
party was carried before the Mayor, when Penn was defiant, and was sharply lectured. The Council took the matter up, making it appear as if "some gentleman" had been greatly abused by the watch, backed by the Mayor, Recorder and Alderman Wilcox. Penn and his companions were indicted, but were never brought to trial, as the Governor forbade



BENEZET'S HOUSE AND CHESTNUT STREET BRIDGE. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

the trial by proclamation. After this incident, young Penn renounced the Quaker faith and principles, which caused indignation among his personal friends. They were, however, not the only persons who were indignant at his behavior generally. "I wish things had been better," wrote Isaac Norris, "or that he had never come." The young man soon after took his departure from the City of Brotherly Love.

In 1705, by ordinance of the Common Council, the people of Philadelphia were divided into ten patrols, and each Constable was required "to bring in a number, to have an equal number assigned to serve upon the watch, and that nine persons besides the constable attend the watch each night." Thus the patrol was a squad of ten, each division of citizens contributing a patrolman each night. Alderman Wilcox and Recorder Story were ordered to draw up an ordinance for the regulation of the city watch.



OLD COURT-HOUSE AND FRIENDS' MEETING. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

This was done, and the new ordinance adopted and published. Governor Evans construed this act as a defiance of his militia proclamation, and summoned the Mayor and Municipal officers before him. They disclaimed any intention of contempt, however, and were dicharged.

The Council assigned certain citizens to act as constables for a stated period, and no distinction was made in the selection; rich and poor, eminent and obscure, all were liable to be designated. They

were fined if they refused to act. They, in turn, nominated or assigned who should act as watchmen. The names of such men as Joseph Shippen, Abram Carpenter, George Claypole and Henry Preston appear, in 1706, as having been fined five pounds for neglect to serve as Constables and Gyles Green and William Morris were prosecuted for not serving their turn of duty as watchmen, when nominated thereto.

We have a record of the duties of the constables who were the principal officers of the watch, from a document of instructions to Thomas Todd, Constable of Mulberry Ward, issued in 1722 by Mayor Fishbourne. As to his duties in the daytime, he is directed particularly to suppress disorder on the first day of the week in the public streets, and to arrest any persons tippling in public-houses, and the maintenance of peace at other times. The instructions go on to say:

"What I have said chiefly concerns thy conduct in the day, but what follows is relative to the Night Watches.

"I. Take care to warn and watch duly, and that thou attend accordingly at the time and place already appointed.

"II. If any person duly warned does not come or send one in time, or when come does not attend his duty therein, return the names of every such to some magistrate next day.

"III. If thou meet any disorderly persons in the streets, endeavor to suppress them, and commit them to Gaol until next morning; but if, with the assistance of the watch, thou canst not, then learn their names, make return thereof accordingly next day to some magistrate.

"IV. If thou knows or hears of any suspected lew'd houses as entertaining debauched persons or servants, etc., search there accordingly and apprehend all suspected persons thou findst therein,

and commit them to Gaol in order to be brought before some magistrate next morning.

"V. If any publick housekeepers keep unseasonable hours or rude disorderly company in their houses, thou art to require them to disperse the company and return the name of such publick housekeeper to some magistrate the next day."

This mode of policing the city seems to have met with every requirement of those early times for a



STATE HOUSE AND CONGRESS HALL. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

number of years, and no material change was made. But in 1742 the inconvenience of the system was admitted, and the grand jury represented the need of a stated watch and watch-house. Very little was lone, however, for in 1749 the grand jury insisted strongly upon the fact that "five or six" men employed as nightly watchmen, and who go their founds in company, are poor protection for so great a city, containing from two to three thousand

houses and fifteen thousand inhabitants. The watch was thereupon increased. This is the best evidence of the orderly character of the young community, that the city had remained so long with so few guardians, and these private citizens, who did duty for the common good. It was only when the population was swelled by the thousands who flocked to these shores, that we hear of thefts and robberies, of midnight brawls and debauchery, requiring a repressive force.

It was not until the year 1751 that anything like a comprehensive law was passed for systematically policing and lighting the city in the night time. In that year the General Assembly passed an act

"for the better regulating the nightly watch within the City of Philadelphia and for enlightening of the streets, lanes and alleys of said City, and for raising of money on the inhabitants of said City for defraying the necessary expenses thereof."

The act recited that

"whereas the well-ordering and regulating the Watch and the enlightening the streets, lanes, and alleys, in the night time, within the City of Philadelphia is of great importance for the Preservation of the Persons and Properties of the Inhabitants, and very necessary to prevent Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies and other outrages and Disorders,"

and that by the laws then in force, no effectual provision was made for the "ordering or well-governing" of the nightly watch, etc., or for levying and collecting the money necessary for defraying the charges thereof, etc.

The law then went on to provide for the creation of a board of "Wardens," who were empowered to have a

"sufficient and convenient number of lamps in such parts and places of the City as to them should seem meet and expedient, and to contract with any person or persons for the lighting, trimming, snuffing, supplying, maintaining and repairing them; and shall likewise order, appoint, hire and employ what number of Watchmen they shall judge necessary and proper,"

from time to time, and direct what wages should be given them. This then was the first regularly salaried Police Force of Philadelphia. The Wardens were given the power to remove any watchman for any dereliction of duty, and exercise a general supervising control over them. The Mayor, Recorder and four aldermen of the city were directed "to set down in writing at what stands it is fit for the said watchmen to be placed; how often they shall go their rounds; to appoint the rounds of each Watchman; to order what number of constables of the city should watch each night;" make orders and regulations for the government of the Constables and Watchmen, which should be written or printed, and a copy delivered to each.

One or more constables, as should be judged necessary, were to attend at the Court-House, or at such other convenient place as might be designated, and "keep watch and ward from the tenth day of March to the tenth of September, from the hours of ten in the evening until four the next morning; and from the tenth day of September to the tenth day of March, from nine in the evening until six in the morning,"

"and the Constables shall in their several turns and Courses of Watching, use their best endeavors to prevent Fires, Murders, Burglaries, Robberies and other outrages and Disorders within the said City," and to that end they were empowered and required to arrest and apprehend "all night-walkers, male-factors, and suspected persons," who were found wandering and misbehaving themselves, and carry them "as soon as conveniently they may" before a justice of the peace to be examined and dealt with according to law. The constables were required "once, or oftener at convenient times in every



THE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

night," to go about the several wards of the city and take notice whether the Watchmen performed their duties in their several stations, according to the orders and regulations, and report any delinquent.

The constable for every night's watching was paid three shillings. If he failed in any of his prescribed duties, such as wilfully neglecting to attend any night in his turn to keep watch and ward, or "de-

part from and leave keeping watch and ward," or neglect to go about the several wards, and the like, he was to forfeit twenty shillings. In the absence of the constable, the watchmen were given the power of arresting, during the time of their keeping watch, all "night-walkers, Malefactors, Rogues, Vagabonds, and disorderly persons, whom they found disturbing the peace or had just cause to suspect of any evil design, and carry them before a Justice of the Peace." In case of any fire breaking out, "or other great necessity," they were to immediately alarm each other and the inhabitants in their respective rounds, which, when done, they were to repair to their respective stands, the better to discover any other fire that might happen, "as well as to prevent any Burglaries, Robberies, outrages and Disorders, and to apprehend any suspected persons who in such times of confusion may be feloniously carrying off the goods and effects of others."

The legislators evidently foresaw that the new lamps by which the streets were to be "enlightened" would be marks for the revellers of that day, or night rather, and took steps to discourage and punish attacks upon the lights. In the act they recited that:

"Whereas several evil disposed Persons have broken and may wilfully and maliciously break and destroy the lamps hung out in the streets, lanes and alleys of the said City; now to prevent the like malicious practices for the future, Be it enacted, that if any person, or persons shall and do from and after ten Days after the Publication of this act, wilfully or maliciously break, throw down, or extinguish any lamp that is or shall be hung out or set up to light the said streets, etc., they shall, on being convicted thereof, forfeit the

sum of Forty shillings for each lamp so broken, thrown down or extinguished."

This act was by its provisions to continue in force but five years, and in 1756 was re-enacted to continue for seven years longer, and again in 1763 the General Assembly declared that the act "hath upon experience proved conducive to the Ease and Security of the Persons and Estates of the Inhabitants of the said City," and again continued it. The penalty affixed to the sport of lamp-breaking of forty shillings, far from being a prohibitory tariff, seems rather to have fostered that tendency in the young men of the day, and additional legislation was found necessary on the subject. The General Assembly, in 1765, made lamp-breaking an indictable offence, triable by the Quarter Sessions, and fixed the penalty at £25 for each lamp broken, thrown down or extinguished. During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, at the time of the Revolution, the city's Civil Government was suspended. The last election for Mayor under the proprietary charter was on the third day of October, 1775. There had been no meeting of Councils who elected this officer for six months previously, and there was no meeting afterwards until the 17th of February, 1776, which was the last appearing on the minutes of that body. The city charter was considered superseded by the events of the Revolution. The people claimed to have succeeded to every right which the proprietaries had under the Royal charter, and which the Assembly and every local government had. The old government, after the 4th of July, 1776, was overthrown. The convention of the State of Pennsylvania, in

1776, appointed a large number of justices of the peace for the city and county, among whom were Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinson, and George Bryan. They were required, before assuming their duties, to take an oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania and renunciation of the authority of George III. Under the Constitution of 1776 justices were elected, two for each ward, and they were commissioned March 28, 1777, for the city, and for the city and county June 6 of the same year. After that justices were appointed and elected for the city up to the time of the second city charter. No Aldermen were appointed within that period. During the interval the municipal government was suspended, and the affairs of the city were carried on by Councils of Safety, Wardens, and Street Commissioners, officers having authority under old acts of Assembly. The Wardens had control of lighting the streets, and the Commissioners of paving and keeping the highways in repair. There were no watchmen during the Revolution, except the military guards.

With the advent of a regular watch, the watch-box was an early necessity. They were small wooden constructions, square or hexagonal, and at a late period of their use were perfectly round. They were four to five feet in width or diameter, and surmounted by lamps not much unlike the police patrol signal-boxes recently introduced. Within them was a space for a narrow bench, fixed to one of the sides of the building. Sometimes there was space for a small stove, the pipe of which rose near the top of the box and opened out upon the street.

Around the inside walls were hooks upon which to hang coats, capes, torches, etc., and underneath the bench was a place in which to store cans of oil, with wicks, lamp-dishes, and other appliances. Altogether we have a pretty good picture of a watchhouse in the den of a suburban railway flagman. In the later days of their use, round holes were placed in the doors of the watch-boxes, behind which were fixed revolving discs of iron or tin, upon which were cut in Roman numerals figures running from IX. to XII., then commencing at I. down to VI., the latest morning hour. The watchman set this dial on each return from travelling his beat, and the wayfarer by consulting it could learn the hour of night. It was not essentially necessary in the earlier period of the watch that such precaution should be taken. It was the duty of the watchman, as he went his rounds, to announce the hour in a loud voice.

The watchman's cry was peculiar and musical, and was usually listened for by those awake with some interest, because he not only told the time of night, but the condition of the weather. They started from their stations hourly, carrying a lantern, a rattle and club, and perambulated their allotted district, calling out the hour thus: "Ten-o-clock-and-all's-well," or "Oh-past-tw-elve-o-clock-and a starlight morning," or "Oh-past-three-o-clock-and a stormy morning." At any alarm, if assistance was needed, they would spring their rattles, and it was exciting to hear the various rattles answer and repeat as they gathered together at the place of the first alarm, or pursued fleeing malefactors. It is related as fact that on the night that the news of the British sur-

render at Yorktown, in 1781, was brought to the city, the intelligence having come in at a late hour, a German watchman who went his rounds startled the wakeful population by crying the hour and adding, "Unt Cornwalish ist daken!" In the earlier days, the watchman carried a staff and flambeau, which was made of tin or iron, with a square fountain for oil at



OLD WATCHMAN AND HIS BOX.

the end, which he held in his hand. A short wick ran through the tube, which burned with a great flare, and was rarely blown out, even in the most windy weather. A badge buckled around his hat was a certificate of his official authority, and a rattle conveniently carried in the side-pocket of his coat, or great-coat in winter, was ready for use in case of alarm or the attempted escape of an offender. In 1806 the city watchmen were provided with trum-

pets. The watch-boxes were an institution until 1848, when an ordinance was passed which declared that thereafter no watch-boxes should be provided or permitted in the public streets.

The watchmen were also marks for the "fun" of the lamp-breaking young bloods of those days "out for a lark." To assault the watch seems to have been one of their pastimes. It is related that on a cold, stormy night, while a watchman was toasting himself over his little stove in his box, which was located at Front and Market streets, a party of young men turned the key on him, which he had left sticking in the door, put ropes around his box, and with the unlucky watchman inside, rolled it up and down the steep hill at that point. Another watchman, also a German, before going his rounds on a cold winter night, anticipating how genial would be the glow of the fire of the little stove in his box on his return, heaped on the coals, turned the lock of the box door, and carefully placed the key in his pocket. During his absence, which must have been prolonged beyond his expectations, the fire in his stove burned briskly and the pipe, becoming overheated, set the box in flames. Being attracted by the light, he was hurrying back, when some one informed him that it was his box that was on fire. "Mein Gott," he exclaimed, "dat ist not bossiple! for it ist lockdt undt I hef der key in mine pockedt!"

Altogether the watchmen and constables had pretty hard times of it. They were few in number and their authority, except in rare instances, was scoffed and jeered at. However, there were exceptions.

There were old Carlisle and "Jim" West. They were a terror to evil doers and brawlers; but most especially to the two boyish factions—the "up-town" and "down-town." The contending parties used to have regular battles at night with sticks, stones and other weapons, but the appearance of either West or Carlisle upon the scene would scatter the belligerents in all directions. Here is another story of a different complexion-or rather, the watchman indicated was of a different cast of character. He was a little old German, and his box was located near the tavern known as the "Three Jolly Irishmen," at the corner of Race and Water streets. It was a notorious resort, and was the scene of daily riot and nightbrawling. Some of the respectable residents of the locality got tired of the continual din, and frequently urged upon the decrepit old watchman the necessity of his taking some action in the matter by arresting them. The old German was evidently astounded and alarmed at such a proposition, for he loudly exclaimed: "Mine Gott, vot you tinks I do mit dem fellers! Mine friends, der best vay vas to led dem alone."

Andrew Bradford, the printer, offered a reward of £15, in 1724, for the apprehension of John Jones, "a tall, slender lad of eighteen years," who stole five or six sheets of the 5s. and 2os. bills, which said Bradford was printing. He was arrested, but escaped from the constable who captured him, by slipping out of his coat and leaving it behind. And, it is gravely stated, "he wore a light bob wig."

In October, 1769, a man who had informed against some "run wines" from an Egg Harbor

shallop, was seized by some sailors and tarred and feathered from head to foot, then hurried through the streets, before the Collector's and every other Custom House officer's door. The crowd then sat him in the pillory and afterwards ducked him. After these pleasantries they let him "go in peace, to sin no more." Some funny (to the minds of those of the present generation) ordinances were



CARPENTER'S HALL AND PLACE OF FIRST CONGRESS.
(From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

passed in the early days of the city's existence. In 1704, for instance, it was ordered by the Aldermen and Council that the Mayor, "once in a month, go round to the respective breadmakers in this city and weigh their bread and seize all such as shall be deficient in weight, and dispose of the same as the law directs." And the Mayor had to personally perform this duty.

The watch-house became an early necessity for

the reception of the watchman's prisoners, when he was so fortunate as to capture any. The location of the earliest one is not known, but in 1704 it was ordered by the Common Council that a watch-house should be built in the market-place, sixteen feet long by fourteen feet wide. It is not known how long its use was continued. In 1710 the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and others, petitioned the General Assembly for a grant of more liberal powers to check the growth of vice and immorality, prevent the decay of public credit, "and also to enable them to build a watch-house and cage, erect a work-house to imploy the poor and vagrant." For a long time the headquarters of the watch were fixed at the State House. In the times of the Revolution there was a watch-house in the State House yard, and under the second city charter of 1789 the old Court-House at Market and Second streets became the city watch-house, and was occupied as such for a number of years.

In 1797 a superintendent of the nightly watch was appointed, whose duty it was to take care of the oil, wick and utensils belonging to the city, and to see that the watchmen performed their duties, and to aid them in "preventing murders, burglaries, robberies and other outrages." This officer corresponded, in a primitive way, with our prsent Chief of Police, exercising similar functions in a limited manner. In the course of time, the principal watch-house came to be established in the basement of the City Hall, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, where are now located the headquarters of the Reserve Corps of whom all Philadelphians feel so justly proud.

CHAPTER III.

PROGRESS OF THE CITY TOWARDS A POLICE SYSTEM.

(1797—1850.)

THE STONE PRISON AT THIRD AND HIGH STREETS.-THE WHIPPING-POST, PILLORY AND STOCKS.—PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON CRIMINALS.—THE TOWN BELL.—PRIMI-TIVE MANNER IN WHICH CASES WERE DECIDED .- PRO-VINCIAL COURT ERECTED, -- BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON A WOMAN.—THE DUCKING-STOOL.—THE OLD WALNUT-STREET PRISON.—INSURRECTIONS WITH-IN THE PRISON,-ARCH STREET PRISON.-INDEPEN-DENCE HALL ERECTED.—THE LIBERTY BELL.—HOW THE OLD BELL WAS CRACKED.—ITS JOURNEY TO THE NEW ORLEANS EXHIBITION.—THE POOR LAWS. -THE FRIENDS' ALMSHOUSES,-THE SPRUCE-STREET "BETTERING HOUSE."-THE HIGH CONSTABLES AND THEIR DUTIES (1811).—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. -PAY OF WATCHMEN.-WATCHMEN STATIONED AT CENTRE SQUARE ENGINE HOUSE (1814).—NIGHTLY WATCHES AND LAMPS ESTABLISHED IN NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND SOUTHWARK .- THE CITY'S GUAR-DIANS IN 1831.—MARKED PROGRESS IN THE POLICE SYSTEM (1833).—THE CITY DIVIDED INTO DIVISIONS AND SECTIONS FOR POLICE PURPOSES,-WATCH-HOUSES PROVIDED.—LIEUTENANTS OF POLICE APPOINTED.— NEGRO RIOTS (1842).—THE WEAVERS' RIOTS IN KEN-SINGTON (1843).—" NATIVE AMERICAN" RIOTS OF 1844. -THE KILLING OF GEORGE SHIFFLER.-HIBERNIA HOSE HOUSE BURNED.—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT. -DESTRUCTION OF ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH.-THE PO-

LICE FORCE STRENGTHENED.—THE CITY AND DISTRICTS APPROACHING CONSOLIDATION.—POLICE AND POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS CREATED FOR THE CITY AND DISTRICTS.—THE LAW OF 1845.

In the year 1718 an act was passed providing for the erection of a new prison at the south-west corner of Third and High (Market) streets, the old prison on High Street having been condemned. The building was completed in 1723, when the old prison was torn down. The whipping-post, pillory



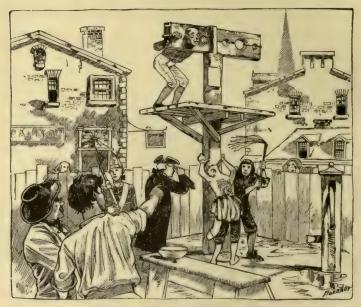
STONE PRISON, SOUTH-WEST COR. OF THIRD AND HIGH STREETS. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

and stocks, all important elements in the correction of offenders, were on High Street, in front of the market, east of Third Street.

The new prison, which was built of stone, two stories high, was commonly known as the Stone Prison. That part of it fronting on Third Street was for criminals, and was called the workhouse. All offenders were put to work. The building fronting on High Street was called the debtors' jail. There the unfortunates who could not satisfy their

creditors lingered until they could find persons "to sell themselves unto for a term of years to pay the same (i. e., their debts) and redeem their bodies." This custom of selling men for debt only applied to single men; married men stayed in jail.

Fraud sent men to the pillory and workhouse. The last remembered exhibition of this kind was



THE PILLORY AND WHIPPING-POST.

that of a storekeeper, who, to build up his failing credit, made too free use with other people's names. He was exposed in the pillory, where the populace pelted him with eggs, and, to conclude, had his ears clipped by the sheriff, who held up his ghastly trophies to the gaze and shouts of the populace. Whipping was the usual punishment for larceny and for felonious assaults. In 1743 a black man,

brought up to the whipping-post to receive punishment, took out his knife and cut his throat in the presence of the crowd before the officers could interfere. The whipping-post and pillory display was always on a market day, and then the price of eggs advanced. The criminals were first marched round the streets. Murder, house-breaking, horse-stealing and counterfeiting were punished by hanging.

On High Street there stood a mast, supporting the great town bell until 1707, when on its site was erected the Court-House, or "Great Towne House," as it was called. At the ringing of the bell the people assembled to listen to the royal and provincial proclamations, city ordinances, and the like, which were read aloud by the town crier, who was a very important personage in those days.

Justice was administered during the earlier years of the existence of Philadelphia by the Governor and Council. The first "Court" was held on January 11, 1682, and the second on February 7, of the same year, when Benjamin Chambers was appointed sheriff, John Cock constable for the lower part of the county of Philadelphia, and Nathaniel Harden for the upper. At this court an indictment was found against one John Skeetch, charging that he had two wives in Bristol, England, and that he had now taken a Mrs. Smith to wife. His petition, praying to be "stocked," rather than to be beaten with twenty lashes, was placed on file. A capital illustration of the primitive and patriarchal manner in which cases were decided is to be found in the record of the court held on January 20, 1683. Nathaniel Allen complained to the Governor and Council that he had sold a servant to Henry Bowman for six cwt. of beef, with the hide and tallow, and £6 sterling; also that he had hired his boat to the said Bowman and another for one month, which they detained eighteen weeks. Allen therefore prayed redress for these grievances, whereupon it was ordered that William Clarke, John Simcoe and James Harrison should "speak" to Henry Bowman concerning the matter.

On the 16th of January, 1684, the Council determined that there should be a Provincial Court of five judges to try all criminal cases and titles to land, and to be a court of equity to decide all differences upon appeals from the County Courts. In accordance with this order, the following judges were appointed by the Governor on June 4 following: Nicholas Moore, William Welsh, William Wood, Robert Turner, and John Eckley, the first-named being Chief Justice. Their appointment was but for two years.

Up to 1759 it had been the occasional practice for justices of the peace to hear and decide cases at public inns; but as it had a demoralizing effect, in bringing so many people to drinking-places, the Governor forbade its longer continuance. Even the courts themselves, before they had a court-house, had been held in taverns, as it is on record that in 1702 the court at Philadelphia sat in Hall's publichouse.

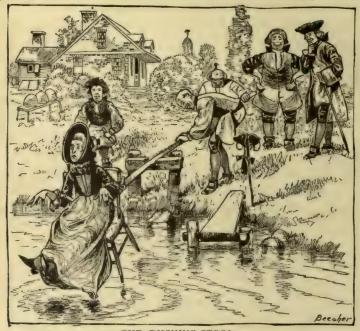
The records of criminal cases of these times are very interesting. In 1705 Thomas Docherty, barber, was indicted for pursuing his avocation on First

Day. During the year 1717 women were publicly whipped for having illegitimate children; while poor runaway apprentices and others who were flogged were charged 6s. for the performance of the operation! Four years later, a butcher named Nicholas Gaulan, a foreigner, was fined 14s. 4d. for that he "by colour of his art as a butcher did, with his breath and wind, blow up the meat of his calf, whereby the meat was made unwholsome to the human body." The most horrible occurrence of these times was the execution, in 1731, of Catherine Bevan, who was condemned to be burned alive. A feeling of pity on the part of the executioner made him promise to strangle her when he put the rope around her neck so as to hang her over the fire; but the flames severed the rope before she was insensible, "so that she fell alive into the blaze, and was seen to struggle therein." The Quarter Sessions, held in December, 1733, was remarkable for the large number of criminals arraigned for trial. Thirteen men and women were convicted of grand larceny, and were sentenced to be whipped. The whipping-post was a dread instrument of punishment in those days, and was looked upon with no small terror.

The pillory was another good old-fashioned instrument of correction, as was, also, the ducking-stool. The pillory and whipping-post stood in the market-place, while the ducking-stool was operated at the river. They were aged institutions, comparatively speaking. As far back as 1717, the Grand Jury presented the great need of a ducking-stool, saying that:

"Whereas, it has been frequently and often presented by former juries the necessity of a ducking-stool and house of correction for the just punishment of scolding and drunken women, as well as divers others unruly persons, who may become a public nuisance, they therefore earnestly pray the Court it may be no longer delayed."

Although the whipping-post may have been kept pretty busy, the salary paid the public whipper was



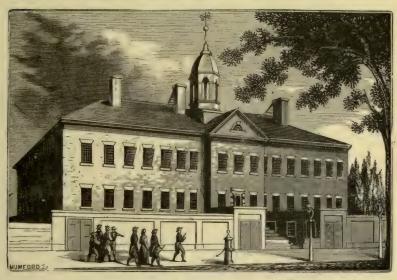
THE DUCKING-STOOL.

not a very large one, as on May 28, 1753, it is recorded that Daniel Petit, or Pettitoe, prayed £10 for his services in this direction. His prayer was granted.

The old prison at Third and Market streets served its purpose as a jail and workhouse until 1775, when part of the new building, known as the Walnut

Street Prison, was in readiness for the reception of prisoners, and they were removed there. The old prison was demolished in 1784.

The condition of the poor debtors, detained in prison for debt about this time, was most wretched. They were practically dependent upon charity, as there was no law compelling their creditors to support them, and the province only allowed prisoners



WALNUT STREET PRISON.
(From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

two pence—four cents—a day per capita. Without means of their own they literally perished from cold and want. In 1770 a prisoner died of starvation, and in March, 1772, three more perished in the same way. A committee appointed by the General Assembly to visit the prison, reported finding in confinement thirty-two men and twelve women, some criminals and some debtors. Many of the men were naked,

and without shirts; they had no bedding, no covering but a single blanket, given through charity, for two persons. Laws were passed to alleviate their condition.

The Walnut Street Prison was projected before the Revolution, and was finished in 1773, but was not immediately used for county purposes. The Americans used it for confining their prisoners of war, and the British, while they held Philadelphia, did the same with their captives. It stood on the south side of Walnut Street, opposite the State House Yard, occupying half the block, and extending to the corner of Sixth Street, and running back to Prune Street. It was built of stone, two stories high, with a basement, and surmounted by a belltower. The doorway was reached by a high flight of stone steps, which were flanked on either side by a one-story structure, where were the offices or residences of the jailers' families. The front on Walnut Street was occupied as the prison-house and prison-yard of criminals and convicts, and the southern, or Prune Street portion, was used for the safekeeping of persons imprisoned for debt, or other delinquencies. The Walnut Street Prison was sold in the spring of 1835, in which year the prisoners were removed to Moyamensing, and in the following year it was taken down.

Many thrilling stories are connected with this old prison. There were confined within its walls many men of note and character. Robert Morris, the financier, William B. Wood and others were prisoners for debt. On September 22, 1795, there was an outbreak, and a body of convicts made their

escape through the Sixth Street entrance. Five prisoners effected an escape in 1817 by forcing the lock of the door of the vestibule leading into the Sixth Street gate, and by burrowing under the gate into the street. On July 29, 1819, Jock Smith, one McIlhenny, and other prisoners, attempted to saw through the bars, but failing in that they made a rush into the hall and attempted to batter down the iron doors leading into Walnut Street. They were foiled in this attempt, however, principally through the efforts of another prisoner, a negro, named Powell. The convicts, afterwards, on Jan. 20, 1820, attacked Powell and killed him. The prisoners were generally in a mutinous state, and, following the murderers, ranged furiously through the yard and corridors. An attempt was made to make a breach at the Sixth Street gate, by battering it down. So fierce was the attack that the citizen-soldiers were called out, who fired on the mutineers from the prison wall. John Runner, a prisoner, was killed by this discharge. Through the efforts of Colonel John Swift the prisoners were then subdued. Thirteen or fourteen of them were subsequently put on trial for the murder of Powell, but through lack of evidence were not convicted. Numerous bursts for freedom were made between 1820 and 1829, and in one instance six convicts got over the wall and fled. Jock Smith and nine others escaped from a room on the Walnut Street front by sawing off the window bars and letting themselves down, leaving the marks of their boots on the front of the building. There they were visible until it was torn down. all the insurrections and escapes which made this

prison notorious, false keys do not appear to have aided a single convict in regaining his liberty.

The Arch Street Prison, as it was called from its location in that thoroughfare, was built in 1807, between Broad and Schuylkill Eighth (now Fifteenth) streets. It was used for untried prisoners and debtors. Upon the completion of Moyamensing prison its use was discontinued.

For many years after the government under Penn had been established, the Assembly of Pennsylvania met at various places. It was not until 1729 that any active measures were taken towards securing a permanent place for State purposes. The citizens of Philadelphia then petitioned the Assembly to empower the city and county to build a State-House in High Street near the prison. The Assembly passed a bill providing for the erection of such a structure, and appointed a Building Commission, which exercised powers similar to those of the commission bearing the same name of the present day, and having in charge the erection of the new public buildings. The building was not commenced until 1732, owing to variance of opinions among the committee, when the structure now known as Independence Hall was begun. It was completed in 1741. As originally planned and constructed, it had neither tower nor steeple, and no arrangements were made for a staircase. The wings were built in 1733.

In 1750 the Assembly ordered an addition, on the south side of the house, to contain the staircase, and a suitable place for hanging a bell, and the present tower and staircase, finished in 1753, were built. A

steeple was also erected at this time, in which was hung the Liberty Bell with its prophetic motto: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the people thereof." The bell was ordered in October, 1751, in London, and reached Philadelphia in August, 1752. In September it was found "that it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any



THE LIBERTY BELL.

other violence, as it was hung up to try the sound," and it was re-cast here by Pass & Snow, in March, and hung in April, 1753, but not proving satisfactory in tone, it was re-cast and hung in June following.

In 1781 the wood-work of the steeple was considered dangerous, and the Liberty Bell and its frame were taken down and re-hung in the brick tower. It

had been reported unsafe in its old position as early as 1773, when the Assembly ordered that it be removed; but the exciting events of the Revolution coming on the further consideration of the matter was deferred. So then in the steeple hung the old bell, when it rang forth the summons to the people to assemble and hear the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence, on the 8th of July, 1776.



INDEPENDENCE HALL, 1776.

The Liberty Bell, after the first steeple was taken down, was rung only on particular occasions. It gave forth its joyous notes on the reception of the news of the passage of the act by the British Parliament, emancipating the Catholics, in 1828. It was rung on the 22d of February, 1832, in honor of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Washington. It was cracked upon the morning of July 8, 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief-Justice Marshall, who had died in Philadelphia on the 6th of

that month, and whose body was being removed to the steam-boat wharf to be transported to its last resting-place in Richmond, Virginia. Although it was cracked, the bell was used on subsequent occasions, which increased the fracture. It became hopelessly useless after having been tried upon the celebration of Washington's birthday, February 22, 1843. It was soon afterwards removed from its framework in the tower, and placed upon a pedestal in Independence Hall. A handsome pedestal with emblematic carvings and decorations was prepared, upon which the bell was placed, and so remained until 1873. when the national museum was fitted up in the west room, on the first story of Independence Hall, to which place it was removed. Not long afterwards it was placed in its present position, suspended by a chain under the tower, over the main hall-way.

The bell has been removed from the city on two occasions: In 1777, at the time the British were expected to occupy the city, it, with other bells, was taken away to Lancaster to preserve it from the enemy. The only other and last time was in 1885, when it made its triumphal journey and visit to the New Orleans Exhibition, accompanied by a guard of honor, consisting of Mayor Smith and a committee of councils. The immediate guard of the bell were Sergeant Malin and officers Thomas Newman and John Patton of the Reserve Corps, who were charged with its care and safe keeping. Three officers of the New Orleans police force were detailed to act with the Philadelphia officers upon its arrival, and two guards were on duty with the bell every moment of its absence from its home. The bell, with

its guard, was provided with a special car, built for the purpose. It was not removed from this car, which was run on tracks into the Exposition building. On its return to Philadelphia in May, 1885, the Mayor of New Orleans and a committee of councils of that city, together with a detail of the "Continental Guards," acted as an escort of honor. The day of its return was a gala day in Philadelphia. The police force, militia and civic organizations turned out to escort the bell and the city's guests to Independence Hall, while hundreds of thousands of citizens lined the streets to welcome the sacred relic. It was returned to its accustomed place above the corridor in old Independence Hall with great pomp and ceremony.

The poor you have with you always, it is said, and although the early settlers of Philadelphia were an unusually thrifty class of people it was not long before there were some who were really in need of assistance, whether through misfortune or their own idle habits the fact still remained for consideration; they were there, and had to be cared for.

In the year 1705 the Assembly passed a law directing that the justices of the peace should annually appoint two overseers of the poor for each township, and provided for a levy of one penny in the pound for the relief of the poor. This system was one of personal relief, the names of the beneficiaries being entered in the poor-book. The roll of those requiring relief seems to have increased rapidly, as in 1712 the Common Council resolved "the poor of this City, Dayly Increasing, it is ye opinion of this Council that a Workhouse be immediately Hired

to Imploy poor P'sons & Sufficient P'sons appointed to keep them at Work."

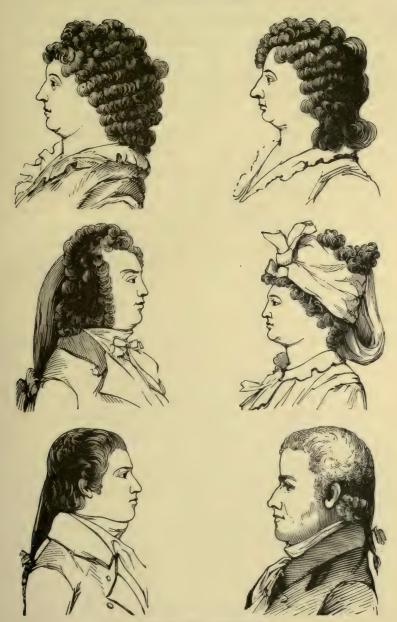
The Friends' almshouses on Walnut Street. west of Third, were the first erected in this city. They built some small houses for the relief of poor members of the Society of Friends, but the institution was not available as a place of refuge for the general public. Those accepting charitable relief wore literally the badge of poverty, as in 1717 it was directed that those receiving relief from the overseers of the poor should wear upon the right shoulder of the upper garment a large letter P, together with the initial of the County, City or place where he belonged. A Philadelphia pauper wore the badge letters P.P. If he should neglect or refuse to wear the letters the relief was withdrawn, and he was further liable to whipping and being kept at hard labor for twenty-one days.

In 1731 the square bounded by Spruce, Pine, Third and Fourth streets, was purchased and an almshouse erected. The building was of brick, the main front being on Third Street, from which there was an entrance by a stile. The Philadelphia Hospital also started here. Then was established an infirmary, or hospital, with accommodations for the sick and insane, which has always been conducted in connection with the almshouse.

The poor increased so rapidly, that in 1765 the overseers represented to the Assembly that they were much restricted in accommodations for the paupers, the number requiring care at that time being two hundred and twenty, one hundred and fifty being out-pensioners. Their support had cost for

the year three thousand two hundred dollars. In February, 1766, the Assembly passed an act creating a corporation known as the "Contributors the Relief and Employment of the Poor within the City of Philadelphia." Every person who contributed ten pounds toward the purposes of the almshouse became a member of the corporation. The managers purchased the lot of ground bounded by Spruce, Pine, Tenth and Eleventh streets, and the alms, or bettering-house, as it was called, was built. The buildings were opened in October, 1767. Two hundred and eighty-four persons were admitted to the almshouse when it was opened. The old house at Third and Spruce streets was abandoned. Before the end of the year the number of inmates increased to three hundred and sixty-eight. This almshouse in turn gave way to "Blockley," when it was built in 1835, and the buildings were torn down. Yet as long as Longfellow's verse lives this old place—and a beautiful place it was, quite unlike our modern notions of an almshouse-will live too. This was the spot he chose for the tender conclusion of his poem "Evangeline."

Matters jogged along comfortably with the watchmen under the superintendent of the nightly watch without material change until 1833. In 1811 there were fourteen constables, one for each ward, and one high constable. The duties of the latter were to walk through the streets daily and examine all vagrant and disorderly persons, and upon refusal to give him account of their residence and employment, or not giving a satisfactory account, to carry such persons before the Mayor or an alderman to



HEAD-DRESS FASHIONS, 1800. (From Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia.")

be dealt with according to law. He was also required to give notice of all nuisances or obstructions in the streets to the City Commissioners, or Mayor; and of offences committed against the laws in force and of the names of the offenders and witnesses, and generally to superintend the execution of and cause the obedience to the ordinances in force, and "to do all such things as the Councils, Mayor or recorder shall direct, touching the order, regulation and policy of the city." In that year an additional high constable was appointed by the Mayor, under ordinance of Councils. The salary of each was \$700 per annum. There were thirty-two watchmen at that time "who cry the hour," and six who visited the boxes of the others, to insure a punctual performance of their duty. The whole were under the direction of the captain of the watch. The captain of the watch attended at the old Court-House every night to receive "the vagrants, rioters or thieves" who might be taken up by the watchmen, and "to take care of the oil, wick, etc.," of which he was required to render an account to the City Commissioners, monthly, of the quantity received, expended, and on hand. There were, in 1810, eleven hundred and thirty-two lamps in the city. The pay of the watchmen was fourteen dollars per month, besides which they received 27 cents extra wages for each lamp under their care. Besides this it is gravely stated that they also "have the gratuity of a great-coat." The total cost of lighting and watching the city in 1809 amounted to \$19,263.73.

Early in 1814 a resolution was introduced into Councils providing for watchmen and lamps in

Centre Square, as Penn Square was then called. Councils thought the scheme "too gorgeous," and the citizens were bound to be content with having watchmen placed on duty at the Centre Square engine-house.

About this same time much difficulty was experienced in satisfactorily lighting the streets of the city, in consequence of the increasing scarcity of oil, a result of the war of 1812, which interfered with the whale fisheries. A plan was adopted for burning tallow and lard instead of oil, and the public lamps altered accordingly. In 1810 the Northern Liberties required better police protection, and in November of that year a nightly watch was organized and the district provided with lamps. In 1811 the force was increased, and a captain of the watch appointed. The district of Southwark followed, in 1812, with an ordinance appropriating five thousand dollars for establishing a nightly watch, and erecting public lamps.

In 1831 the arrangement of the watch was considered a very efficient one, "as the infrequence of fire, robberies, and disturbances of the peace sufficiently prove," says a chronicle of that time. The whole number of the city watch, including the captain and lieutenant, was 106. They were divided into the following classes: 16 silent, or captain and lieutenant's watch; 50 north and south watch, or lamplighters; 31 east and west watch, four market watch, two turnkeys, and three watchmen at the City Hall and Independence Square and at the bridge, whose duty it was to watch the city property. The city at that time was divided into two districts, Eastern and Western. The Eastern district extended from the Delaware to Eighth Street, and from the southern to the northern bounds of the city as then established, which was under the particular charge of the captain of the watch. This officer had his quarters at the old Court-House, at Second and Market streets. He had under his command eight silent watch, 21 north and south watch, or lamplighters, eight east and west watch, one turnkey and the market watch. The Western district included that part of the city between Eighth Street and the Schuylkill, from the southern to the northern boundary of the city, and was under the care of the lieutenant of the watch, whose quarters were at the Western Watch House, at the corner of Broad and Filbert streets. Under his command were eight silent watch, 26 north and south watch. 17 east and west watch, and one turnkey.

It was the duty of the north and south watchmen to light and keep in order all the lamps. The lamps were lighted previous to setting the watch, for which the watchmen received 25 cents per month for each lamp, in addition to their monthly wages, which were at that time fixed at \$18. The lamps were not lighted on moonlight nights. The east and west watchmen received \$20 a month. On December 31, 1829, there were 2016 lamps within the charter bounds of the city. For a time swinging or "suspension lamps" were used. They were placed at the intersection of streets, suspended on a chain running diagonally across the streets. At each end of the chain were weights running up and down in posts, bored out for the purpose. When

a watchman wished to light or arrange a lamp he pulled it down with a hook at the end of a pole. This arrangement did not work satisfactorily and was abandoned for lamps set on top of posts.

The watch was set at ten o'clock. Each watchman went in a direct line for four squares, and turned no corners except into alleys, etc., that lead from the street allotted to him. The four squares formed the watchman's district, through which he had to pass once in each hour. For example: an east and west watchman would set out from the wharf on Arch Street, and pass up Arch Street, on the north side, to Fourth Street, and return on the south side to the wharf, visiting each alley as he went and returned. Others went westward from Eighth street, and from Eighth to Twelfth streets, etc. Others passed along Water, Front, Second, Third, Fourth streets, etc., from Vine to Market Street, and return. So that while the east and west watchmen were travelling east and west, the north and south watchmen were crossing them at the intersection of every street. The cost of maintaining the watch in 1829 was \$28,704.96. The whole expense for lighting and watching the city, \$49,586.73.

Stephen Girard, among his many other benefactions, did not forget the police force of the city in his will, and by it devised money for enlarging its usefulness and improvement of the system. Under this stimulus considerable activity was manifested, and in 1833 the city was divided into four equal divisions for public purposes. Each division was apportioned into three sections. There were a captain

of the watch and a lieutenant of the city police for each division. For each section there was an inspector of police to superintend the policemen and watchmen, subject to the orders of the lieutenant of the division. The force was increased to twenty-four day policemen, and one hundred and twenty watchmen by night. Suitable watch-houses were provided for each section; there were, therefore, twelve watch-houses. The watch-house for the northern section of the city proper stood upon the north side of Cherry Street, east of Fifth. Another was on the south side of Union Street, between Third and Fourth, opposite the spot where the Third District police station now stands. On Broad Street, near Arch, was the western watchhouse, on the site now partly covered by the Masonic Temple. The watch-houses of the district corporation were established at the Commissioner's halls.

This development of the police force seems, however, to have been too rapid, and in 1835 the arrangements as then constituted were considered so unsatisfactory and expensive that a new ordinance was passed reducing the number of day police and the number of watch-houses. Nothing more typically Philadelphian than this cautious retrogression can be well imagined.

Riots have not been numerous in Philadelphia, but still there have been some. The first one of which there is any record occurred in 1738, under the regime of Governor Thomas. The ballot-box for the whole city and county of Philadelphia was opened at the Court-House on Market Street early

on the morning of Oct. 1st. Both parties assembled in large numbers in the vicinity, and crowds, mostly Germans, came in from the surrounding country. The Governor's party, so it is said, had engaged a gang of sailors, from the ships then in the harbor, to attack the voters and drive them from the polls. Soon after the people had assembled, these sailors appeared, marching through the streets in a riotous manner. They attacked the men at the polls with clubs, knocking down all who came in their way. Having cleared the ground the rioters retired, but returned as soon as the polls were opened. They took possession of the stairway leading to the ballot-box, and beat back the members of the country party who came forward to vote.

The "negro riots," as they have since been called, were on August 1, 1842. They were caused in the first place by a disturbance between colored people who were in a procession of the "Moyamensing Temperance Society" and boys and other whites who were on the streets. The police made arrests which caused excitement. The dwellings inhabited by blacks on Lombard Street, between Fifth and Eighth, and in the various small courts and alleys adjacent, which was the negro quarter of the city then as now, were attacked by a mob of whites. Negroes were assaulted and beaten; windows and doors smashed and furniture thrown out of the houses. The excitement was about subsiding when the discharge of a gun by a black man in Bradford's Alley added new fierceness to it. The man who had discharged the gun retreated to a house for safety, which was broken open and all

the colored people within dragged out and beaten. The city police interfered in their behalf, and while they were being taken to the Mayor's office, efforts were made to rescue them from the officers. The rioting continued through the evening, when the houses occupied by colored people between Seventh and Eighth streets were broken open and the inmates assaulted and injured. "Smith's Beneficial Hall," a large building on the north side of Lombard Street, used by colored men as a place of meeting for literary and beneficial societies, was an object of attack. A strong force of police was stationed in front of the building, and although at times the officers were sorely pressed, they kept the mob at a distance. But while they were guarding the front the enemy was successful in the rear. Entrance was gained to the building, and suddenly flames were seen breaking from the upper stories. The building was entirely burned and the destruction complete. Damage was done to adjoining buildings by the falling walls. While this fire was in progress, the old church building of the Society of Covenanters, on St. Mary Street, which had passed into the possession of a religious society of colored people, was found to be in flames. Nothing was saved but the walls. By midnight the excitement died out and the rioting ceased.

Early in 1843 were the weavers' riots in Kensington. The disturbances were brought about by disputes among the working weavers as to their wages. The sheriff, the late Hon. Wm. A. Porter, tried to quell the rioters and called out a posse, but he and his force were compelled to retreat. The citizen soldiers being called into the field, the rioters were

dispersed. These riots were followed by what are known as the "Native American riots" of 1844.

The first Native American meeting in Philadelphia was held at Germantown in 1837. In their constitution it was declared that while they invited the stranger, worn down by oppression at home, to come and share with us the blessings of our native land, they denied his right to have a voice in legislative halls, and his eligibility to office under any circumstances. The movement progressed very rapidly, and in 1844 there was a Native American association in almost every ward in the city and township and district of the county. On the third of May, a meeting was held to establish a Native American association in the Third Ward, Kensington, upon an open lot at the south-west corner of Master and Second streets. About three hundred persons were present, and while a speaker was addressing the meeting an attack was made upon it by a number of persons armed with clubs and the members of the meeting driven away. The breaking up of the meeting caused intense excitement, particularly as it was alleged that the persons making the attack were all foreigners by birth, and the majority Irishmen. The members of the dispersed meeting repaired to another place in the neighborhood, and passed resolutions denouncing the outrage upon them, and determined that in maintenance of their constitutional rights to peaceably assemble and discuss public measures, they would adjourn to meet on the succeeding Monday, May 6, at the place from which they had been driven. The discussion of the circumstances of the affair in the newspapers wrought

public excitement to fever heat, but when the day of meeting arrived, it was opened quietly and went on without interruption until a sudden shower of rain put the assemblage to flight. Its members took refuge in the market-house in Washington (American) Street, above Master, when the meeting was reorganized and a speaker began to address them. On the outskirts of the assemblage were persons who were evidently opposed to the object of the meeting, and attempted to prevent its continuance. A quarrel between them and persons composing the meeting ensued, and a pistol was discharged.

The Hibernia Hose Company's house was located on Cadwallader Street, only separated from the market-house, where the meeting was held, by a vacant piece of ground. As soon as the pistol shot was heard, a window in the hose-house was raised, and a gun pointed in the direction of the meeting and fired. This was followed by an irregular volley of shots from the same place. In a few moments guns were again fired, some from the hose-house and some from the house tops in the neighborhood. The majority of the persons in the market-house scattered and ran, but some held their ground and threw stones and brickbats towards the houses. Some of those driven away procured arms, and, returning to the scene, a regular battle ensued. During the skirmish George Shiffler, a lad eighteen years old, was mortally wounded, and died soon afterwards. It is said that when shot he was defending an American flag, to prevent its being carried off by an Irishman. The Shiffler Hose Company, organized about that time, was named in his

honor. Eleven others were wounded, all Americans, but none fatally.

The intelligence of these transactions flew through the city like wildfire, and created great excitement, and thousands of persons were attracted to the scene. The bulk of the crowd was in Second Street, near Franklin, the Girard Avenue of to-day. In the evening, about ten o'clock, stones and bricks were thrown against houses said to be occupied by Roman Catholics. An attack was made upon the house at Second and Phænix (Thompson) streets, which was occupied by sisters of the Roman Catholic church as a seminary. Guns were fired from the upper stories, and two spectators, John N. Wright and Nathan D. Ramsay, who were not taking any part in the riot, were shot, one being killed on the spot and the other dying soon afterwards.

The reports of these occurrences in the newspapers the next morning intensified the excitement. The Sun and Native American papers issued extras, calling upon the citizens to assemble in the State House yard at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. The town was also posted with placards to the same effect, and bearing the words, "Let every man come prepared to defend himself!"

A large and tumultuous crowd gathered at this meeting, which, after organizing, adjourned to meet forthwith on Washington (American) Street, between the market-house and the houses on Cadwallader Street from which the firing had come on the previous day. The crowd being assembled there a movement was made to hoist an American flag on the spot where Shiffler fell, when a volley of musketry

poured into the meeting from the Hibernia Hosehouse. The members of the meeting at the Court-House were unarmed, notwithstanding the request that they should come prepared, but they were joined while marching to the new meeting-place by some persons carrying guns. After the shots were fired from the hose-house an attack was made upon it. It was broken open and the hose-carriage ran out and broken to pieces. The house itself was then set on fire. The battle raged furiously about it and numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. The flames from the burning hose-house spread to other buildings, and altogether about thirty houses were destroyed, among them the "Nanny-Goat Market," as the market-house at that point was called. The firemen were driven off by the rioters, and were not permitted to make any efforts towards putting out the fire. The sheriff called for the military, who first refused to respond, but afterwards, about dark, the troops marched upon the ground and the firemen proceeded to check the flames under the protection of the military. The mob dispersed, and during the night there was no further disturbance.

On the following day, the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael, at the corner of Second and Jefferson streets, was set on fire. The rector's house adjoining and some frame buildings were also destroyed. The Female Seminary at Second and Phænix streets, which had repelled the former attack, was set on fire and consumed. Many other houses were burned. While these outrages were being perpetrated in Kensington, other parts of the city were left un-

guarded. It was rumored during the day that the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine, on Fourth Street, below Vine, would be attacked, and the Mayor, John M. Scott, with a body of police, repaired to the church to protect it. The police were stationed on the pavement in front of the church, and the First City Troop of Cavalry was stationed in the neighborhood. Throngs of people came to the scene, and thousands stood looking at the church, but no demonstration of violence was made to attract attention. But while the police stood on guard outside, somebody had secretly entered the church and kindled a fire, the light of which was soon seen without. The firemen, who were upon the ground, made no effort to quench the flames, but devoted themselves to saving adjoining property. The fire gained in strength, and soon broke forth from the roof, and windows in the front of the church. Shortly the steeple was wrapped in flames, and as the glittering cross which crowned it tottered and fell, the crowd below gave vent to a yell of exultation. Nothing was left standing but the bare walls. Adjoining buildings were also consumed. The troops on duty in Kensington, when news of these occurrences reached them, were marched to the city and detachments placed as guards over the Catholic churches.

At a meeting of City Councils, held on the evening of the 8th, it was agreed that \$20,000 be appropriated to the police committee to increase the force temporarily in order to maintain the péace. At a public meeting of the citizens, called by the mayor on the 9th, it was arranged that the citizens organize in the several wards. The aldermen of the wards organized

these companies. Each man was furnished with a white muslin badge, intended to be worn round the hat, on which were printed the words, "Peace police." They were divided into patrols for the blocks and divisions of each ward, and were on duty all that night. Major-General Patterson called out the whole division of troops under him, and established his headquarters at Girard Bank. Governor David R. Porter arrived in the city the same day, and issued a proclamation in relation to the late events, and the soldiers were ordered to act in conjunction with the sheriff. These strenuous measures to restore and maintain order were successful and the disturbances ceased.

In July trouble was experienced again, when the troops were once more called upon to suppress the rioters, and Governor Porter called out a considerable number of troops from other counties of the State near Philadelphia. City Councils also passed an ordinance "to provide for the preservation of the peace of the city," and under it a battalion of artillery, a regiment of infantry and a troop of horse, making in all one thousand three hundred and fifty men, were enrolled and equipped.

In face of the disorders and violence then so prevalent, the necessity of strengthening the hands of the civil authorities for the preservation of peace became a matter of paramount consideration. The municipal divisions of government of the city and county were a great hindrance to the preservation of order. A boundary street, running between one district and another, was as effectual a barrier to the passage of a policeman or constable across it to an

adjoining district as the Chinese wall. When there were riots in Moyamensing, the city police might be massed in a body on the north side of Cedar or South streets, and be witnesses of the riot, murder or arson within fifty feet of their station without having the right to interfere. A riot in the city was likewise no affair of the police of the districts. latter, indeed, were of small account, few in number, and dependent in emergency upon re-enforcement from the district constables, who had been the conservators of the peace from time immemorial. But in the city and county at this time they had practically ceased to exercise their functions, and made scarcely any attempt to discharge other duties than those connected with civil proceedings, the serving of writs of summons and subpænas, etc. Of the peace of the county, the sheriff was the conservator. He had large power; he might summon the posse comitatus. The whole power of the county was subject to his command, but if the power should refuse to come, it was a great legal puzzle to the sheriff and his advisers how he could compel its attendance. A few friends or citizens might rally round his standard, but even they considered themselves volunteers, with no compulsion to serve or remain in service longer than they chose. Hence it was that the only hope of the sheriff in great turbulance was in calling out the armed militia, but whether he had any power to do so was a debatable question. The volunteers themselves did not fancy the sort of work which turned them into constables. Coming from among the citizens, some of them were likely to be influenced by the same passions and

prejudices that were carried to extremities by the mob. Many of them did not desire to be placed in a position of antagonism to their fellow-citizens, and the duty of enforcing the civil laws in times of excitement was not pleasant. Added to all this was the idea that they were troops of the State, organized under the laws of the Commonwealth, subject only to the Governor as Commander-in-chief of their superior officers. There were several occasions during which the sheriffs or mayors sought assistance of the volunteers in time of danger, and when their services were either refused or given with reluctance.

In consequence of this state of affairs some of the most influential citizens called a meeting, at which an address was adopted, and the draft of a law prepared for presentation to the Legislature, consolidating the city and districts in one corporation. The plan met with opposition among other citizens. These held a meeting and prepared memorials to Councils and the Legislature against it, but recommending, instead, the establishment by Act of Assembly of a police system for the city and districts. Under this influence the Legislature passed the desired law, April 12, 1845. Under its provisions the city of Philadelphia and the incorporated districts of Spring Garden, Northern Liberties and Penn, and the township of Moyamensing, were required to establish and maintain police forces of "not less than one able-bodied man for one hundred and fifty tax-payable inhabitants," for the prevention of riots and the preservation of the public peace. A superintendent of police was required to be elected for the city and for each

district. If there was failure in any section to comply with the law, the city, township or district so failing was to be held responsible for all damage and loss of property occasioned by riot or tumult within its territorial limits. In case of any riot occurring which the police force of the district was unable to suppress, the sheriff had authority to call on the several superintendents of police for the whole or any part of their forces. In case twelve or more persons were unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assembled, the sheriff or his deputies or the police superintendents were authorized "to go among them, or so near to them as he can safely go, and there with a loud voice make proclamation, in the name of the Commonwealth, requiring and commanding all persons there so unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assembled, and all other persons not being there on duty as police, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business," or, in other words, to read them the riot act. To continue there after such proclamation was of itself a misdemeanor to be punished by imprisonment, and every one who remained on the ground might be arrested. This statute also clearly established the right of the sheriff to call upon the major-general commanding the military division of the city or county or his assistants, upon certifying to him that there was an existing riot or tumult which the police force under his command was, in his opinion, not competent to suppress without further aid. The troops were authorized to "proceed in military array and subordination, and by military force in

any part of the City and County to restore the public peace," and to proceed in the suppression of riots and the like, as in the case of war or public insurrection.

Prior to the passage of this act, there was a police superintendent in each district who was independent of the superintendents, Councils or commissioners of other districts.

CHAPTER IV.

BIRTH AND INFANCY OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

(1850-1858.)

THE RULE OF THE "GANGS."—ST. MARY STREET RIOT.—A
POLICE MARSHALATE CREATED.—WORKINGS OF THE
NEW SYSTEM.—GROWTH OF THE CONSOLIDATION IDEA.
—PASSAGE OF THE ACT.—MAYOR CONRAD'S ELECTION.
—REORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE.—THE NEW
MAYOR'S RINGING MESSAGE.—THE "AMERICAN BIRTH"
QUALIFICATION.—OPPOSITION TO A UNIFORM.—ENFORCEMENT OF THE SUNDAY LAWS.—MAYOR VAUX'S
LARGE FORCE.—FORMATION OF THE RESERVES.—
LOYAL "RAT" ALLEN.—THE ALARM TELEGRAPH
INTRODUCED.

In 1850 a radical improvement was made in reorganization and systematizing the public arrangements. The spirit of misrule and disorder which had been growing for fifteen or sixteen years was at its height. The miserable system of a city with adjacent districts each independent of each other was a protection to the disorderly, and encouragement to them to unite for the purpose of showing their disregard of law. Organized gangs of ruffians and thieves were associated under such names as Killers, Blood Tubs, Rats, Bouncers, Schuylkill Rangers, and other euphonious appellations. The walls and fences in the neighborhood of the resorts of these gangs were decorated with their titles in chalk and

paint. It was noticeable that all these associations were "No. 1." The Killers No. 1 fought with the Buffers No. 1, or the Rats No. 1, as the case might be, but nobody ever heard of the Killers, Buffers, or Rats, No. 2. These associations were so strong that they committed depredations with impunity, to the terror of the citizens, and in contempt and defiance of the authorities and police. The district of Moyamensing was particularly afflicted with these gangs. The firemen in the district were also in deadly enmity. A fight which took place in that district in June, on Sunday, lasted nearly all day, and was fought with bricks, stones, and fire-arms, in the public streets, ranging from Eighth to Eleventh, and from Christian to Fitzwater streets. Two weeks afterward a shed on Shippen Street, between Ninth and Tenth, was fired purposely. The carriage of the Franklin Hose, while proceeding toward the place, was seized by a gang who were lying in wait, run down to the Delaware and pushed into the river. In retaliation a shed on another part of Shippen Street was set on fire the same night, and the Moyamensing Hose, while going to the fire was attacked by adherents of the Franklin Hose. A fight took place with fire-arms, in course of which Alexander Gillies was killed and nine or ten wounded. A fire was as likely to be an incendiary attempt to lure a hostile company into a district where it could be taken in ambush as to have been an accidental occurrence.

The historic precincts of St. Mary Street were the scene of a serious riot on the night of election day, October 9, 1849. The neighborhood was inhab-

ited by colored people, and they were greatly alarmed by rumors started during the day that an attack would be made at night upon a large fourstory brick building, at the north-west corner of Sixth and St. Mary streets, called the California House, a tavern frequented by blacks. The proprietor was a mulatto and his wife a white woman. This case of miscegenation was well known, and had been the subject of hints of violence before that. time. In the evening of the day named, an old wagon, on which combustibles were placed and set on fire, was dragged by a party of men from the lower end of Moyamensing up Seventh Street as far as St. Mary Street, and through the latter towards Sixth. Nothing might have come of this if it had not been for the rumors of the day; but many of the negroes anticipated an attack and prepared for it. When the blazing wagon came into St. Mary Street the blacks threw bricks and stones at the party drawing it. This assault of course met with retaliation and the riot began. An attack was made on the California House, which was resisted by a party of colored persons in the house, who had congregated to defend it, by throwing missiles from the doors and windows. Bricks, stones and fire-arms were used against the assailants. Finally the attacking party triumphed, and gaining an entrance to the house, went to work in the bar-room, broke the fixtures and furniture, piled them in the middle of the floor and set them on fire.

The city police, unarmed, now came upon the scene. They encountered the rioters armed with revolvers, knives, clubs and stones. The officers

were boldly attacked, and notwithstanding a valiant fight, were compelled to retire as far as Lombard Street, where they endeavored to hold in check a body of excited blacks who wanted to take a hand in the fight. They were kept in restraint for a short time, but tearing up bricks and paving-stones they broke through the file of officers and made a rush for St. Mary Street, where they took part in the fight. The California House did not burn rapidly enough to suit the rioters, and they tore out the gas fixtures and set the gas free. Soon the building was in a fierce blaze, and the alarm of fire was sounded. The firemen with their apparatus repaired to the scene and encountered strong opposition. The members of the Hope Fire Company, preparing to go into service, were beaten off, their engine taken from them, run up St. Mary Street and abandoned. The Good Will Fire Company was received at St. Mary Street with a volley from fire-arms. Charles Himmelwright, a member, was shot and died in three minutes, and John Hollick, also a member, was mortally wounded. The California House and five other houses were burned. The rioting raged until midnight, the police being powerless to do anything towards effectually quelling it, when the State House bell was rung to call out the military. On this signal, which was known to the rioters, they retired, and when the soldiers reached the scene, about half-past two o'clock, they found everything quiet. They accordingly withdrew, and the rioting was renewed. The mob made a rush for St. Mary Street, where they set fire to a frame building inhabited by colored people, and made a general attack

on the blacks. The Phænix Hose Company, on the way to the fire, was stopped, the members assaulted with stones and clubs, and compelled to fly. The Robert Morris hose-carriage was seized and run into Moyamensing. The Diligent Hose Company had its hose cut and injured. The firemen at length rallied, and by fighting their way through to the flames succeeded in saving the burning house. This emboldened the blacks, and they gathered just before daylight and maintained a furious battle with the rioters in Fifth Street until eight o'clock. At ten o'clock the military again marched to the scene, stationed guards, and placed two cannon in front of the California House. Companies and sentries were stationed on Sixth Street, at Pine, Lombard, South, and Shippen streets, and on the cross-streets at Fifth and Seventh streets. The military were on the ground two days, when, quiet being restored, they were withdrawn. Four persons were killed in the riot, and nine whites and sixteen blacks were taken to the hospital. The number injured, however, was much larger.

In the face of all these facts, it was very evident that the time had come for some decisive measures for the better preservation of the peace of the city, and on the 3d of May, 1850, the Legislature passed an act directing that the citizens of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, Southwark, Spring Garden, Richmond and Penn districts should, at the next fall election, choose one person to serve for three years as marshal of the Philadelphia Police District. The territory was subdivided: the city formed four police divisions, and each of the incor-

porated districts of the county was a division. There was a lieutenant of police for each division. The policemen were not to exceed one for every one hundred and fifty taxable inhabitants, nor to be less than one for every six hundred taxables. Councils and the Commissioners nominated to the Marshal three times the number of policemen required, from which he made his selections. A police board was created, consisting of the presidents of the two councils of the city, and of the presidents of the various boards of commissioners of the districts. To this board was committed the ways and means of raising a force and paying it. This force was to act in conjunction with the regular force of the city or districts, or independently of them if necessary. It was charged especially with the maintenance of the peace of the police district, or might go beyond it into any part of the county if necessary. The marshal was granted the full power of the sheriff in suppressing riots and disorders, and of arresting offenders against the laws. When, in his opinion, the existing police force was not sufficient to suppress disturbance, he had authority to call on the major-general commanding the military division to call out a military force to assist in maintaining the law. After his proclamation to evil-doers to disperse, if they refused, he could proceed to full extremities, as in case of war or public insurrection.

At the next election, which was the following October, John S. Keyser was elected Police Marshal. He had been lieutenant of the consolidated police of the Spring Garden district, where he had shown himself to be vigilant and bold, and his merits were well

understood by the people. The police board agreed that the number of policemen should consist of one for every four hundred taxable inhabitants of the police district, and that the salaries should be four hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. The force was small, but being in charge of a man of such activity and courage as Marshal Keyser, the effect was wonderful. The lawless clubs and associations which had for years committed disorder and crime were subdued, and to a great extent broken up. In a few months scarcely any of them pretended to exist, and the small force that Marshal Keyser had was managed admirably. The marshal's office and chief police station were established in the Adelphi Building, on Fifth Street below Walnut. It was made the duty of the City Councils and the commissioners of the districts to erect suitable station-houses for the police in proper places, which were gradually provided in different sections of the city.

A set of signals was established for calling the police force together. The officers were required to repair to and concentrate at the station-house indicated by the signal. When such concentration was required at any station, the signal was given by the alarm-bell at that station. The adjoining stations promptly answered the alarm by giving the same number of strokes as that given by the first alarm-bell, thereby conveying the intelligence to the next station, and so on, so that all the policemen should at once proceed to the station indicated. The fact that such a system was elaborated shows more

plainly than description can the extraordinary lawlessness of the time.

The ruffians in the districts were particularly active before the marshal's police got to work, and were not much interfered with. Neil Mooney, a watchman in the Moyamensing district, was killed by one of these ruffians on the 25th of May, 1856, while in the discharge of his duty. A large bonfire was kindled in an open lot in Eighth Street, near Fitzwater, opposite the Moyamensing Hose House. Mooney, in accordance with his duty, attempted to extinguish the fire, but was warned by some persons lying in ambush near by to desist. He persisted, and while removing an empty barrel from the flames he was shot with a musket and died from the wound. The murderer was never discovered. Colonel John K. Murphy was elected to succeed Marshal Keyser in 1853. He held his office until 1857, a special provision being made in the consolidation act of 1854, that the office of marshal should be retained until the expiration of Marshal Murphy's term.

For many years, public sentiment had been steadily tending towards consolidation of the city and incorporated districts into one great municipality. Meetings were held from time to time of those in favor of such a measure, and the question finally worked itself into politics. It was made a test for those seeking election to the Legislature, and at the election in 1853 many friends to the measure were sent to the General Assembly. Before the meeting of that body, the committee on consolidation, appointed at a town-meeting, drafted a bill to be laid before the Legislature, fixing the details of the de-

sired legislation. This bill was introduced at Harrisburg early in the session, and pressed with such vigor that it was passed on the 2d of February, 1854. The bill provided that the city of Philadelphia should be enlarged by taking in all the territory comprised within the county of Philadelphia. The incorporated districts were abolished, and Southwark, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Spring Garden, Moyamensing, Penn, Richmond, West Philadelphia, and Belmont ceased to have corporate existence. The boroughs of Frankford, Germantown, Manayunk, White Hall, Bridesburg and Aramingo were deprived of their franchises. The townships of Passyunk, Blockley, Kingsessing, Roxborough, Germantown, Bristol, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Moreland, Northern Liberties, which were unincorporated, Byberry, Delaware and Penn were abolished, and all the franchises and property of those governments transferred to the city of Philadelphia. The board of police, the mayor and Councils of the city then in existence, the commissioners and officers of the districts, and the burgesses of the boroughs were superseded. Some of the executive officers were continued, however, for their terms of office and some for longer periods. The marshal of police was continued in separate and independent jurisdiction until the expiration of Marshal Murphy's term in 1857. Philadelphia became by the consolidation a city having a superficial area of 1291/8 square miles, or about 82,701 acres. Its length is 23 miles, with an average breadth of 51/2 miles.

Under the new act the first election for mayor, members of councils, and other officers, was held on

the first Tuesday of June, 1854. There were two nominees for mayor—Robert T. Conrad, Whig, and Richard Vaux, Democrat. Judge Conrad received the support of the "Know-Nothing" party, and was elected mayor by a vote of 29,507 to 21,011 for Mr. Vaux. He was sworn into office on the first Monday of July, and City Councils organized on the same day. They passed an ordinance on the 28th of that month, reorganizing the Philadelphia police force.

It was declared that for police purposes each ward should be a separate police district, and that in each district there should be a station-house for the use of the police, and for the temporary detention of persons arrested or charged with offences. The Mayor was empowered to appoint for each police district a lieutenant and two sergeants, and prescribe their duties. The number of men constituting the executive police force and watchmen was fixed at 820, exclusive of officers. The men were to be distributed among the respective police districts as the Mayor might direct. Out of the number of police, eight officers were designated by the Mayor to be High Constables, whose duty it was to be in attendance at the Mayor's or Marshal's office. Four men were detailed as special officers and two to act as messengers at the Mayor's office. The Mayor was given power to make all police rules and regulations.

It became the duty of Councils by this ordinance to elect one alderman in each ward to be a Police or Committing magistrate, who should attend his allotted station-house daily for the purpose of hearing and disposing of the prisoners detained. The lieutenant, or one of the two sergeants of the district, was also required to attend the hearings. The annual salaries of the officers were fixed as follows: sergeants, \$600; policemen, \$500; turnkeys, \$450; high constables, \$700; special officers, \$600; messengers, \$500; police magistrates, \$500. The police officers were not allowed to accept any gift or reward for any police duty performed, nor engage in any other business. A violation of this rule was ground for discharge from the force. The central station was established in the City Hall, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, where it has been continued to the present day. Stations in some of the wards were provided by the appropriation of the former commissioners' halls, and in other wards buildings were rented and fitted up for the purpose. It was, however, soon discovered that there was no economy in the renting method, and the city began building its own police-stations. The first were solid but plain structures, but in the course of time architectural effects were attempted, and to-day Philadelphia can boast of as fine buildings in that particular as any other city in the country.

Mayor Conrad sent to Councils his first annual message on May 18, 1856. It was largely devoted to a discussion of the duties and responsibilities of his organization of the new police force.

"As the primary object of all government," he said in his message, "is protection against lawless violence, its first duty is the establishment of a power that will maintain the public tranquillity; and the absence and urgent necessity of such a power was here the influential motive for the adoption of 'Consolidation.' The need of a vigorous police is perhaps greater in our large American cities than anywhere in the civilized world. If our population were native, or homogeneous, we would have less need of police re-

straints than a city like London, whose vast population is governed with a mild control that secures tranquillity without oppression. As a more youthful and less corrupt people, with less inequality, less ignorance, and less misery, there would be less necessity for police guardianship; and in point of fact, our American communities hardly knew the necessity of such protection until the excess of immigration had changed the character of our cities. But in the actual state of facts, we now need greater police energies for the protection of our people than the capitals of Europe. Perverted immigration has filled our cities with pauperism-the fruitful parent of disorder and crime. . . . Perverted immigration has filled our cities with the transported criminals of Europe. The extent of this insulting and hostile policy, more worthy of just resentment than the frothy trifles so often made the subject of declamation, is not fully known; but no magistrate connected with the police administration can be ignorant of the fact (and its statement should not be considered a wrong to the worthy emigrant,—for to such it was not, and is not intended to apply) that a considerable proportion of those arrested for crime are the exiles of European cities."

The same causes, he thought, had introduced novel and foreign vices and habits, the engendering and prolific causes of crime. Even where these did not exist, it had made our cities, he said, the home of the disputes of clans and classes, sects and factions, alien to our character and country. To these various sources he attributed the increase in our cities of beggars and vagrancy, "of audacious prostitution, of lawless riot, with all the terrible catalogue of crime that swell the calendars of our courts and crowd the cells of our prisons." He gave the firemen a rap, "who," he said, "under pretext of protecting the city, outrage its laws and disturb its peace, not unfrequently carrying the fury of their feuds to the extent of murder." On this account he saw the further necessity of an energetic system of

police protection. The only police worth a thought—the only police capable of effecting a result worthy of public care or approbation, he said, was that which is based upon the principles of prevention. He paid his compliments to the old order of things in the following words:

"The miserable system by which the public was so long amused with a show of security—a system under which the officers waited patiently until crime was committed, and then set upon the pursuit of the offender, constituted, at best, an authorized warfare between the police and the criminals, and if it did not encourage crime, did not prevent it. Under the most favorable views, it was an ineffective system of subsequent vengeance; and in every moral and practical point of view was an absurdity. Such is the character of every police that is not sufficient to render the commission of crime nearly if not quite impossible,"

says Mayor Conrad with italicized emphasis.

"The only police worth the cost of its maintenance is one of prevention; and such a police should be a system overspreading and guarding the whole community, rendering it either impossible, or most dangerous, to attempt the commission of crime, and leaving no moment of time, and no place, without its guardian."

It was his aim to make his force a preventive police. The first requisite for appointment on his force was as to personal character. In every case unexceptionable evidence was required that the applicant conformed to the rules which Mayor Conrad had established, as follows:

"To hold a place on the police, the following qualifications will be required:—American birth; age between twenty-three and fifty; physical health and vigor; ability to read and write; entire purity of moral character and habits; invariable temperance; unquestionable courage; peaceable and courteous manners; decorous and genteel attire; zeal for the service; respectful obedience to superior officers; and promptness and decision in action."

The rule in regard to American birth certainly was not long enforced, and was doubtless the extreme of "Know-Nothing" principles of that day.

He reported the number of police as being nominally 916, but that a less number had at all times been employed. The duties of the police were prescribed in a manual, which was placed in the hands of each officer, and all were held to a rigid accountability under the regulations thus established. The force was divided into three classes, one of which was always upon active service, and every officer was held accountable for the condition of his particular beat. The number of miles of streets and alleys under the supervision and guardianship of the police was almost six hundred. This extent was traversed. watched and guarded by a force seldom averaging more than two hundred and fifty. He thought that it should be the aim of Philadelphia to render her police arrangements superior to those of her rival cities, and compared her police with that of New York. "The police of New York," he said,

"consists of a body of armed, uniformed and disciplined officers, comprising about 1200 men; that of Philadelphia consists of about 900. The great duty of the police is to guard the dwellings of citizens. The houses in New York number by the last census about 37,500; those of Philadelphia are over 60,000. The principal labor required from the police is to traverse, as sentinels, the streets committed to their care. The area of Philadelphia, excluding the rural districts, nearly doubles that of New York. Thus the police duty is much greater in Philadelphia, though the force is much less."

The salaries paid to the police in New York were much more liberal than those allowed the Philadelphia policemen, and the whole police system of the latter place administered on a much more economical basis than that of any other large city.

With the organization, action and results of the police department Mayor Conrad expressed himself as well satisfied.

"Its officers are gentlemen," he said, "selected for their high character, and worthy, from their intelligence and integrity, of the trust reposed in them. To their energy and fidelity may be ascribed the results which have transformed the aspect of our city,—have made our Sabbath sacred, and rendered violence and outrage, once so familiar to our streets, almost unknown."

Mayor Conrad, after reorganizing his new police force, was desirous of putting its members in uniform, but the proposition was strongly opposed. The Marshal's police did not take to the innovation. They did not want to be "put in livery" they said, and the silver star was not for them. Mayor Conrad approached the matter cautiously. He began with the head, hoping to work down with less opposition as the men became accustomed to the idea. He ordered that every policeman should wear upon his round hat a cover for the top, extending below it a distance of about two inches. It was composed of patent leather, and, having a shining surface, the policemen were easily recognized.

During Mayor Conrad's administration there was trouble in regard to the enforcement of a new Sunday liquor law, which had gone into effect during his term of office. It caused much dissatisfaction to the proprietors of taverns, oyster-houses and other places of the sort. Mayor Conrad endeavored to enforce this law, and an agitation ensued which lasted some time, and which was accompanied by a great

bitterness of feeling. Mayor Conrad's administration was, in fact, distinguished for the pertinacity with which he insisted on the observance to the letter of laws that had for their object the suspension of labor and of entertainment on Sunday. The Sunday newspapers were not a little troubled by him. He caused the arrest of and committed for trial a number of saloon-keepers for violating the Sunday laws. This act of his created much excitement. He had directed his police officers to enter the saloons and drink liquor, in order that they might not lack evidence to maintain the prosecutions. His action was upheld at public meetings of clergymen and religious citizens, but, on the other hand, the Mayor was caricatured, ridiculed and denounced by those who found fault with the proceedings.

By ordinance of November, 1855, the police districts were established and their boundaries defined. Most of the districts comprised two wards, but the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth wards were each made separate police districts. A station-house was established in each district. The number of policemen and watchmen, exclusive of lieutenants and sergeants, was fixed at six hundred and fifty men. The old ordinance forbidding policemen from accepting rewards for services was repealed, and it was enacted that

[&]quot;all policemen shall be allowed, with the permission of the Mayor, to receive any rewards or gratuities which may be offered them by persons or institutions who may consider themselves benefited by their extra services, provided the same shall not have been asked for or promised before the service was rendered."

The unanimous choice of the Democrats for the office of Mayor in 1856 fell to Richard Vaux. The campaign was hotly contested, and resulted in Mr. Vaux's election by a handsome majority.

When Mayor Vaux was inaugurated in May, 1856, he was not quite satisfied with the efficiency of the police force as organized by his predecessor. He immediately set to work and introduced a number of reforms, which brought the organization as near to perfection as was at that time possible. Councils allowed a certain number of officers, but without regard to this restriction the Mayor appointed as many men as in his opinion were required, and eventually they numbered 1000. But these were troublous times. As the census of 1860 showed a population of only 565,529, this must be considered a very large force, as now (1887), when the population is estimated at not less than 1,000,000, there are only 1250 policemen exclusive of the chief, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, house sergeants, and patroldrivers.

The Mayor's office at Fifth and Chestnut streets was then a sort of rendezvous for police, detectives, and High Constables. The first Sunday after his inauguration, Mayor Vaux went there, about noon, and was surprised to find the office locked. He endeavored to obtain admission, but failed and became somewhat indignant. Waiting in the neighborhood in the hopes of finding some one connected with the place the Mayor at last saw a man named Buckley, who was engaged in some capacity in the building, coming from church.

"Is there nobody here?" asked Mr. Vaux.

- "Not to-day, your Honor," was the answer.
- "Does nobody report here on Sunday?"
- "Nobody."

"Well, this is the last Sunday that it will be so," said the new Mayor emphatically. "I will have it different."

Turning on his heel he walked home, and sitting down in his library proceeded to draft a set of rules for the regulation of the police department. These rules were printed and a copy furnished to each officer and official. No deviation was ever made from them during his administration. Mayor Vaux's investigation of the whole system was equally ready, and in a short time he discovered what defects he could remedy. The city was at that time given over to rowdyism, especially on Sundays, when the volunteer firemen spent the day in constant rioting. This was contributed to largely by the fire-alarm system. The tolling of the State House bell and of the bells at the station-houses indicated the direction of the fire and not its precise location. The volunteer companies, when the alarm was given, instantly rushed from their quarters and tore along the streets, regardless of the life and limb of peaceful pedestrians. At some corner two or more companies would come together, and indiscriminate fighting would ensue and last possibly for hours. The riots were more common on Sundays, for on the slightest pretext an alarm would be started early on the Sabbath morning, and all day certain districts of the city would be under a reign of terror. Every night the "Schuylkill Rangers," a gang of desperadoes and river pirates, whose rendezvous was at Twenty-third

and Market streets, were committing some crime of highway robbery, and looting vessels, dwellings and Mayor Vaux resolved that the firemen's riots should be stopped and the "Schuylkill Rangers" suppressed. He, however, found it impracticable to concentrate officers for emergencies that required a large body, such as the firemen's riots. Street railways were then unknown, and the old omnibus system was far from reliable, for a rowdy driver would sometimes block the street for hours. Therefore the Mayor decided to form the Reserve Corps, which remains one of the most useful divisions of the police force. He picked out sixty of the finest men from the various districts, and assigned them quarters at Fifth and Chestnut streets. A lieutenant and a sergeant were appointed, and it was so arranged that all the Reserves were at all times ready for duty. Thirty were stationed along Chestnut Street, at the corners between Broad and Fourth streets. The other thirty were not allowed to leave the stationhouse. "The city pays you for twenty-four hours work," said the Mayor, in his characteristic way. "After you put in that much service you can have the rest of the day to yourself." Several times during his administration did the Reserve Corps justify its organization, and the riots became infrequent.

The prevalency of fires, many of them of incendiary origin, and caused by members of the fire companies, who desired to take advantage of them to steal whatever valuables they could lay their hands on, made necessary the appointment of some officers to investigate fires and prevent robberies in the ex-

citement. The Mayor commissioned two fire detectives or "Fire Police," with Dr. Alexander Blackburn, a High Constable, as chief. He had one assistant. He was a man of good chemical knowledge, and his duties were practically the same as now performed by the Fire Marshal. He was the first man to rope the streets at fires, and to a considerable extent looting was stopped.

The Schuylkill Rangers were still carrying on their depredations, and demanded prompt attention. Sixty picked men were accordingly stationed along the Schuylkill front, between Fairmount and the Navy Yard. It was not long before the gang was broken up.

Mayor Vaux saw to it that the men entrusted with this duty were at work. In the most inclement weather, with the snow several inches deep, he went over the whole city at midnight, but paid especial attention to the river front. When any of the desperadoes were found they were summarily dealt with. "There was no formal arrest," said Mr. Vaux recently,

"there were few prisoners in the docks in the mornings; the justices of the peace were not much troubled, but the fellow who was caught never forgot until his dying day the time he fell into the hands of 'Dick' Vaux's police. I remember one night three of the Rangers were surprised, and jumped into the river and swam to a tug boat in the middle of the stream. It was very cold, and they thought that Dick (I was there) and his men would not follow. They were never so much mistaken in all their lives. We got a boat and overtook them. The interview was more muscular than intellectual. The rascals were pretty well satisfied before it was over. So were we. They didn't trouble us again during the administration."

The harbor police were not organized until some years later.

One morning, after the Rangers had been suppressed, an old Irish woman forced her way into the presence of the Mayor.

"Och! Misther Mayor," she said, "Oi've jist come to thank yez, for shure Oi'm able now to live in pace. Oi can put out me bread wagon all noight widout anywan to watch it an' there's not a loaf away in the mornin'."

The term of City Marshal Murphy expired during the administration, and it fell to the Mayor to appoint a Chief of Police. He wanted a man of known courage, without a family, with a thorough understanding of how to drill and handle men, and who had never been identified with the Know-Nothing party. Captain Jacob Laudenslager, now one of the Fire Commissioners, declined the position and recommended Samuel G. Ruggles. The latter was a trunk-maker and known to the Mayor, who immediately went to his place of business. Ruggles was in the cellar at work. Standing on the pavement the Mayor called down.

"Sam, did you ever belong to the Know-Nothings?"

"Never, sir," answered Ruggles.

"Come up here, then. Would you be Chief of Police under me?"

"I would," answered the astonished trunk-maker, who scarcely believed the offer to be in earnest.

"Then," said the Mayor, "come to my office and get your star."

In this summary manner the first Chief of Police

in Philadelphia was appointed. He served through Mayor Vaux's administration, through Mayor Henry's three terms, which ended in 1865, and part of Mayor McMichael's term. The star was the only sign of authority conferred by the city on its officers under Mayor Vaux's administration, the patent-leather hat-covering, used in Mayor Conrad's time, having been discontinued. They received no allowance for uniform, but the Mayor insisted that all should wear blue coats and silk hats.

Mr. Vaux next turned his attention to the drilling of the force. The use of the old city Arsenal, at the corner of Fifteenth and Filbert streets, was obtained, and in a room 150 x 60 feet every man in the whole body was drilled by a competent drill-master once a week. Neatness and cleanliness were also enforced. The man who appeared without his shoes blacked or with his hands or face unwashed, his necktie awry, or his clothing dirty was summarily dismissed. In a few months the drilled police were an effective body of men in action. They never went into a fight that their opponents did not come out second best.

One of the most capable men on the force was "Rat" Allen, who was promoted to be a sergeant after four months' service, though appointed with many misgivings. Nearly thirty years afterwards Mr. Vaux told the story with great relish. He said:

[&]quot;'Rat' was a street arab wno slept in a market-house or huckster's wagon, and got his breakfast by carrying home some one's purchases. He never remembered having had any other meal than his breakfast. He never had a father, he never had a mother, he never had any relations, never was a child, but sprung

from the earth or dropped from the clouds, ragged and frowsy. Now and again he would get a book and sit down on a corner stone and read it. I never knew him until one day some friends came to my office and asked me to appoint 'Rat' Allen on the force. 'Who the devil is "Rat" Allen?' I asked. Then they told me.

- "'A pretty sort of person that to put on the police force!'
 I said.
 - "' Try him,' they answered.
- "'Now, how can I appoint "Rat" Allen? Just think of it—
 "Rat" Allen! What would people say if I appointed "Rat"
 Allen?'"
 - "My friends urged me to give the poor fellow a chance.
 - "'Does he drink?'
 - "' Not a drop.'
 - "'Is he honest?' I asked.
 - "' As the sun, and his word is as good as any man's bond."
 - "'Then bring him up.'
- "They brought him up and I directed that he should be taken out to the pump and washed. Two officers scrubbed him from top to toe. Then I gave him some money and told him to go and buy a suit of clothes. When he came back I gave him his star and assigned him to the second district. I began to inquire about him and went over his beat at night. He gave universal satisfaction, and in three or four months I promoted him to be sergeant. He was the best officer on the force without exception. He broke up the Carroll Hose company—a tough gang they were. They went out one Sunday morning and began a riot. 'Rat' Allen and his men went out too. The Carroll Hose never went out again. They abandoned their hose and 'Rat' carried it off the field as a trophy.

"Poor fellow! his loyalty cost him his life. A big fire took place on Chestnut Street, just above Third. The second or third story was occupied by a firm of jewellers and there was a great deal of silverware in the place. 'Rat' came on the scene with his squad and had the silverware removed, most of it with his own hands, and not a pennyweight was missing. He stood in the doorway and allowed no one to enter. The crowd, anxious for plunder, tried to press past him, but there he stood with the water pouring down on him. He was loyal to his duty, but he caught

a cold and died of consumption. The regret of my life is that I did not go to his funeral. I never saw another 'Rat' Allen."

The fire and police-alarm telegraph was put into successful operation during this administration. The plant had already been introduced. Among the operators appointed by the Mayor was David R. Walker, present chief of the Electrical Department, as it is now called, and George Handy Smith, State Senator. This was the first introduction of the telegraph in Philadelphia, and it excited great wonder. Among those who came to see it was Mayor Swan, of Baltimore, afterwards Governor of Maryland. He could not believe the truth of what he had been told, and was only convinced by telegraphing to the sergeant at Frankfort, five miles from the Central Station, "Have you had your dinner?" The answer was returned, "No; it is not yet my dinner hour."

The original rules formulated by Mr. Vaux have perished. Some of them have been already printed. Among the others was one requiring each officer to carry a book and note his location at certain times, so that it was possible to tell the movements of each man while on duty. The roll was called not by the sergeant whose squad was coming in, but by the sergeant who was going on duty, in order to prevent any collusion. There were three reliefs between sundown and sunrise. The first squad was on beat between six and ten o'clock, the second between ten and two and the third between two and six. The men were under directions to deal vigorously with desperadoes, and the knowledge of this getting abroad caused criminals to keep clear of "Dick

Vaux's police." The Mayor was especially proud of his Reserves, his police detectives, and the system of drilling, and when Mayor Henry left office he told Mr. Vaux that he "had never to change the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i," in the regulations of the police system as he found them. administration of Mayor Vaux was not conducted strictly on party principles, and was marked throughout with that vigor so characteristic of the man. Adverse criticism of his police was not wanting. His men were chosen with an eye to the rough element with which they had to deal, and some of his officers were, perhaps, rather rough themselves. On leaving office, the Mayor impressed upon his men his confidence in them and his entire satisfaction. In an address he declared that they had done their duty well, and that the prejudices against them were the result of political calumny.

8

CHAPTER V.

THE FIRST TWO REPUBLICAN MAYORS.

(1858-1868.)

MAYOR HENRY BESET BY OFFICE-SEEKERS,—THE RESERVES UNIFORMED.—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DETECTIVE FORCE.—CHIEF WOOD'S EFFICIENCY.—THE WHOLE DEPARTMENT UNIFORMED.—RIVER AND HARBOR POLICE ORGANIZED WITH TWO BOATS' CREWS.—WAR DUTY IN HARRISBURG.—OFFICE OF FIRE MARSHAL CREATED.—MAYOR HENRY'S LIFE AND SERVICES.—PROVISION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—THE OFFENCE OF "CORNER LOUNGING."—NEW POLICE DISTRICTS.

At the May election in 1858, Alexander Henry was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, by the new-born Republican party. His first month of office was not a happy one. No sooner had he taken his place than his supporters made clamorous demands for appointments on his police force. It is related that during the first four weeks of his administration there were days when his office was so crowded with importunate applicants for the star that it was almost impossible to force an entrance to his presence. He retained as his Chief of Police, Samuel G. Ruggles.

In October, 1858, the Reserve Corps was put in uniform. The efficiency of the Reserves was promoted by their distinctive dress and military appearance, which enabled its members to be easily recog-

nized when their services were needed, and "imparting to them that semblance of authority which is never without its due influence in the enforcement of the law."

Mayor Henry, in his first annual message to Councils, reviewing his first year's administration, urged upon that body the importance of a change in the mode of organization of the police force. He had adopted a system of requiring all applicants for police appointments to undergo an examination by the Chief of Police and his lieutenants, so that a more reliable estimate of their personal qualifications could be obtained. The police arrangements, as he found them, and the general efficiency of the force, he thought compared favorably with those of any preceding period since the consolidation of the city, but after a careful examination of the then existing system, he found many defects, he thought, which could be remedied or lessened by action of Councils. He asked for the formation of a police board, consisting of four or more experienced citizens, of which the Mayor should be ex-officio president. He recommended that all appointments to the higher grades should be made from those who had served a prescribed term in the rank next subordinate, thus holding out to every officer a constant inducement for zeal and diligence in the performance of duty. He complained that the number of men allowed by Councils for the police force was inadequate. In 1855 the number of miles of streets and alleys under police supervision was computed to be six hundred, while in 1859 there were 739 miles, an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent. Within the same time, more

than six thousand buildings had been erected in the city. There were thus added over one hundred miles of "beats" to be traversed by the police. To cover this ground there was a general force of 650 officers. From this number eighteen men had been detailed as turnkeys of the several station-houses, and thirty-five others for the management of the Police and Fire-Alarm Telegraph. By the subtraction of this number with the allowance of fourteen for sick and absent, but 583 officers were left for active duty. One hundred and twenty-three were in service during the day, and 460 composed the patrol at night. Of the night force only one half were employed at the same hour, and thus 230 men were charged with the supervision and protection of dwellings, warehouses and other property along the extent of 730 miles. The rural wards were practically without police protection.

Mayor Henry did not entirely approve of the preventive system of police, which he thought must be impracticable with the large area included within the city. He said:

"At present, the utmost zeal and vigilance cannot enable a single policeman to watch effectually over persons and property throughout the limits of a beat extending for one or more miles in length. The fear of discovery in the actual perpetration of crime, may, in some measure, deter its attempt; but the certainty of detection and punishment will operate with greater power. The experience of every one conversant with police details, abundantly proves that crime against property, especially in large communities, is a systematized pursuit. It is seldom that the offences of burglary, pocket-picking, thieving and counterfeiting are committed, except by adepts, constantly associating with each other, and well acquainted with facilities for the disposal of their gains."

He called attention to the need of a new, organized detective system, in which the force was singularly deficient. The entire detective aid under the ordinance regulating the police department consisted of four special officers, a number altogether inadequate to the duties which they were designed to perform. It was customary to employ in this service, also, at least four of the high constables, and others selected from the general force for their particular fitness. The Mayor asked for an increase of twelve officers for the detective service. He recommended the adoption of an appropriate uniform for the whole force, excepting those employed in detective and special duty.

In accordance with the Mayor's suggestion, Councils passed an ordinance (October 20, 1859) organizing the Detective Department of the Police Force of the City of Philadelphia. The ordinance provided for one chief officer, to be called "The Chief of the Detectives," and eight subordinates, to be appointed by the Mayor. The chief's salāry was fixed at \$1000 and that of the subordinates at \$700 per annum.

Joseph Wood was appointed by Mayor Henry to the office of Chief of Detectives, and was charged with the organization of the department. He was particularly adapted to the performance of his duties. He had been captain and superintendent of the watch under the old system in Spring Garden district, and as a reporter on the *Public Ledger* had gained much valuable information of criminals and their systems of working. He filled the office two years. Under him the "Rogues' Gallery" was established. In those days the portraits of transgres-

sors were not kept under lock and key, withheld from the public gaze as is now done, but were open to the view of any one who wished to satisfy idle curiosity. A number of important convictions of offenders were secured through the means of Chief Wood's rogues' gallery. He opened communications with the different chiefs in other large cities, and by exchange of information fugitives from justice were captured.

Rules and regulations were framed by Chief Wood for the government of his force of eight. It was arranged that one or two men should be on duty at the Central Office continually. All reported at the office in the mornings, when the details for the day were made. The duty of watching the railroad stations and steam-boat landings was an assignment each day. Chief Wood instructed his men to report to him immediately the presence in the city of any known criminals, when he would send for them and offer the alternative of leaving the city within twenty-four hours or being locked up. They were not slow in choosing the first. Philadelphia was a sort of stopping-place for the criminals in transit between New York, Baltimore, Washington and the cities of the West, so that the duty of limiting their stay in this city to the shortest possible duration was not a light one.

During Chief Wood's term of office he made a number of important arrests and secured the conviction of many notorious offenders. Among them was James Buchanan Cross, the forger, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Cross was one of the most celebrated and expert forgers of his time. Mr. Wood has preserved to this day and ex-

hibits with some satisfaction the gold pen and ebony pen-holder which Cross used in his clever imitations of other men's handwriting. Probably the most important criminal event in which Mr. Wood had a hand while chief of detectives was the "turning up," arrest and conviction of a gang of counterfeiters. They were acknowledged to be the most expert of that day, and even the banks were imposed upon by their spurious notes. Those arrested and sentenced to the penitentiary were "Bill" Cregar and "Bob" Bridley, who were arrested by Chief Wood personally, and on each of whom he found \$300 of the counterfeit notes; "Si" Bright and Manassas, or "Minnie" Price, as he was called. Six thousand dollars of counterfeit notes on the Western Bank were captured at "Minnie" Price's tavern, Nineteenth and Perkiomen streets, which was used as headquarters for the gang. Each of these men was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

A lot of letters between the counterfeiters and their customers was captured at the same time. Their mode of correspondence was very ingenious, and to the ordinary mind misleading. An offer to sell a three-year-old colt appears innocent enough until it is ascertained that the term covers a proposition to dispose of a \$3 counterfeit note.

Chief Wood and his men also had some experience with the notorious Curtis Brothers, burglars. They operated in the city a month or more, and were experts in their line. "Why," said Ex-Chief Wood recently, "they robbed ten or a dozen places before we could turn round and get our eyes open!" They were finally caught, however, put on trial, but

through a technicality escaped punishment. "Hod" Ennis, another celebrated cracksman, was arrested here and returned to Boston for trial, where he was "wanted."

So vigorously was the new detective department put in operation against criminals that in his report to Mayor Henry, January 8, 1861, Chief Wood was enabled to state that:

"A large number of important arrests have been made, and a very considerable amount of stolen property recovered and restored to the owners.

"Fortunately for the interest of our citizens, there have been (during the past twelve months) but few very heavy robberies, and even those are quite unimportant, and sink into insignificance when compared with the depredations committed against property in some of our sister cities."

He referred to the promptness of arrest and conviction of a number of burglars during the year. Speaking of the conviction of the forger Cross he said:

"A number of successful forgeries upon several of our banks were committed, and with a few exceptions the perpetrators succeeded in escaping detection. The conviction of J. Buchanan Cross may be noted as one of the most important that has occurred for many years. In his case, this Department may take to itself no small degree of credit, when it is known that he had for so many years baffled the ingenuity and vigilance of the police of portions of Europe, and of several cities in the United States."

It was not long before it came to be considered that Philadelphia was a good place "to keep away from," among professional criminals. For the year 1860 the whole number of arrests by the detective department was four hundred and eighty-one, and the value of stolen property recovered, \$25,686.

Mr. Wood remained Chief of Detectives until November 1, 1861. Upon resigning the office, Mayor Henry sent the retiring chief a letter, in which he said:

"In receiving your resignation as Chief of the Detective Force from the end of the current month, which you have offered me, I cannot permit our official connection to close without expressing my sense of the important services rendered by you in that position. In the establishment of the Detective Department I asked you, unsolicited on your part, to assume its charge, and thus devolved upon you its organization in a great measure, a duty which was skilfully and acceptably performed.

"The force under your direction has, from peculiar causes, presented immense, perhaps insurmountable difficulties in its management, but through all the trying circumstances in which you have thus been placed, I have never ceased to repose implicit confidence in your integrity and zeal. With warm wishes for your

future welfare, I am, very respectfully,

"ALEXANDER HENRY."

Ex-Chief Wood, who is now over eighty years of age, and a well preserved old gentleman, can probably write Ex before more titles to offices which he has held in Philadelphia than any other man in the city. For many years he was a reporter on the *Public Ledger*. He can properly prefix to his name any of the following titles: Ex-Captain of the watch of the old Spring Garden district, in 1830–1831, Ex-Secretary of the old Penn district, Ex-Superintendent of the Watch, Ex-Chief of Detectives, Ex-Assessor of Taxes, Ex-Collector of Delinquent Taxes, Ex-Clerk of County Board, Ex-Superintendent of Paving, Ex-Member of the Board of Health, Ex-Superintendent of Detectives United States Treasury, and Ex-Register of Wills. He figured

prominently in the movement for the adoption of the system of public education.

In 1859 the system of appointing substitutes, or "subs," as they have come to be called, was established. The Councils, by ordinance (April 29), empowered the Mayor to appoint a number of substitutes to act in cases of temporary absence of police officers from duty, but who should be paid only for the time or service actually performed by them. Under the provisions of this ordinance Mayor Henry appointed thirty-four substitutes, who were distributed among the several police districts. He made it a rule after the adoption of this system to make appointments to the regular force from those who had previously served as substitutes.

By degrees the repugnance manifested by the members of the police to being put in uniform was in a measure overcome. The fine appearance of the Reserves, who had assumed such a dress in 1858, had operated largely to accomplish this, and in November, 1860, the whole force, excepting the turnkeys and telegraph operators, appeared in full uniform. It was secured at the individual expense of the men, but shortly thereafter an increase in pay was made by Councils to cover the expense of clothing.

By the terms of the ordinance, the salaries of the Chief of Police, the four High Constables not engaged in detective duty, the lieutenants and sergeants of police, and all policemen except those employed as telegraph operators or turnkeys, were increased fifty dollars, "in consideration whereof they shall at all times be uniformed," as the Mayor

might direct. This might or might not be considered in the nature of a peace-offering to the policemen in consideration of their consent to be uniformed at all. The uniform consisted of gray trousers, with black stripes, similar to those now worn by the carriers in the postal service, single-breasted blue frock coats with brass buttons, and the old style cap with the broad top and leathern visor, known as the "Scott Legion" cap. Early in 1861 a new badge was adopted and the mace carried in the belt as a part of the equipment. This remained the uniform until Mayor Stokley's first term, when he ordered the force to discard the gray trousers and adopt blue ones, so as to make the suits a uniform color.

There were individual members of the force, however, who were not proud of their new clothes, and there were not a few who, for a time, starting out on their beat, fully uniformed, would take advantage of the earliest opportunity to repair to their homes and don civilian's dress. This dress would be again exchanged for the uniform as the hour for reporting at the station-house approached.

By the same ordinance providing for the increase of salaries, the first Harbor Police was created. The Mayor was empowered to appoint one lieutenant of police and ten patrolmen in addition to the then police force, who should constitute the River and Harbor Police. They were divided into two boats' crews, and their duties were prescribed by the Mayor.

At this time, to equalize the services of the different officers, the plan of detailing only a part of

them for day duty was abandoned, and the regular alternation of day and night service substituted throughout the force. A system of posts, at which officers were stationed, was established in localities from which the largest supervision of the city could be exercised, and near of access in any emergency. This system replaced the former day patrol.

Mayor Henry, in each succeeding message to Councils, called attention to the inadequate number of officers to perform the duty expected of them. Although the city was rapidly growing in extent and population, still the force was not materially increased. The drill and discipline of the men rendered it competent and reliable in any emergency where its co-operative power should be needed, but its numbers were not sufficient to offer reasonable protection to persons and property in the districts which had been recently built up. In 1864 the Mayor asked Councils for the authority to appoint one hundred additional policemen.

At the time of the invasion of the State in 1863, by the Confederate forces under General Lee, a Military Police Company was organized under the title of the "Henry Guards." The company proceeded to Harrisburg, and were on duty during the excitement attending the emergency. Their proficiency in drill, services and good behavior reflected credit on themselves and the Police Force of Philadelphia.

In 1864 the office of Fire Marshal was established. While the functions of that office had been exercised by Alexander W. Blackburn, the title, previous to that time, had been merely one of

courtesy. Mr. Henry's third and last term as Mayor of Philadelphia, expired December 31, 1865. He was succeeded by Morton McMichael, who was inaugurated January 1, 1866.

Mayor Alexander Henry was born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1823. He was a son of John Henry and a grandson of Alexander Henry, who, in his time, was a most prominent and honored citizen. Mr. Henry graduated with distinguished honors from Princeton College. He was admitted to the bar April 13, 1844. In 1856 and 1857 he represented the Seventh Ward in Councils. In 1858, nominated as the standard-bearer of the People's party, composed of Whigs and Republicans, he was elected Mayor. He was re-elected in 1860, and again in 1863. He declined a re-nomination in 1866, taking the ground that it was wrong for one man to serve in such a position too many terms. He managed the city affairs during the Civil War with great ability, and under his administration the efficiency of the police force was raised to a high standard. The Reserve Corps was especially developed into a very effective branch of the service. At various times he held many other public and semi-public positions of trust and honor. He died on December 6, 1883. As a mark of respect on his death, the flags on Independence Hall, the Mayor's office, and a number of business establishments were placed at half-mast. Mayor King sent a message to Councils, notifying them of the death of the Ex-Mayor, and expressing his high appreciation of his predecessor's character. Resolutions of respect were passed by both Chambers, and a joint committee appointed to make arrangements for attending the funeral.

It was one of the cardinal principles of Mayor Henry's administrations that members of the police force should be retained during good behavior, without liability to removal for their political opinions. He regarded it as a matter of great importance not only to the maintenance of an effective police force, but to the welfare of the community. Several bills to that end were prepared by him and submitted to the Legislature.

Samuel G. Ruggles, the efficient Chief of Police for so many years, was continued in his office by Mayor McMichael, also a Republican incumbent. When the new Mayor took his seat the effective force of police consisted of 843 men, including the Chief and other officers. On January 1, 1866, the Schuylkill River and Harbor police went into operation, their field of duty being the Schuylkill River and vicinity. After one year's service of this new branch of the force Mayor McMichael referred to it in the following language:

"The concurrent testimony of the officers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and of the property owners generally near the banks of the stream, as well as those whose business requires them to occupy its waters, in addition to the increased security given to the public works and grounds, sufficiently attest the value of this organization."

. Mayor McMichael, early in his administration, took up the cry for "more men," the necessity of which his predecessor in office had iterated and reiterated time and again. New York City then had eighteen hundred patrolmen, while Philadelphia had

but seven hundred, although it covered a vastly larger territorial area, and embraced some thirty thousand more houses than the former city. It was not pretended that the patrol force of New York was beyond the needs of that city, so that it had to be admitted that the patrol force of Philadelphia fell far below what was required. The Mayor not only found that the number of the force was inadequate, but that in many respects the geographical arrangement of the police districts was objectionable. "It would be superfluous to argue the manifest proposition," he said in his first annual message,

"that a station-house should be as nearly as possible in the centre of the area traversed by the officers, for whose accommodation it is intended. Every motive of convenience, economy and efficiency requires this. . . . The public interests suffer from this cause, and it ought to be removed."

He asked Councils for authority to re-arrange the boundaries of the police districts so as to secure the location of the station-house in each, as near its geographical centre as practicable. This authority was given, but before any change was made it was provided that the Police Committee of Councils should sanction the same.

Wounded and disabled soldiers were made eligible to appointment on the Police Force by ordinance of Councils in 1866. The Mayor was authorized to appoint them, not to exceed two for each station-house, to be detailed as telegraph operators and turnkeys. They received the same pay as other officers.

The total number of arrests made by the police in 1866 was 43,985, which included 565 made by the

detectives and 194 by the High Constables. This was an increase of over 4000 over the preceding year. In reporting these figures to Councils, Mayor McMichael referred to the greatly increased number of offenders arrested under the technical charge of "corner lounging." In the year 1864 there were two hundred and one, and in 1865 three hundred and sixty-two prisoners entered on the books of the station-houses for this offence, while in 1866 the arrests were 715. This increase was due, said the Mayor,

"to the fact that unusual efforts have been made to disperse the crowds of idle men and boys who gather at street corners and other places on the public highways, and insult and annoy the neighbors and passers-by. In all large towns this is a common nuisance, but in some parts of Philadelphia it had assumed such proportions that I determined, at least, to try to abate it."

He issued stringent orders to his officers not to permit its continuance, and when the offenders were not disposed to comply with the command "to move on" they were arrested and punished.

During the second year of Mayor McMichael's administration he rearranged the police districts; two new districts were established, making a consequent slight increase of the force. That portion of the city lying between Gunner's Run and Frankford Creek, and extending from the Delaware to the railroad and the Germantown road respectively, embracing portions of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards, and the whole of the Twenty-fifth Ward, was organized into the Eighteenth Police District. The station-house was located in the old Richmond Hall at Clearfield and Amber streets. This section of

the city was greatly benefited by the extension of police protection to it. In some parts it was occupied by a dense population, which for want of suitable restraint was formerly unruly and troublesome, and in other parts, the population being sparsely distributed, was without sufficient protection. Both these evils were to a great extent remedied. As a consequence, improvements on a large scale were made; new streets were opened, mills and factories and substantial dwellings sprang up, and in a few years a busy, intelligent mass of people engaged in the industrial arts filled that part of the city, which has since become the location of many of our principal manufactories.

The Seventeenth Police District was organized the same year. To supply this new district with lieutenants, sergeants, telegraph operators, turnkeys and patrolmen, a redistribution of the force was made and twenty new men were appointed. The number of arrests during the year was 43,506, which included 444 made by the detective department and 102 by the high constables.

The police and fire-alarm telegraph was raised to the dignity of a department of the city in 1868. The ordinance creating it provided for a superintendent who should have the care and management of the police and fire-alarm telegraph and of all persons employed under the department. This action did not affect the Mayor or his police, however, as he was given full and unlimited control over the telegraph wires for the transmission of messages for municipal purposes. The following year the superintendent was given authority to connect any bank or

other institution with the Central Office by telegraph for the purpose of giving an instantaneous alarm in case of any emergency. The institutions were required to pay the cost of making the connection.

Mayor McMichael's term expired in October, 1868. He was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, on the 2d of October, 1807. His family moved to Philadelphia when he was quite young, and his college training was had at the University of Pennsylvania. He subsequently read law with David Paul Brown and was admitted to the bar in 1827. Prior to that date, however, his inclinations led him into literary pursuits, and at a very early age he began that journalistic career which lasted until his death, in January, 1879, and which in its scope and achievement has never been excelled in Philadelphia. In 1826 he succeeded T. Cottrell Clarke as editor of the Saturday Evening Post, a journal established in 1821 as an outgrowth of Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, which was originally published in 1728. In 1831 Mr. McMichael became editor-in-chief of the Saturday Courier, and in 1836 became associated with Louis A. Godey and Joseph C. Neal in the publication of the Saturday News.

He was connected as editor with the Saturday Gazette in 1844. In 1847 he became associated with George R. Graham in the ownership of the North American. In 1854 Mr. McMichael became sole proprietor of the paper. For over fifty years actively employed in journalism, there was no movement on foot for the public good, or for the honor and welfare of the city, which had not Mr. McMichael's powerful advocacy and support. No

one contributed more largely than he to carrying forward the public school system, consolidating the city, creating the Park, and a score of other municipal measures of great importance.

While a young man he served for some years as an alderman of the city. In 1843 to 1846 he was high sheriff, displaying eminent courage in combating the anti-Catholic riots of 1844.

He was mayor from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1868. In 1867, upon organization of the Park Commission, he was chosen president of that body, a position he held up to the time of his death. In 1873 he was appointed a delegate-at-large to the Fourth Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William M. Meredith.

CHAPTER VI.

THE DAYS OF "FOX'S POLICE."

THE RELIGIOUS ISSUE IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868.—RESIGNATION AND DEATH OF CHIEF RUGGLES.—MAYOR FOX'S RECEPTION TO GENERAL GRANT.—EXCITEMENT OVER ABOLITION OF THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE PERIL OF THE ENGINE-HOUSE.—REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMORALIZED DETECTIVE FORCE UNDER CHIEF MULHOLLAND.—THE FOUR CAPTAINCIES CREATED.—THE FORCE AT LAST INCREASED.—GENERAL MULHOLLAND'S DEFENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Religious issues were injected into the campaign of 1868, and with success by the party raising them. The town was placarded with attacks upon General Hector Tyndale and his liberal opinions, and in consequence Daniel M. Fox, the Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor, the whole city ticket going in with him, although the rest of it was quickly ejected.

With the retirement of Mayor McMichael on the expiration of his term ended the official career of Chief of Police Samuel G. Ruggles, who for so many years, and under different administrations, had so ably filled that office. For several months before the end of Mayor McMichael's term, Chief Ruggles had been ill and unable to attend to his duties. Upon the election of Mr. Fox, he tendered his resignation to Mayor McMichael, to take effect at the end of the

year and that Mayor's term of office. He never fully recovered from this illness, and several months after Mayor Fox's inauguration, the veteran Chief of Police died.

Originally appointed by Mayor Vaux on the expiration of Marshal Murphy's term, and the discontinuance of the office of Marshal, he became the first Chief of Police in the consolidated city. He served through Mayor Vaux's term, who never had any reason to regret his impromptur choice of his He served with equal satisfaction through the three terms of Mayor Henry, and under Mayor McMichael. On him, as first Chief of Police, the duty of organizing and putting into effective working order the large body of men under him, chiefly devolved. On every occasion he showed himself fully equal to the demands of an emergency, and worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him. In the last year of his service as chief, he spoke of the force under him in these terms:

"The Police Force is in an excellent state of efficiency and discipline, as the report of their work will show. They will compare favorably with any similar body of men, and I am indebted to the Lieutenants for their close attention to duty and obedience to orders, and for their assistance and co-operation with me in directing the police operations of the city. The Detective Department has also been an efficient ally; its assistance has been thorough and valuable. To the Chief of that Department, to the Fire Marshal, and to the individual members of the force, I desire to return my thanks."

The term of the gentleman who succeeded Chief Ruggles' superior extended from January, 1869, to January, 1872. Mr. Fox was nominated three times before he finally succeeded in securing election. He

was in his fiftieth year when he became Chief Magistrate of the city, having been born June 16, 1819, in . Philadelphia. His ancestors were among the earlier settlers in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Miller, was one of the sturdiest veterans of the War of Independence. He was with Washington at Germantown, New Brunswick, N. J., Highlands, N. Y., and Valley Forge, Pa., and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the war, the grandfather of the future Mayor settled down in the old district of the Northern Liberties. There Mr. Fox's parents were born, and a generation later he was himself brought into the world. Daniel received a very good education, and at the age of 16 began the study of conveyancing, and after he had been graduated entered business for himself. It was not until six years after he was Mayor that he became a lawyer. At the age of 59 he finished his legal studies in the office of his son, who had been already admitted to the bar.

Early in life Mr. Fox took an active part in politics, and had barely attained his majority when he was chosen School Director. He presided over the Board for several years. He also represented the district in the Board of Health for nine years, and prior to the constitution of the Board of City Trusts, was elected a Director of Girard College by Councils. In 1859 he was elected to Councils from the Twelfth Ward. He retired in 1862, declining a renomination. That year Alexander Henry was nominated for a third term by the Republicans, and the Democrats unanimously chose Mr. Fox as their standard-bearer. He was defeated by 5088 votes

In 1865 Morton McMichael was the Republican nominee for Mayor, and again Mr. Fox was on the Democratic ticket. He was again defeated, this time by 6935 votes. Mr. Fox was finally victorious over General Tyndale by a majority of 1848. The result was contested on the ground of corrupt practices, and the courts decided against the whole Democratic ticket, excepting its head alone.

Mayor Fox was inaugurated January 1, 1869, and his first official act was to tender a reception to General Grant, the President-elect. The tender was accepted and the reception was held in Independence Hall. This action was commented on at the time very favorably, as the Mayor was of a different political faith from Grant, and his predecessor had refused to offer a reception to President Johnson. General Grant subsequently showed his appreciation of the courtesy. In 1876 Congress empowered the President to appoint three commissioners to adjust the differences between the railroads carrying mails and the Government of the United States. was honored by the President with an appointment on this Commission. The other commissioners were Hon, Frank Palmer, of Illinois, and Hon. Gardner Hubbard, of Massachusetts. During their investigation, which extended over three years, the Commission travelled over 29,000 miles. In their report they recommended a basis of remuneration for carrying the mails which was satisfactory to both Congress and the railroad companies.

The most important occurrence during Mayor Fox's term was the abolition of the old volunteer fire department. The ordinance for the erection

of a paid fire department was passed December 29, 1870, after a series of hot debates. The old volunteers were a power in politics, but their acts of violence and incendiarism made it imperative in the opinion of a majority of citizens that they should be superseded. The passage of the ordinance caused a sensation because it was not believed that Councils would dare to abolish the volunteers. Feeling ran high. The firemen held meeting after meeting in their engine-houses. All attention was directed towards the Mayor. Would he sign the ordinance and make it a law? He had ten days in which to consider the bill. He was known to favor it; but day after day passed and he took no action. Meanwhile he was not asleep. He had perfected police arrangements whereby the whole force could be called out at once on the outbreak of any violence, and the excitement was so great that the rowdy element and the firemen were expected to sally forth at any moment. There were two or three isolated outrages, but no general riot. The ten days drew towards a close and the excitement became less intense every day. It was with this object in view that the Mayor delayed signing the ordinance. He waited until the last day before putting his signature to the bill. The volunteers had become in a degree reconciled to the measure, and some of them hoped to resume work with engine, hook and ladder under the new system. Nevertheless, the firemen, before vacating their houses forever, burned effigies of the Mayor.

There is one party of the old volunteers who hold Mr. Fox in high esteem, however. At the great fire

in Newhall, Borie & Co.'s sugar refinery, which stood at the corner of Race and Crown streets, the lives of a number of the volunteers were endangered through their own stubbornness, and only saved through determined action on the part of the Mayor. The engine-house of the refinery was a single story building facing on Crown Street; over it was a projection five or six stories in height containing the hoisting apparatus and other machinery of great weight. About a score of the firemen took up a position on the roof of the engine-house and directed a stream of water against the main building. Unknown to them the flames were rapidly eating their way to the machinery in the projection over them. The Mayor made it a point to attend all important fires, and frequently his vigilance at great conflagrations resulted in the detection of gangs of thieves who operated in the uniform of the firemen. On this occasion he observed the danger which threatened the men. It was evident to him that the machinery would soon be reached, and the projection fall. A serious disaster would be the consequence unless the men removed. The Mayor sent the Chief of Police to inform them of their danger, and endeavored to induce them to retire from their perilous position. They angrily declared they would occupy whatever place they pleased, and said the Mayor should mind his own business as he had no authority over them. The Mayor saw that prompt and decisive action was necessary if the lives of the men were not to be sacrificed. He ordered Chief Mulholland to drive the headstrong fellows from the roof by force. All the policemen in the neighborhood of

the fire were collected and they charged the volunteers, who were routed with some difficulty and came clamoring around the Mayor, demanding to know by what authority he had interfered with them, execrating and threatening him with personal violence.

"Wait five minutes and I will give you an answer,"

said Mr. Fox, quietly.

A moment later the projection with all the heavy machinery fell, crushing the engine-house. The men who a moment before had reviled the Mayor were silent for a moment, then they gathered around him and gave three prolonged and hearty cheers for Daniel M. Fox.

During the administration, the movement which resulted in the Centennial Exhibition was inaugurated, and Mayor Fox was conspicuous in forwarding it. He appeared before a Congressional committee and advocated the project. He was one of the directors of the Exhibition. He inaugurated many subscription lists for charitable purposes, including one for the relief of the sufferers by the great Chicago fire, and another for the relief of the sufferers on both sides by the Franco-Prussian war. At the expiration of his term he refused a re-nomination and began his legal studies. He was given a banquet in the Academy of Music, and both branches of Councils passed resolutions acknowledging the efficiency of his administration.

Mr. Fox surrounded himself with a police force mainly drawn from the ranks of those in political sympathy with him. General St. Clair A. Mulholland, who has since made a good reputation as an artist in Paris, was his Chief of Police. He was an excellent organizer and disciplinarian, and it is on account of the system of discipline introduced and since continued that the administration is of importance in the history of the Philadelphia police force. Reviewing his administration now, those who partially, as political partisans, severely criticized Mr. Fox during his incumbency are willing to admit that he was an energetic executive, and that if some of his raw policemen had their heads turned by the consciousness of their little brief authority, crime was suppressed, and on the whole, the administration was an efficient one.

A very important change in the Detective Department was effected in June, 1868. Prior to that time this branch of the police had existed as a distinct department. The officers were responsible only to their chief. In addition to the trouble which was certain to result from such a conflict of authority, the system had to some extent fallen into disrepute. The detectives were in the habit of discharging prisoners from custody without the formality of taking them before a magistrate, and even after they had been committed. A change was seen to be necessary, and on June 24, 1869, Mayor Fox sent a communication to Councils notifying them of the reorganization of the Detective Department, and placing it entirely under the superintendency of the Chief of Police.

"Experience has demanded the necessity of a change," he said,

[&]quot;and it has seemed to me that the incorporation of the detective with the other police force and its subjection to one authority, together with specific regulations for performance of duties, will

promote the efficiency of all branches, while public opinion will be better satisfied than by a continuance of the present system, which has unquestionably fallen into some disrepute."

The general order of Chief of Police Mulholland, carrying into effect this change, provided that

"The Chief of the Detective Department shall report daily in writing to the Chief of Police all matters occurring in his department on the preceding day, including full information of offences and arrests and the circumstances attending each case.

"No person arrested shall be discharged except by order of the Mayor or the Committing Magistrate, nor shall the custody of any prisoner be changed unless by their order or that of the Chief of Police.

"No rewards or gratuities whateven whether money or other valuables, shall be received by any officer except by express permission of the Mayor, and all tenders of rewards and gratuities shall be promptly reported to the Mayor.

"All stolen or other property received shall be returned as speedily as practicable to the proper owner, except where by law the same is to be delivered to the clerk of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, the same in all cases to be done only by the Chief of Police, a receipt therefor to be taken in a book to be kept for that purpose."

The efficiency of the department was greatly increased by these changes. The present office quarters of the Chief of Police were assigned Chief Mulholland on the request of the Mayor in 1869. Prior to that the chief had been without a separate office. The Mayor himself kept a private Rogues' Gallery, and two years after leaving office was enabled to detect a pickpocket on a street-car and have him arrested. The force paraded in Logan Square, June 8, 1870.

After Mayor Fox had been in office for one year, it is not surprising to learn, in face of the ruling com-

plaint of his predecessors, that the burden of his first annual communication to Councils concerning the police department was the inadequate force at his disposal. Had the current slang word "chestnut" been coined in those days, the members of Councils would have been sorely tempted to its use when that portion of his Honor's message was read to them.

Chief of Police Mulholland, shortly after assuming the office, made an inspection of the department, and reported to the Mayor that many of the station-houses were greatly out of repair, and filthy beyond measure. The chief at once commenced the work of renovation and repair, and with the very limited means at his disposal succeeded in greatly improving them. He reported that the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth district station-houses were a disgrace to the city. The cells of the Third, Fourth and Eighth districts were almost devoid of ventilation, while those of the Fifth District were below ground. "In my opinion," he said, "if the Board of Health should visit some of these station-houses they would order them closed."

Chief Mulholland had occasion to speak of the social evil in the performance of his duty, in the following words:

"Persistent efforts have been made to abate the nuisance of street-walking, but we have been but partially successful. Our Committing Magistrate, under the laws, can but simply exact from the offenders a trifling fine, which is promptly paid, and they are allowed to depart to repeat the offence. The great evil of prostitution can only be held in check by some wise legislative action, and suitable laws should be enacted to govern this unfortunate class. That spirit of hesitating morality that drives the subject from our legislative halls and seeks to ignore its presence

is a questionable one. We have reason to believe, that in some large cities the fact of these poor creatures being placed under police surveillance is, in a great measure, under present circumstances, beneficial. We cannot eradicate the evil; we cannot even banish it from our midst; but judicious legislative action might mitigate, and, to a degree, remove some of its most repulsive features."

Chief Mulholland recommended that the office of high constable be changed, and instead of having seven of these officers doing duty as high constables, and confining them to looking after violations of ordinances, have three additional detectives and four inspectors of police. This change, he thought, would add efficiency to the force without increasing the expense. He advocated this change with a view of dividing the police districts into four inspection divisions, and placing an inspector in charge of each, with authority superior to that of the lieutenants, holding them responsible for the discipline of the force and the enforcement of the ordinances in their respective divisions.

Both of these suggestions of Chief Mulholland were subsequently carried out; the new officers were, however, called captains instead of inspectors. Frequent and just complaints were made by the citizens of the paucity of the police force, and, said the chief, the attempt to properly cover and guard the vast area embraced in the built-up portion of the city seemed absurd. Philadelphia had but one police officer to every 1000 inhabitants, while New York had one to every 500, and Boston one to every 600 inhabitants. To illustrate the insufficiency of the force: the average length of the day beats in the First District were thirty-seven squares, and the

night beats twenty-one squares. In the Eleventh District the day beats ran up to seventy-five squares and the night to thirty-seven squares. There were some below these figures in the densely populated parts of the city In commenting on these facts, Chief Mulholland said:

"We must feel astonished that crime is not more prevalent. It can only be the sterling excellence of our citizens that prevents us from being overrun with outlaws, and which makes our city one of the safest and most orderly in the Union."

The whole number of arrests made by the department in 1869 was 38,794, the greater portion being for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; those for the higher grades of crime were comparatively few. Mayor Fox recommended to Councils the organization of a mounted police for some of the rural districts. He also recommended the purchase of a steam police tug for use by the harbor police. "The importance of both the Schuylkill and Delaware harbor police increases," he said,

"and in view of the immense amount of valuable property located on and in the neighborhood of the Delaware River front, and the necessity for increased facilities to enable that branch of the police to successfully prosecute its duties, I recommend the purchase of a steam police tug, to supply the place of row boats. It is impossible to cover and guard the great distance and length of the built-up portions of the city on the Delaware River front with but two row boats, and there are other reasons for suggesting a change. Such a police tug should, besides the ordinary propelling power, be furnished with a steam fire-engine, capable of throwing four heavy streams of water in case of fire to shipping or to buildings in or near Delaware Avenue, and should have power, with attachments at the side of the hull, for pumping out sunken or leaky vessels. It should have a secure apartment on board for prisoners, and sleeping and living apartments for offi-

cers and crew; it should also carry two boats—one a cutter and the other a small, light skiff, and a full set of life-preservers. Especially in view of the purchase of land in the upper end of the Twenty-third Ward, for the purpose of erecting a House of Correction thereon—in that connection alone such a steamer becomes an absolute necessity, and I therefore recommend the passage of an ordinance, making an appropriation for the purpose."

These plans and recommendations were carried out almost in their entirety, afterwards, in the construction of the police boat *William S. Stokley*.

Of the old station-houses complained of by Chief Mulholland as being unfit for use, in 1869, only one, the Fifth Police District, was replaced by a new edifice in 1870. The new station-house was located on the site of the old one at Fifteenth and Brighton streets, and from its handsome appearance, instead of being regarded as a nuisance to the neighborhood, as the old one was, was looked upon as an ornament. Mayor Fox recommended that the rest of the unsightly and dilapidated buildings then used as station-houses be removed and new ones of like suitable convenience and neat appearance erected in their stead, which would conduce to the comfort and convenience of the police and such unfortunates as were compelled to seek the kindly shelter of the station-house, and also to the safe keeping of those who were under arrest to answer for violation of law.

The number of arrests during the year 1870 was 32,094, a decrease of 6655 as compared with the previous year. The number of persons obtaining shelter at the different station-houses for the same year was 69,318, as against 76,457 the year previous.

In 1871 a thorough reorganization of the police

department was made. Councils had at last concluded to yield to the requests of each succeeding Mayor that the police force be increased.

They had sat so long under the teaching that the force was inadequate, that the words insisting on the necessity of an increase fell upon their ears with a familiar sound, but conveyed no meaning. They had become like some church goers who had sat under the ministrations of the same teacher for years, until his every word had grown familiar to them, but had lost its power of moving. The Councilmen at last, however, awoke, shook themselves together, and by ordinance of November 24, 1871, rearranged the several police districts and increased the police force. The ordinance provided that the executive police force of the city should be ten hundred men, to be distributed among the respective police districts as the Mayor might from time to time direct.

The office of Captain of Police was created. Four captains were to be appointed and assigned to police divisions by the Mayor. It was made the duty of the captains to see that the station-houses and other property of the department of police were kept in order and condition, and that discipline was maintained among, and duty performed by, the police force. They were required to report to the Mayor.

The number of the Reserve Corps was fixed at not less than fifty men, including a lieutenant and one sergeant, who should command the corps. The Fifth Police District was divided into two districts, the new district being called the Nineteenth. The Sixth was divided, the new one being named the

Twentieth District. The Twenty-seventh Ward was declared one police district, to be known as the Twenty-first. The Twenty-eighth Ward became the Twenty-second Police District; Twenty-ninth Ward, the Twenty-third Police District. The boundaries of some of the other districts were changed. The newly increased force was required to be uniformed when on duty, and any violation of this rule was made cause for loss of pay, suspension or dismissal from the force, as the Mayor might deem expedient. The offices of High Constable and Chief of Detectives were abolished. The Detective Department had previously, however, been transferred to the exclusive control of the Chief of Police.

General St, Clair A. Mulholland, according to whose recommendations these changes were made, though after the election of a successor to his chief, took charge of the office January 1, 1869. General Mulholland was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1839. He came to this country in childhood. On the first of September, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and upon joining the Army of the Potomac, was assigned to General Meagher's Irish Brigade, with which he did gallant service. In the winter of 1863 he was promoted to colonel. On the first day of the Battle of the Wilderness he received what was at first supposed to be a mortal wound. He recovered from it, however, and returned to duty, having been rewarded with the brevet rank of brigadier-general. At the Battle of Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864, he assaulted and carried one of the enemy's earthworks. For his

intrepidity in this affair he was breveted major-general, and remained at the post of duty until the close of the war, winning for himself the enviable reputation of being among the most reliable of officers. He held the position of Chief of Police for three years. Since his retirement he has given his attention to art, and has achieved no mean reputation as a painter. When he became chief the esprit du corps of the force was bad, consequent upon the change of administration and the appointment of new officers unfamiliar with their duties. In a short time, however, he considerably raised the standard of discipline among the men. The city was divided into 18 districts, and his total force was but 712 officers.

Benjamin Franklin, now in charge of the detectives at John Wanamaker's establishment, was Chief of Detectives. He was a very able officer, and made many important arrests.

"I saw at once the needs of the department," said General Mulholland recently, "and made many suggestions of changes radically necessary, few of which were adopted. Both branches of Councils were opposed to the administration politically, and I am sorry to say, gave us very little help. The suggestions that I made to increase the efficiency of the force have all been adopted by later administrations. Then, as now, we had too few men to work with, and the pay was inadequate. I asked that four captains be appointed to assist me, suggested mounted police for the suburbs, and persistently urged an increase in the force. The station-houses were in a terrible condition, being filthy, ill-ventilated, poorly heated, and badly lighted. Without exception, they were old buildings, totally inadequate to the needs of the service. The cells were foul smelling, teeming with vermin, and not fit to confine a dog in. I devoted considerable time and thought to a plan for an improved station-house, and one was

erected during my administration, the Fifth District House, Fifteenth and Locust streets, in accordance with plans drawn up by myself. It was at the time the only decent station-house in the city.

"Aside from the lack of support which the police received from Councils during my administration, the officers had much else to contend with. The condition of the criminal classes was very bad. The war, with its degenerating influences, had just closed, and the city was full of thieves and desperadoes of all classes. volunteer fire department was responsible for the existence, in all sections of the city, of well organized and very powerful gangs of toughs, who openly bade defiance to law and order. The Schuylkill Rangers, an organization composed of thieves by land and water, and murderers and desperadoes of the worst descriptions, were in the heyday of their power. Jimmy Haggerty, the notorious leader of these ruffians, had long defied arrest. He was captured by my officers under the late Lieutenant Crout several times. It was after one of these arrests by the Reserves that Haggerty made his dramatic escape from the court-house. He was finally driven from the city, and went to New York, where he was killed by Reddy the Blacksmith in 1870. After his death the Rangers, as an organization, gradually dropped to pieces. They were neither worse than usual, nor committed more crimes during my administration. They had been in existence for upwards of fifty years, and no previous administration had made any concerted effort to break them up. The abolition of the volunteer fire department doubtless had much to do with the extermination of the Schuylkill Rangers, but Lieutenant Flaherty, who was in charge of the Fifth District at the time, and Lieutenant Jacoby of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, are entitled to much credit for the unrelenting and persistent warfare which they waged against these desperadoes, the former by land and the latter by water.

"Early in my administration of the office a very important robbery of a Saving Fund was committed at Twelfth and Chestnut streets. The police were unjustly censured for dereliction of duty in allowing the robbery to take place. It was learned afterwards that it was planned months before Mayor Fox went into office, and that its projectors worked so cunningly and adroitly that no unprejudiced man could blame the police for not preventing its accomplishment.

"The different gangs which infested the city at that time, composed for the most part of men who were connected with the fire department and 'run wid de masheen,' were the terror of the neighborhoods in which they were located, and the bane of the policeman's life. The lot of an officer on duty in the haunts of these gangs was by no means a happy one. It was from these roughs that a determined opposition to the paid fire department came. They knew that with the abolition of the volunteer department their prestige and power would be gone, and there were grave fears that the last days of the department would be marked with bloodshed and crime. As the time approached for the inauguration of the paid department, my lieutenants were instructed to take extra precautions, and they promptly quelled the incipient riots that sprang up. People predicted that the city would be fired at a given time in hundreds of places, and that in the consequent excitement anarchy would rule supreme. During the last hours of the volunteers there were many alarms of fire, but it is to the credit of the better element among them that these incipient conflagrations were promptly extinguished, and the new department went into service without any serious consequences resulting from the change."

Although a brave, efficient and hard-working officer, General Mulholland refuses to take to himself any credit for the work done by the department of which he was chief.

"We had a particularly lawless element to deal with," he said, "and my officers are entitled to much credit for the brave and efficient manner in which they performed their duty. When I turned my office over to my successor I was confident that crime was less rampant, and that the morale of the city was in a much higher condition than when I became chief."

CHAPTER VII.

"MARTINET" STOKLEY'S TIME.

(1872-1881.)

THE NEW MAYOR'S ELECTION. A PROMOTION.—HIS COURSE IN COUNCILS.—IMMEDIATE REFORM AND STRICT DISCIPLINE IN THE FORCE.—FURTHER NUMERICAL INCREASE.—THE CENTENNIAL POLICE AND CENSUS.—HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH FOR CHARLIE ROSS.—LODGING FOR THE INDIGENT IN STATIONHOUSES.—RAILROAD RIOTS OF 1877.—DEATH OF CHIEF JONES.—CAPTAIN GIVIN HIS SUCCESSOR.

Although Mayor Fox's successor was diametrically opposed to him in politics, and although the principle of civil service reform, then making some slight head at the national capital, was as unrevealed to Philadelphia politics as a knowledge of the details of theosophy, the inauguration of William S. Stokley, on January 1, 1872, was as well-earned a promotion as army records could produce. The new Mayor, who was born in Philadelphia April 25, 1823, won his way by honorable service in Councils to the presidency, in 1868, of the select branch. It was while filling this position that he made his fearless speech for the abolition of the volunteer fire department, which measure was passed and enforced as has been seen during Mayor Fox's administration. The newspapers of that day had entered upon a crusade

looking towards reform, but so great was the political power wielded by the volunteer department, that not a single politician or party leader dared raise a voice against it. President Stokley had been an active fireman, had been connected with the old Franklin Hose, afterwards the Harmony Steam Fire Engine Co., for 16 years, and had for several of these acted as its treasurer. The organization was strongly Republican, and its members therefore looked to the Republican members of Councils for protection, and especially to the President of Select Chamber.

The newspapers kept hammering away at the rowdvism of the volunteers; the citizens became earnest in the appeals for reform; the volunteers felt secure in their political power. Upon a certain Thursday it became noised about that something was to be done, and, as a result, the galleries of both chambers were crowded with "roughs" and "redshirted heroes." The proposed change was offered, and a number of members had made buncombe speeches in favor of the continuance of rowdyism and riot, when the President relinquished his chair and descended to the Chamber floor. Turning and fairly facing the gallery, he, in a clear and distinct voice, advocated the abolishment of the volunteer fire department. His remarks were at first met with cat-calls and hisses, yet he never wavered, but raising his voice, so that none could mistake him, declared that if he was interrupted he would clear the gallery at once. He was allowed to continue his speech, and from that day forward never ceased in his endeavors to establish a paid fire department.

Mr. Stokley, who was a confectioner by trade, first went to Common Council from the Ninth Ward in 1860, and was president of that branch from 1865 to 1867. When he went into the office of Mayor the police force consisted of 600 officers and men.

Immediately after his election, Mayor Stokley began to pave the way for his contemplated reform of the force. He drafted and had introduced into Councils an ordinance which made many changes. It increased the number of men to one thousand, exclusive of captains, lieutenants and sergeants, abolished the office of high constable, substituting therefor that of captain of police, and divided the city into four police divisions. Each of these divisions was to be under the charge of a captain who could be transferred from post to post at the option of the Mayor. It was their duty to keep a supervisory eye over the districts in their divisions, see that proper discipline was maintained, and that the station-houses were kept in repair, and especially to direct the enforcement of all city ordinances. A rigid discipline was to be maintained among the force, and officers were required to appear in full uniform when on duty under penalty of loss of pay, suspension or dismissal. This ordinance passed both branches of Councils, November 24, 1871. Mayor Stokley, on his inauguration a few weeks later, immediately began the work of reform. He took pattern from the rules laid down for the government of the police force of the city of New York, and so rigidly enforced them that he was dubbed "Martinet Stokley." He did not trust altogether to his subordinates, but personally visited the station-houses

from time to time, and familiarized himself with the wants of the men. He heard their complaints, and adjusted their wrongs. He gave no notice of his coming, and at first frequently surprised his men in the commission of acts not altogether up to his standard of discipline. Their excuses were met with a stern reprimand, but woe to the man who was for the second time found derelict.

Notwithstanding his martinetism, the Mayor was universally loved and respected by his men. He was particularly severe on neglect of duty in captains, lieutenants and sergeants. He required from every member of the force a strict adherence to the rules of the department, and he was particularly severe on men who absented themselves from their post without permission. He never forgave a drunkard, and when once a man was personally discharged by him, no amount of influence could induce him to reinstate the delinquent. Once when strolling up Chestnut Street he spied one of his favorite lieutenants in citizen's dress, leisurely promenading on the opposite side of the street.

"That man ought to be at the station-house attending to his duty," concluded the Mayor, and he crossed the street and confronted the absentee.

"Your star, sir," he said, sternly, and would listen to no explanations; nor could the officer subsequently, on the plea of unintentional wrong and old friendship, succeed in getting reinstated.

Mr. Stokley was familiar with every beat in the city, and knew where every officer ought to be at any given time. He frequently patrolled the city late at night, and had no mercy on an officer absent

from his post. He had a wonderful memory of faces, and although forgetful of names, knew every officer on the force by sight. Once a man who had been discharged applied to the Mayor for reinstatement. He had powerful backing, and felt certain of forgiveness. When he presented himself before Mr. Stokley, the latter surveyed his features keenly.

"I don't know your name, but I remember your face," he said. "I discharged you for drunkenness. Your application is refused," and he handed the applicant back his papers and curtly dismissed him.

When in the spring of 1874 the city began to recover from the disastrous crash which was inaugurated by the failure of Jay Cooke, and business of all sorts revived, the police force was found inadequate to the task of properly patrolling the city. Mayor Stokley called the attention of Councils to the needs of the service, and on June 29, 1874, an ordinance was passed increasing the force two hundred men. It also gave the Mayor limited power to create new districts whenever, in his judgment, the growing wants of the city demanded it. With its many miles of water front on the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, Philadelphia had always been a rich field for river pirates. Mayor Stokley saw, as Mayor Fox had seen, that this ancient boat patrol service was inadequate for a city of such commercial importance as Philadelphia, and two swift-sailing steam-launches were placed at the disposal of the harbor police. This necessitated a reorganization of the river force. Formerly each company had been officered by a lieutenant. The pilot and engineer of the launch were the next in rank, but these were not

exactly police officers, and could not be depended upon to take command in case the lieutenant was taken sick, or otherwise incapacitated from doing duty. The attention of the Councils was called to this matter, and on December 31, 1875, an ordinance was passed authorizing the Mayor to appoint two sergeants of police for duty on the rivers. Since the employment of the steam-launches the harbor patrol has attained a state of proficiency that is not surpassed by similar branches of the police service in other cities. The river thieves have been driven from the city, and property is as well protected along the wharves and on vessels in midstream as in the centre of the city.

When it was definitely settled that Philadelphia was to have the great Centennial Exhibition, Mayor Stokley began to prepare for the increased and arduous service that would be required of the police. Three hundred extra officers were employed, who were sworn in as special reserves. Colonel Clay, who was appointed Chief of the Centennial Police by the Board of Finance, had a battalion of officers numbering several hundred. These were also commissioned special reserves. The force of detectives immediately under the control of the Mayor was augmented and strengthened, and Captain William R. Heins was vested with extraordinary powers and made chief of the corps. The chiefs of detective bureaus all over the country were communicated with, and all suspected persons were carefully watched, and a record kept of their movements. Whenever a known thief reached Philadelphia he was immediately spotted and kept under surveillance

as long as he remained in the city. If one of these gentry attempted to "work" he was promptly arrested, and by a special arrangement with the district attorney quickly railroaded to prison. Colonel Clay was succeeded as Chief of Centennial Police on Aug. 1, 1876, by Col. William A. Hoyt, to whom is due the credit for the management of the force during the most crowded months of the Exhibition.

A great many petitions were presented for the privilege of erecting frame buildings in the vicinity of the Centennial grounds. The Mayor was bitterly opposed to these fire traps, and when Councils passed a special ordinance opening Elm Avenue and allowing the erection of such frame buildings thereon as the necessities of the case required, he approved the ordinance with the greatest reluctance. He detailed a corps of officers to watch over the hackmen, and superintend the transportation of passengers from point to point through the city. An ordinance was passed regulating the rate of fare, and in every way affording the fullest protection to the travelling public. The strictest adherence to the provisions of this ordinance was required, hackmen being punished severely and deprived of their licenses for the slightest infraction.

On March 20, 1876, Councils passed an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to take a census of the city during the Centennial Exhibition. This great work was done entirely by patrolmen, and was a complete and accurate enumeration.

Mayor Stokley was elected for three consecutive terms, and was longer in office than any previous Mayor,—from January 1, 1872, until April 2, 1881.

The improvements which he inaugurated were many, and of incalculable benefit to the police force. He built a number of new station-houses after the most improved models, increased in many ways the efficiency of the service, caused his lieutenants and captains to strictly enforce the rules of the department, encouraged the officers to be self-respecting and attentive to their duty, and the fact that very few important robberies were committed in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, is evidence of the fact that the service under his administration was as near perfection as could be attained. He waged a fierce and unrelenting war against vice and crime of all sorts, suppressed the low concert-dives which had long been the recruiting station for criminals of every grade, and inaugurated such a vigorous campaign against the gamblers and policy dealers, that they were compelled to give up business and leave the city. In particular he directed his 'efforts toward the suppression of "policy" gambling. Under his direction spies were employed to ferret out these illegal lotteries, and furnish evidence against the backers and writers.

In 1874 this country, and in fact the whole civilized world, was convulsed over the bold and mysterious abduction from his home in Germantown of the boy Charlie Ross. It was believed by shrewd detectives that he was hidden in Philadelphia, and Mayor Stokley, who had personally interested himself in the case, ordered a house-to-house search. Every building in the city was visited and carefully examined by his patrolmen. It was Philadelphia officers who, after following in vain many clews, finally

settled upon the burglars Mosher and Douglass as the abductors, and it was through the efforts of the Mayor's detectives that their accomplices, Westervelt and his wife, were convicted.

Prior to Mr. Stokley's administration, indigent persons without homes who applied at the station-house for lodging were very indifferently sheltered. In every station-house that was built under his direction, a large and comfortable apartment was fitted up for tramps, and he took a personal interest in seeing that they were well cared for. Taken altogether, this administration was as brilliant and successful as that of any preceding Mayor. During it there were two chiefs of police, Kennard H. Jones, who died in office, and Samuel I. Givin, who was chief from the time of Mr. Jones's death until the expiration of Mr. Stokley's third term of office, and also through Mayor King's administration.

On the 1st of May, 1875, Captain Heins, who was in charge of the detective department, was relieved of that duty, and the detective officers were placed under the immediate directions of Chief of Police Jones. At the same time the four captains of police were assigned divisions as follows: Captain Charles W. Wood (afterwards fire marshal) to the First Division, comprising that portion of the city lying south of Chestnut Street, with his headquarters at the Nineteenth District Station-House, Eighth and Lombard streets; Captain George W. Curry to the Second Division, comprising that portion of the city between Chestnut and Poplar streets, with headquarters at the Eighth District Station-House, Buttonwood Street above Tenth; Captain William R.

Heins to the Third Division, comprising that portion of the city north of Poplar and east of Broad streets, with headquarters at Tenth District Station-House, Front and Master streets; Captain Louis Godbou to the Fourth Division, comprising that portion of the city north of Poplar and west of Broad streets, with headquarters at Twenty-third District Station-House, Jefferson Street, above Twentieth.

Under Mayor Stokley's administration after this change, the several lieutenants reported to the captains of their respective divisions each morning at their headquarters, instead of to the Chief at the Central Station. This change was thought advisable by Chief Jones, as the lieutenants were thus kept from their districts a much shorter time than under the old system, and the captains were enabled to familiarize themselves with what was going on in their divisions.

The month of July in 1877 was marked by the uprising of the laboring classes, resulting in the injury to property and taking of life in some localities. This spirit of insubordination and disorder manifested itself among the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the stoppage of freight trains, and the almost total blockade of travel on the road. Crowds of idle and disorderly men assembled in the vicinity of the depots and shops of the railroad company in West Philadelphia. At the first indication of danger a large force of officers was massed in the depot, when, under the personal supervision of Mayor Stokley, the men were distributed so as to be best available in case of trouble, and as the crowd, encouraged by the success of the

rioters in Pittsburgh, became more threatening, the whole force of the department was concentrated in and about the Pennsylvania Railroad grounds and their places on their regular beats were supplied by special officers, sworn in for service during the emergency. The officers behaved with great coolness and bravery, and in several encounters with the mob, used their clubs with such telling effect as to drive them back and disperse them without the use of fire-arms, thus preventing loss of life. During the time they were thus on duty, the officers had no chance of going home or being relieved. They were provided meals by the Railroad Company. For two weeks the Mayor did not change his clothing.

The firmness displayed at the outset, and the vigilance with which every point was guarded, prevented any destruction of property, and saved shedding of blood, and the city spared the horrors of mob rule and mob violence.

On the 10th of May, 1879, Chief of Police Kennard H. Jones was granted leave of absence by Mayor Stokley, on account of ill health. He never recovered sufficiently to resume his duties, but died on the 6th day of July, that year.

Chief of Police Jones was a faithful and efficient officer, implicitly obedient to orders himself, and exacting the same from others. His long experience had familiarized him with all the details of the department. His death was deeply regretted by all his associates and by the men under his command.

Captain Samuel I. Givin, of the Second Police Division, was detailed by Mayor Stokley to assume temporary charge of the department during the absence of Chief Jones. After his death, Captain Givin was, on the 4th of August, 1879, appointed Chief of Police. Mayor Stokley upon leaving office thus spoke of the police force:

"In the several emergencies arising during the nine years of the present administration, the police department has proven its efficiency; the prompt suppression of the riotous tendency manifested during the labor excitement, the preservation of the peace, and the safety guaranteed to visitors who thronged the city during the continuance of the exposition, have elicited praise from all the world."

Kennard H. Jones, the Chief of Police during seven years of Mayor Stokley's administration, was born at No. 1028 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, on March 4, 1840, and died at Delanco, New Jersey, where he had gone to recuperate his health, on July 6, 1879. In early life Mr. Jones was a bricklayer by trade. When the war broke out he enlisted and served under General Lyle. By the latter's influence he was transferred to Washington, where he had charge of the horses used in the cavalry service.

Early in life Mr. Jones had identified himself with the Republican party and had become an influential ward politician. As a reward for his services he was appointed as a patrolman by Mayor Henry, and was continued on the force as a reserve by Mayor McMichael. After Mayor Fox's inauguration he resigned, and became constable of the Fourteenth Ward. He was in that office when Mayor Stokley was elected for his first term in 1871. There were three candidates for the position of Chief of Police, and Kennard Jones was appointed over the heads of the others. He held that office until he died. He

went to work, after his appointment to hunt up the dangerous gangs of gamblers, thieves and burglars, who used to make Chestnut from Ninth to Eleventh their stamping ground. The "Gut Gang," an organization that made pedestrianism unsafe in the vicinity of the Schuylkill River wharves, was broken up by him, and by his vigorous course of police discipline and stern determination, he drove out of town a number of bank burglars who had made Philadelphia the scene of numerous successful operations in the preceding years. Chief Jones was a strict disciplinarian, and the morale of the force was well maintained during his term of office, in the face of the fact that politics regulated the appointments. During the labor riots of 1877, his conduct was remarkable for firmness and sagacity, and the mob gave a certain amount of respect to his orders and was held in check, while other cities were scenes of riot and bloodshed. On his accession to office he took charge of the detective department and conducted it in his own thorough manner. He paid the most assiduous attention to the duties of his post, and his devotion to duty eventually caused his death, which resulted from brain trouble, brought on by overwork.

Chief Jones was in office during the Centennial celebration, and the manner in which he regulated the policing of the city at that time, when the most noted criminals of the country flocked here from all parts, was remarkable for completeness of arrangements. The great number of processions during the year, both civic and military, rendered it necessary to have a large number of officers stationed on the

streets over which they passed. On every such occasion Chief Jones ordered that the whole route be roped off by officers, and the intersections of the streets kept clear for the passage of vehicles and pedestrians through the parade. One of the officers died from the effects of the terrible heat and over-exertion on July 4, 1876, and another lost his reason from the same cause and attempted his life. In his report of that year Chief Jones said of the men:

"They undoubtedly deserve credit for the alacrity with which they have responded to the various duties assigned them, and the uniform courtesy of their behavior towards strangers and others applying to them for information and assistance, and their vigilance in detecting crime and apprehending offenders, and it can ever be considered a merited recommendation to have been a member of the police department of Philadelphia, and having faithfully served during the trying scenes of the centennial year."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE POLICE FREE FROM POLITICS.

(1881 - 1884.)

THE NEW MAYOR'S PLEDGES AND PRINCIPLES.—THE FIRE-CRACKER AND CONCEALED-WEAPON NUISANCES ABATED.—CONFIDENCE OF REPUBLICAN COUNCILMEN IN THE ADMINISTRATION.—A MODEL STATION-HOUSE BUILT AND THE GAMEWELL ALARM SYSTEM INTRODUCED.—JAILING OF POOL-ROOM PROPRIETORS.—THE SULLIVAN-CLEARY FIGHT PREVENTED.—APPOINTMENT OF COLORED POLICEMEN.—DR. WHITE'S LECTURES ON "FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED," AND THE REWARD MEDAL.—LIFE OF MAYOR KING.—EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES OF CHIEF GIVIN DURING THE LABOR RIOTS.

The independent element in the Republican party in the city began to assert itself as early as the conclusion of Mayor Stokley's first term. It joined with the Democracy on behalf of A. K. McClure's candidacy in 1874, and although Mr. Stokley's margin was liberal, the fight was a hot one. Another and still hotter one was made by the same fusion for Joseph L. Caven in 1877, and in 1881 the same tactics were successful under the leadership of Samuel G. King. This gentleman became the seventh Mayor of consolidated Philadelphia, on April 4 of the year mentioned. He was elected under the constitution of 1873, on the third Tuesday of February.

Prior to that time, the mayoralty elections were held on the third Tuesday in October.

He was first nominated by the Democratic convention held at National Guards Hall. Upon being notified of this action, Mr. King sent a letter to the convention stating that he would accept the nomination only on one condition, and that was that John Hunter should receive the nomination for the office of receiver of taxes.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for the latter office was then in session, and had nominated William McGrath for the place. Upon learning of Mr. King's nomination by the Mayor's Convention, and his decision in regard to it, a reaction was produced in the Receiver of Taxes Convention in favor of Mr. Hunter, and many of the members withdrew and declared their intention to support no other than the conditional ticket. Within a few days Mr. McGrath sent his resignation as the Democratic candidate for receiver of taxes to the Democratic Executive Committee. The Committee then endorsed Mr. Hunter, and he and Mr. King became the candidates of the Democracy.

At that time the Committee of One Hundred was holding meetings to determine whom they should endorse for the different city officers. Influenced by Mr. King's course, and his independence in the matter, they resolved almost unanimously to support him for Mayor. He was not unknown to the people of Philadelphia. He had served nearly twenty years continuously in the select branch of City Councils. A committee of the Committee of One Hundred

waited upon Mr. King, and became satisfied that he would administer the office of Mayor without regard to politics. All the pledges that Mr. King made to the people, his party and the Committee of One Hundred before election he scrupulously endeavored to carry out during his administration. He held his police entirely independent of politics, and allowed them to take no active part in elections.

"Not that their rights as individual citizens," said Mr. King recently,

"were in any way interfered with, but they were forbidden taking any active part. There were no assessments upon the police, for political or any other purpose. There was not one cent of assessment ever made in the office during the three years I was Mayor, directly or indirectly, or by any implication. I made it a rule that I would not have an officer in my department who would submit to any such extortion, as I recognized that the money which the city paid for their services belonged to them for services performed and for the maintenance of their families."

In his inaugural address Mayor King said:

"It will be my duty to free the city from a partisan police. An observation of many years has convinced me that a police force, in order to be truly effective, must be entirely disconnected from politics, and that its members should hold their positions as long as they conduct themselves honestly, soberly and efficiently. very knowledge that they hold their positions on these terms will make them the terror of every violator of the law. By the present system, when votes are to be secured, laws and ordinances are disregarded, crime connived at, and known and open violators of the most salutary laws go free and unpunished. Under my administration the members of the police force will not be permitted to interfere in elections, or in the nominating conventions of either party, and every violation of this rule will cause an immediate discharge, and no member of the force so discharged will ever be able to regain his position. In making this declaration it is proper for me to say, further, that I am aware that in some wards of the

city members of the police force have been used by so-called political leaders for their own purposes. Nominally on the force, they have been the political agents to carry out the views and partisan designs of these leaders. Every case of this kind shall be fairly investigated, and if vacancies are created, the places will be filled irrespective of party affiliations."

In regard to police assessments he said:

"Assessments on the police force for political purposes shall no longer be tolerated. Contributions and assessments for political purposes have produced, and will continue to produce, the worst possible results to the whole body politic. Whilst nominally procured for honest and legitimate election expenses, they are used to corrupt the voter and purchase the election officer. If corporate bodies and wealthy citizens will continue to contribute their money with the knowledge that the money thus contributed is used to corrupt our elections, it shall be known that during my administration the police of Philadelphia shall not be made accessories to such crimes by contributions for such nefarious purposes, which strike at the foundations of our civil government."

The rule that no officer discharged from the force should be reinstated, as, in fact, were all the rules established by Mayor King, was carried out to the letter to the end of his administration. The Mayor found that by enforcing this determination he was relieved of a great deal of trouble and annoyance, which would naturally follow the discharge of any officer, as all men have their friends. "As they held their continuance on the force in their own hands, the forfeiture of position was an act of their own," says Mr. King:

"and they soon became educated to the knowledge that such would be their fate as officers, and submitted gracefully, as a general thing, to the Mayor's decision. At the beginning of my administration I summoned all of the higher officers of the police department, and stated to them what I expected in regard to the

performance of duty, and the rewards of faithful, efficient service to the city. A strict observance of the laws of department would be enforced on my part, and if these were strictly observed in all cases that no man would be discharged, but when discharged for cause, that ended his connection with the city as an officer under me, definitely. I found that the men were glad to accept the conditions, and obey and carry out all orders emanating from my office."

One of the first important orders issued by Mayor King was one to enforce all laws in relation to the firing of fire-arms, fire-crackers, and the like in the streets of the city, at any time or on any occasion. During his first year in office this order was rigidly enforced on the celebration of the Fourth of July.

"Instead of having from 60 to 80 alarms of fire," said Mr. King recently, "as on the previous Fourth of July, on that day there was not one. Again, as an evidence of the effect of my order by the way of comparison with the customs of the previous celebrations of the Fourth, there were between thirty and forty deaths, and almost half a hundred wounded and crippled, many of them for life, while under the new order, doing away with this dangerous vent for enthusiastic patriotism, there was not a single case."

On the morning following the first Fourth of July when this order was enforced, Mayor King received a letter from one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, congratulating him on the wisdom of his order. The letter stated that on the previous Fourth the physicians at the hospital had attended to thirty cases, and on the later date they had assembled as usual with lint and instruments ready for emergencies, and waited all day, but not a single case was brought in for attention.

The fires on previous celebrations had been legion, but came down from 80 alarms of fire for previous

years, to not one. The saving in insurance was enormous. "It gives me pleasure," says Mr. King, "to know that the same orders have been carried out to the present day."

Soon after Mayor King's inauguration he learned, by the sentiment of the press, that parents and others were much concerned about the rapid growth of the evil custom of carrying concealed deadly weapons. He issued an order to arrest all persons so carrying them, under any circumstances. Even his police were not allowed fire-arms while on day duty. Many arrests were made, and a number of fines imposed,—some as high as \$100. A number of offenders were imprisoned. It was not long before the police had upwards of one hundred cases on hand, for this offence alone, and the practice was to a large extent discontinued, so far as it could come under the observation of the force. Many factory and bank men called upon the Mayor to secure the privilege of carrying a pistol, but they were all told that he had not the power to make the laws, and could only give them assurances of protection when they felt there was danger.

During Mayor King's administration the question of placing the fire department in charge of the Mayor was brought up. An ordinance was introduced in Common Councils, and passed, but failed for want of action by the select branch before the end of the year. It was again introduced, and after due consideration, again passed by Common Council. The ordinance placed the fire department under the Mayor and gave him supreme control over

it. It failed to become a law, however, in Select Council, not receiving the requisite number of votes. "This action of Common Council," said Mr. King,

"whose politics were opposite to mine, showing confidence in me, and my administration, I recognized as most flattering to me. It gave me great pleasure, and was an action I shall never forget. Let me add that the action of Councils is not always appreciated—justice is not always done them by the people. My experience during my term convinced me that their action in general is meant for the people's good, and the approbation of the people, when they find Councilmen disposed to do their duty, should be given them. It is the only compensation faithful Councilmen receive for their services."

There were two new station-houses built during Mayor King's term, the Second Police District Station-House and the Twenty-third District. The Second District House, on Second Street above Christian, is admitted to be the most complete building of the kind in the United States. It stands on the site of the old Commissioners' Hall of Southwark.

Councils, in Mayor King's third and last year, made an appropriation to establish the Gamewell system of police patrol. Mayor King secured the services of Chief Walker, of the Electrical Department, Captain Howell and Lieutenant Markoe, of the Fourth District, and sent them to Chicago to make an investigation and report the plans and methods of the system which was then in use in that city. Upon the return of these gentlemen, they gave the Mayor a complete report in writing, and he proceeded to contract with the patrol-wagon builders and other persons to complete the whole system,

but his term of office expired before the service was established.

Mayor King waged war against the pool-rooms in the last year of his tenure of office. Property owners along Sansom Street complained to him that the value of their holdings and business had been depreciated by the establishment of pool-rooms, which attracted an undesirable class of persons to the vicinity. The Mayor consulted legal authority as to what extent he had the power to close these places, and prosecute the proprietors, who had so long conducted the business without being disturbed that they had come to regard it as a kind of common-law right. The Mayor gave the usual notice to them to desist, which they did for a few days, but soon began again. They concluded, under advice of counsel, to bid the Mayor defiance. He proceeded at once to make arrests, and had bills of indictment sent to the grand jury. The first few bills were ignored by that body, when the Mayor decided to hold the bills until another grand jury was impanelled. When this was done, more indictments were sent in; true bills found; the offenders tried and convicted and sent to prison. These summary proceedings operated as a quietus to the pool-rooms during the administration.

The champion prize-fighter, John L. Sullivan, met with his first great disappointment in this city through Mayor King's intervention. A match had been arranged between Sullivan and "Mike" Cleary, and Concordia Hall, at Fifth and Callowhill streets, had been engaged for the exhibition. The affair was extensively advertised, and the greatest excite-

ment prevailed among the sporting kind. Large numbers of strangers from other cities had come on to witness the "set to," and tickets, on the day fixed for the fight, were sold as high as \$10 each. Mayor King was convinced that the intended exhibition was a violation of the law, and he ordered Captain Allbright to take three hundred men, and secure possession of the hall. The captain applied to the owners of the building, got the keys and placed his three hundred blue-coats inside the place early in the evening. The orders to the department were, that if it took the whole force the exhibition must be prevented. In the evening the streets in the vicinity of Concordia Hall were thronged by a multitude waiting to gain admission, or to catch a glimpse of the pugilists as they entered. Sullivan, Cleary, and their party soon came, and demanded admission, but were informed by Captain Allbright that the building was already engaged by the city, and its officers were then in possession. After some parley, finding that all their efforts to carry out the programme were futile, they reluctantly retired.

"Mike" Cleary afterwards brought suit against Mayor King and Captain Allbright, laying his damages at \$4000. When, however, the plaintiff was ruled to file a bill of particulars he defaulted, and the case was dismissed.

Mr. King was the first Mayor to appoint colored men on the police force of Philadelphia. In regard to these appointments Mr. King said:

"It was not done without mature consideration. As I did not believe in classes of citizens, I held and hold that the constitution of the United States and of the commonwealth make the citizen,—

not the personal man. I determined to recognize the right of citizenship of all men, and proceeded, when I had an opportunity, to indulge my convictions, for with me it is a principle. These appointments were not made by advice of friends. The action was my own. It contravened the customs of both political parties. I determined to establish it if it took the whole police department to do it. I was highly gratified at the success, and to see how fast the people were educated up to it. I am glad to see that it is now a recognized custom, and that all those that follow me must do the same, and acknowledge the justice of appointing colored men to the force. This act of mine gives me great satisfaction."

There were thirty-five colored men, altogether, appointed to the force by Mayor King. At first there was some opposition manifested against the colored officers on the streets in certain localities, but the Mayor gave orders to Chief of Police Givin that they should be supported in the performance of their duty, if the entire balance of the force were required to do it. A few arrests were made of persons molesting the colored officers, and the offenders bound over to keep the peace. This feeling, however, soon passed away.

On the 1st of January, 1883, the police force was increased by the addition of fifty men. The force then consisted of chief of police, salary, \$2450; fire marshal, salary, \$1800; four captains, salaries, \$1500 each; eight detective officers, salaries, \$1130 each; twenty-seven lieutenants, salaries, \$1092.50; fifty-seven sergeants, salaries, \$1028.28; fifty-four house sergeants (telegraph operators), salaries, \$950; and 1250 policemen, paid \$2.38 per day while on actual duty. Although the regular force was larger under Mayor King than ever before, still he

found it far too small for the great value of property to be protected and the extensive area to be patrolled. The great want in the rural districts was a mounted police, which could be effectively used in any part of the city in cases of disorder.

In 1883, the discipline of the police force was greatly improved by the inauguration of a course of instruction by Professor J. William White, of the Pennsylvania University, who, at the request of Mayor King, delivered a course of four lectures to the officers and men of the police force, treating of wounds, broken limbs, and accidents, and the best and quickest methods of rendering relief in cases of emergency. The Society for Organizing Charity, who took great interest in this step, had these lectures printed in pamphlet form, with engraved illustrations, at their own expense, and a copy given to every man on the force. The hand-ambulance, drill, and service was an outgrowth of these lectures. In nineteen of the police districts these improved handambulances were placed in use in 1883. In the same year, "The Ladies' Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals," introduced the custom of presenting "Reward Medals" of solid gold to such of the policemen who had rendered valuable service in protecting animals from unnecessary cruelty.

Mayor King was born in a house on Callowhill Street below Fourth, on the 2d of May, 1816. His father was George M. King, who had left his native town in Cumberland Valley when a young man and had come to Philadelphia, where he engaged in business as a coppersmith. His mother was Mary

Gougler. The misfortune to lose his father within a year after his birth fell to the infant, and his education and care fell to his mother, who had also two daughters to look after and to support by her own exertions. She was a woman capable of relying on her own resources, and she reared her family successfully. The first steps in the future Mayor's education were taken in small private schools, and the old Friends' school, which was located at Green and Dillwyn streets, gave his education all the finish it ever received. After leaving school he went to learn the business which he afterwards pursued, that of brush making. Industry and economy on the part of the youth enabled him to lay aside a sufficient sum to start in business for himself as soon as he arrived at the legal state of manhood, and he started a brush factory on Second Street, where he remained until his thirty-fifth year, when, satisfied with the wealth he had acquired in those few years of business life, he retired to live in comfort and to have leisure to devote himself to larger personal and public interests.

Mr. King was connected with the Revenue department during the administrations of presidents Pierce and Buchanan, for a period of six years. In local politics he had taken an active interest even before his age entitled him to vote. The first office he held was that of election inspector, which he filled in his twenty-second year. He has occupied many other offices in the party, and has represented his constituents in the local Democratic committee and in the State Democratic Central Committee, and

he has been a delegate to State and National conventions. In 1860 he was chosen to represent the Democrats of the Eleventh Ward in Select Council, and he held the office until his election as Mayor, a period of nearly twenty years, and made a record in Councils which has never been surpassed by a member of either chamber. He, did committee service on every committee of his branch, and he was for eighteen years on the finance and school committees.

Mayor King gets the credit of being the first mover in a number of ordinances for the public welfare, comfort and recreation. He was the first man to suggest the appointment of the Fairmount Park Commission. It was partly through him that the million-dollar loan for the building of school-houses was secured. He was the original suggester of the Centennial Exhibition, at a time when the idea was ridiculed. It was he who in March, 1879, introduced the resolution to investigate the delinquent tax officer, and the report of the investigating committee fully jusified his course. Such works as these called attention to Mr. King as a fit reform candidate for Mayor.

Colonel Samuel Irvin Givin, Mayor King's Chief of Police, although an American citizen by birth, was born on April 18, 1833, in County Antrim, Ireland, where his parents were temporarily, adjusting an estate. When Samuel was two years old his parents returned to this country, living at Ridley, whence they moved to Philadelphia in 1839. After leaving school, young Givin was for several years engaged as a lawyer's clerk, then as a printer, and afterwards he learned

the trade of a carpenter. He was engaged in Washington in 1857, where he held responsible positions on the work of the Capitol extensions. On completion of this service, he began work at the Gosport Navy Yard, Virginia.

In August, 1857, Mr. Givin shipped as landsman on the United States steamer Powhatan, then commissioned for a cruise in the China seas. While at sea he rose to the position of carpenter's-mate, and subsequently was made acting carpenter of the vessel. His ship returned home in 1860, bearing the Japanese Embassy which was to conclude the treaty with the United States. Having been honorably discharged from the naval service he returned to Philadelphia, where, resuming his duties, he was engaged in 1861 at the Navy Yard, on the Keystone State and the Rhode Island, which were fitting out for the war. He subsequently was engaged in the organization of the Ellsworth Zouave Cadets, in Roxborough, Philadelphia. While thus busied he was stricken down with his first serious illness, which kept him prostrate for five months, and when he became convalescent he found that the Zouave Cadets had disbanded to join other commands going to the front. He then joined Battery "G," Third Pennsylvania Artillery, from which he was subsequently transferred to the 152d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, being mustered in on September 26, 1862. This regiment was assigned to the Third Division, Seventh Corps, Department of Virginia. Within a few months the young soldier was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant.

It was while holding this rank that he participated

in the engagement at Deserted Farm, Va., January 30, 1863, and at the same place on the 18th of the following month; at Blackwater, March 17th; siege of Suffolk, Va., April 12th to May 4th, and at Carsville, Va., May 15th to 18th, 1863. In the following July the regiment was detailed for garrison duty at Fortress Monroe, Va., and while here Sergeant Givin was promoted commissary-sergeant of the regiment, and also post-commissary, having charge of the extensive bakeries of the fortress. In March. 1864, he participated in the engagement at Port Wathal, Va., and it was there he won his epaulettes, being made First Lieutenant of Company C, 188th Regiment, Penna. Vols., which had just been organized at Camp Hamilton. On April 13, 1864, he was promoted captain of Company K of that regiment, in which rank he continued for over a year. On May 1, 1865, he rose to the rank of lieutenantcolonel of the regiment, and on November 1st of the same year was promoted colonel. It was while holding this rank, his commission recording that it was conferred for gallant and meritorious services, that he was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Corps, Army of the James. Col. Givin took an active part in every battle in which the Army of the James participated from its organization, and at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., on May 16, 1864, he had command of the brigade picket lines and covered the retreat after the disaster which followed that engagement. For his conduct on this occasion he was highly complimented by General Baldy Smith. The Eighteenth Corps was after this ordered to re-enforce the Army of the Potomac, and arrived in time to participate in the terrific battle of Cold Harbor. On June 1, 1864, while leading a charge upon the Confederate works, he fell into the hands of the enemy, but a charge made by the Union Army half an hour afterward enabled him and several members of his command to escape, and under a heavy fire he succeeded in gaining the Union lines, one of his men being killed by his side. On the 3d of the same month, when an advance upon the Confederate lines was ordered in the face of a heavy fire, Colonel Givin received his first wound from the fragment of a shell which, tearing the flesh, injured the bone and rendered him for the time incapable of duty. On the following morning he was taken to the field hospital, but contrived to get back to duty in a couple of weeks, when, with his arm in a sling, he was in time to participate in the memorable engagement at Petersburg, on the 18th of June, 1864. During the eighty days fighting which followed he was selected by General Guy V. Henry (U. S. Army), to take temporary command of the 58th Pennsylvania Vols., and at the time of the great mine explosion he was so far in front as to be hurled down and almost buried alive by the debris. After participating in the engagement of Bermuda Hundred, on August 27th; at the battle of Chapin's Farm or New Market Heights; at the charge and capture of forts Harrison and Gilmore, on September 29th and 30th, being in command of the regiment on the former and in command of the brigade on the latter date, he was once again wounded, this time on the thigh and right ankle. With indomitable courage, however, he insisted

upon rejoining his command in time to take part in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on October 27th and 28th, when he was selected by General Charles Devens (afterwards Attorney-General of the United States) to serve on his staff. He was afterwards detailed to organize and command the sharpshooters of the Army of the James, a picked body of 250 men, representing upwards of forty-five different regiments. It was while in command of the sharpshooters, with the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, that Col. Givin took part in the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., on December 3, 1864. During March following he participated in the expedition to Fredericksburg, Va. When the advance on Richmond was ordered he was one of the first Union officers to enter the Confederate capital. He was subsequently detailed to command the Rocketts below Richmond; was detailed as Chief of the Ambulance Corps on the staff of General John Gibbons commanding, and was then ordered to Lynchburg for provost duty, in August, 1865. He afterwards changed his headquarters to Danville, Va., where he had under his command some twenty counties, known as the sub-military district of South-western Virginia.

After leaving City Point with his regiment, Col. Givin returned to Philadelphia, where he was finally mustered out of service on December 23, 1865. After engaging in business as a carpenter and builder for a number of years, Col. Givin was appointed Lieutenant of the First Police District of Philadelphia, on March 13, 1875. He was promoted captain, and assigned to command of the Second

Police Division on October 30, 1878, and after being appointed acting chief on May 5, 1879, was finally made Chief of Police on August 4 of that year.

It was while he was acting as Lieutenant of the First Police District that the railroad labor troubles of 1877 occurred. By the prompt and decisive measures taken by the police department at the inception of the troubles here, Philadelphia escaped those serious consequences of the disorders which some other large cities suffered. There had been murmurings of trouble for several days, but no overt acts of any moment were committed until that Saturday in July when the oil tanks on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near the Almshouse were fired by the railroad men or their sympathizers. An alarm was at once telegraphed to the several police stations, and four hundred blue-coats were marched out over the South Street bridge at double-quick. When they arrived on the ground they formed in line, and with drawn clubs dispersed the crowd. Lieutenant Givin, as commandant of the First District officers, held the right of line of the First Division. The officers marched along the railroad tracks until they reached the old Pennsylvania Railroad depot at 32d and Market streets. This division formed in front of the depot. While the Third and Fourth divisions were guarding the front of the depot on Market Street, and the Second Division the rear or north side, under the car sheds, the First Division was ordered to make a break through the mob which occupied the bluffs and high ground along the track. The First Division was composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and

Twenty-first Police Districts. Lieutenant Givin and his men on the right of line, Lieutenant Wier of the Fifth; Lieutenant Schooley, Seventeenth District; Lieutenant Brown, Nineteenth District; Lieutenant Rice, Third District and Lieutenant Blankley, Twenty-first District, with their men, came in the order named. The division had great difficulty in forcing its way through the crowd, which filled the railroad cut running parallel with 32d Street. officers proceeded slowly without any serious molestation or interference from the members of the crowd northward along the tracks, until the direction of the march was changed at Powelton Avenue. Here the mob was dense, turbulent and abusive. Missiles were thrown at the officers and vile epithets hurled at them. The police had marched up the tracks in two columns of fours. When they reached Powelton Avenue Lieutenant Givin's military training and instinct enabled him to take in the situation at a glance. The manœuvres of his men were followed by the officers in command of their respective districts. He halted his force and brought them to a front, as the mob had assumed a threatening attitude. When the rioters saw this halt, they renewed their hooting and abusive remarks, and began throwing stones, bricks and other missiles at the officers. The men were ordered to make no reply by word or act until the proper command was given. All being in readiness the command came to "charge."

The crowd stood like a solid wall in front of them. The officers drew their clubs and advanced on the rioters, who at first held their ground with sullen persistency until the clubs began to fall, when a hasty

retreat followed. No weapon was used but the club, and the mob was driven out of the cut up to Thirty-second Street.

The policemen were then marched along the high bank by the side of the railroad tracks to the Callow-hill Street bridge, when a halt was made. The crowd in the mean time had gathered again on a vacant lot at Thirty-second Street and Powelton Avenue. The columns of police were again brought to a front, and charged the crowd, which was soon driven back into Thirty-second Street and the lot cleared. Pickets were then thrown out by the police, and the position held. All this time the two police boats were plying along the river from Arch Street to the Callowhill Street bridge to protect the river front, and render the land forces such aid as might be necessary. In the course of a few hours the crowds were dispersed without any serious trouble.

About twelve o'clock midnight on Sunday some of the rioters gained an entrance into the lower round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, near the Callowhill Street bridge, and made an attack upon an engineer and fireman who were getting an engine ready to go to Belmont to bring down a coal-oil train. The first knowledge the officers who were still on duty along the tracks had of this was the discharge of two pistol-shots. A body of police was despatched to the round-house, but the strikers escaped. At two o'clock Monday morning reports reached the officers that this coal-oil train lying at Belmont was to be fired and started down the track to burn the depot and the buildings along the route. The engine was thereupon brought out,—a strong

guard of officers being detailed for its protection,—and run up to Belmont, and the oil train hauled down to a siding near the Almshouse. Everything was apparently safe and secure, but about nine o'clock in the morning the strikers fired two of the oil tanks. The First, Sixteenth and Twenty-first District officers were immediately despatched to the scene, and they went down on a double-quick. The smoke and flames attracted a great crowd to the conflagration, but the officers maintained good order and saved most of the train. The incendiary, one William Clark, was arrested and sentenced to four years imprisonment for his act.

The policemen were on duty along the tracks in West Philadelphia day and night for seven days. The entire force was called into requisition, and on Monday following the Saturday of the outbreak the lieutenants of the several districts were ordered to select a number of citizens equal to the number of patrolmen in their districts to act as special policemen for patrol duty while the regular force was engaged in looking after the strikers. This was done, and about twelve hundred new men sworn into service by the magistrates. They were on duty by midnight, guarding the city. The regular force was stationed at the depot, Thirty-second and Market streets, where they slept, and were cared for by the railroad company.

Notwithstanding the addition of one thousand two hundred men to the police force matters for a time looked rather desperate, and Lieutenant Givin conceived the idea of calling out a regiment of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic to assist

in protecting property and maintaining the peace. At that time Colonel Givin was Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania, and he telegraphed to all the Post Commanders in Philadelphia to call their posts together as soon as possible, as he desired to raise a force of one thousand men, and report to him what number each post would furnish. This was early on Tuesday morning, and by four o'clock of that day the several Post Commanders reported nearly one thousand two hundred men ready and awaiting orders. At five o'clock Colonel Givin communicated to Mayor Stokley and Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, the fact that he had one thousand two hundred veterans of the late war ready to move at a moment's notice. This regiment, as Department Commander, Colonel Givin tendered to the Mayor. Upon receipt of this information the Committee of Public Safety, appointed by the Mayor, and who were in session at the depot, accepted the services of the Grand Army men. action of bringing the Grand Army to strengthen the hands of the civil authorities did more to allay the excitement and overawe those inclined to disorder, or, in other words, "break the back-bone" of the labor riots, than any other cause. Toward the close of the week troops of the Regular Army of the United States arrived on the ground, and the policemen were relieved from further service at the depot, but were detailed and performed duty for nearly two weeks thereafter in guarding railroad property throughout the city. The regular troops guarded the depot and tracks in West Philadelphia. After

being relieved of regular duty at the depot, Lieutenant Givin was detailed by Mayor Stokley as drill-master. He picked over three hundred men from the force who had seen service in the late war, secured arms from Adjutant-General Latta, and drilled these men continuously at the City Armory. With what knowledge they had gained while in army service, they soon became equal in drill to any regular The police captains, lieutenants and sergeants were also drilled by Lieutenant Givin, so that they might instruct the men in the use of arms and in manœuvres in their respective divisions and districts. In connection with this a "baton-drill" was introduced, in which all the policemen were practised. Colonel Givin prepared a manual for the baton-drill, which was similar to a short-sword exercise. These drills were kept up until Colonel Givin severed his connection with the police department, and while Chief of Police he gave them his personal supervision.

During Chief of Police Givin's tenure of office, he and his force handled the gigantic crowds attending the reception of General Grant on his return from the tour around the world, and the hosts of people present during the week of the bi-centennial celebration in 1882. The chief and his men were sorely taxed both night and day during these events, but good order was maintained, and, considering the number of professional criminals attracted to the city during such times, the town was comparatively free from crime. In fact, during all the time Colonel Givin was chief, the city was remarkably free from

disaster. There were no serious riots or disorders, neither were there any large burglaries.

"My great care," said Colonel Givin recently, "was to prevent crime, and the officers were so instructed. I believe in nipping trouble in the bud, and not let it grow on you." He always gave credit to the officers for meritorious work performed by them, and did not attempt to appropriate it to himself or allow it to be given the officers superior in rank. This kept alive the spirit in the men, and made them zealous in the discharge of their duties. He fully organized the special-officer system. The lieutenants of the several districts were instructed to allow the men to work up their cases on their beats, and to lay aside the uniforms for the time being for that purpose. Colonel Givin was a strict disciplinarian, and an earnest and conscientious official. Mayor Samuel G. King referred to him once in these words:

"To Chief Givin is due the discipline of the men. I don't think he could be improved upon in the position he occupies. He is a soldier, and understands the enforcement of rules which make this department the equal, if not the superior, of any."

Gol. Givin is a Republican in politics, a member of the German Reformed Church, an earnest temperance worker, and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, which he assisted to organize. He has held every office of honor in the latter organization up to that of Department Commander of the State of Pennsylvania. He is Past Master of Roxborough Lodge 135, A. Y. M.; Past High-Priest of Harmony Chapter, H. R. A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of Philadelphia Commandery

No. 2, K. T.; Junior Grand Warden of the Lodge of Perfection and Senior Grand Warden of Kilwinning Chapter Rose Croix, Ancient Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter, Grand Commandery Knights Templars, and Grand Council of Deliberation Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He retired from the office of Chief of Police at the end of Mayor King's administration.

CHAPTER IX.

THE FORCE AS PERFECTED.

(1884-1887.)

MAYOR SMITH'S CAREER.—HIS PLEDGES.—PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.—INCREASE IN HEADQUARTERS' STAFF.
—SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT.—REPAIR OF POLICE BOATS AND STATION—HOUSES.—DUTIES OF THE POLICE SURGEON AND SOLICITOR.—THE ALMSHOUSE AND KING FIRES CAUSE THE CREATION OF A LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.—TRAMP LODGINGS ABOLISHED AND STATION—HOUSE MATRONS APPOINTED.—REFORM OF THE VAN SERVICE.—CHANGE IN UNIFORM.

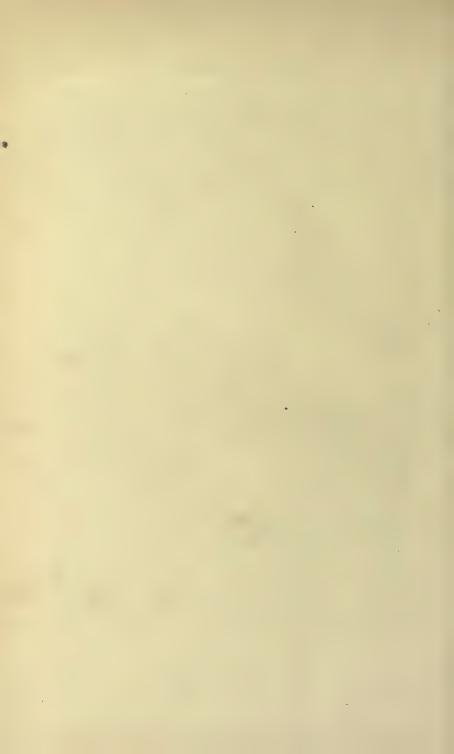
One of the most exciting political contests that ever agitated Philadelphia, culminated in the municipal election on Tuesday, February 19, 1884. Mayor King was re-nominated by the Democrats, and received the endorsement of the Committee of One Hundred as the reform candidate. William B. Smith was nominated by the Republicans, and a hotly contested campaign ensued, which resulted in the election of Mr. Smith by a vote of 79,552 to 70,440 for Mr. King.

William Burns Smith was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 11, 1844. His parents brought him to Philadelphia when they came to America, when William was in his seventh year. After the usual course of study in the public schools at the age of

eleven he was apprenticed to the trade of woodcarving and has been connected with that trade as a manufacturer up to the present time. By his numerous society, masonic and military connections he became well known throughout the city. When twenty-five years of age he connected himself with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, joining Co. A. First Regiment, and after fourteen years of service rose to the rank of major of the Veteran Corps. During his connection with the military he participated, with his command, in the riots at Susquehanna Depot in 1874; at Hazelton, Jeddo and vicinity in 1875, and in the memorable riots and Round House experience in Pittsburg in 1877. Since his eighteenth year, Mr. Smith has been an active member of the Caledonian Club, and has held every office within the gift of the club, both local and national. His masonic history is also extensive, reaching through all the grades to the thirty-second degree. His connection with every Republican political organization of note in the city made his name a familiar one in the mouths of political leaders in local politics. More than twenty-two years ago he became a member of the Republican Invincibles, and he has since that time occupied all the higher offices of that organization. He is also a member of the Union League and of the Young Republican Clubs. He has been earnest and active through his political career. He was, in November, 1881, elected without opposition to represent the Twenty-eighth Ward in Select Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George A. Smith. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican Convention, and



WILLIAM B. SMITH, Mayor of Philadelphia.



the indorsement of the Committee of One Hundred, which was, in those days, the dictatorial power in politics. In 1882 the Citizens' Reform Association of the Twenty-eighth Ward placed him in nomination after he had been defeated at the primaries. Again the strength of the Committee of One Hundred was given him by a formal indorsement of his candidacy, and his name was also placed on the tickets of the Democratic party. He was elected by a plurality of over two hundred votes. Upon the organization of Select Council Mr. Smith was made President of the Chamber after a most exciting contest, in which twenty-two ballots were taken. his career in Select Council he was the prime mover in many of the reforms in the various city departments, and in the Gas Trust. While President of the body he proved himself to be an excellent parliamentarian, calm and impartial in his rulings and a good disciplinarian. It was these qualities which attracted universal attention when a fit candidate was wanted to bring the Republican party back to power in the city government.

Mr. Smith was inaugurated Mayor of Philadelphia, April 7, 1884. In his inaugural address, referring to the police, he said:

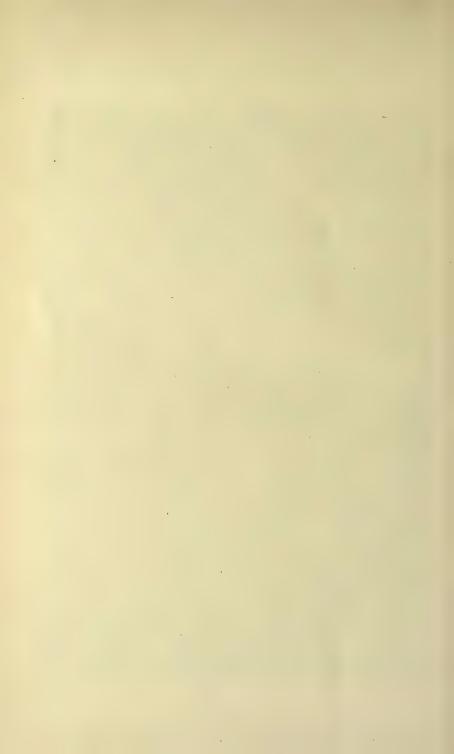
"The establishment of a police force which will protect life and property, and secure the fearless execution of the laws, will greatly rest upon the organization and the discipline demanded. I shall devote to the service the best of my energies and judgment. The selection of those appointed shall be dictated by a desire to secure the best men attainable for the force, and no influence shall prevent the dismissal of those who, by any action or negligence, shall fail to perform their whole duty. Promotion shall be the reward of faithful service, and commanding officers

shall be required to exact discipline and enforce their authority, and no requirement shall be exacted except that of honesty and fidelity. I shall introduce such measures as will aid in the selection of a force possessing the physical qualifications so indispensable to the performance of duty, having already secured the services of a surgeon, who will examine those now upon the force and hereafter to be appointed. The advisability of the appointment of a police surgeon, and also a solicitor, whose duty it shall be to give the force legal aid and advice, without subjecting the men to the payment of an assessment for the purpose, as has been found necessary in the past, is recommended to your favorable consideration. Such modification of the present uniform as will tend to increase the pride and spirit of the men in their positions will secure most earnest and positive action. It shall be my endeavor to so direct and control this branch of the government that no question of politics shall impair its efficiency or prevent its fulfilment of public confidence."

Mayor Smith named General James Stewart, Jr., his Chief of Police.

When the Mayor entered upon the duties of the office he found it necessary to recommend several additions to his staff. These were: a private secretary; an inspection clerk, whose duty it should simply be to keep up the details of the department, and an additional clerk, to be known as the warrant clerk, who would have charge of the warrants in the department. These additions were granted by Councils. One of the first things which the Mayor did on entering office was to have direct telephone communication between the office and his home, so that he could be communicated with night or day. He had a similar connection established between his place of business and the office. No fire or other matter requiring his attention or presence occurred without his being informed by the officer

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.



in charge. One messenger went on duty at 8 A.M. and left at 4 P.M.; another went on duty at 4 P.M., and was relieved at midnight by a third, who was on duty till 8 A.M.

There is a wide difference between the police government of this city and the other large cities of the country. Philadelphia has no Police Commissioners. The Mayor discharges the duties elsewhere performed by three or five commissioners in addition to the Mayor. New York and Boston spend fully five times as much for police supervision as Philadelphia. The examinations of applicants for positions on the police force aggregated 2415 in December, 1886, and every one of these applications passed through the hands of the Mayor. The applications necessitate the use of a set of blanks. The form of application for appointment on the police force adopted by Mayor Smith is as follows:

APPLICATION.

To WILLIAM B. SMITH,

Mayor of Philadelphia.

I beg to make application for appointment as

SIR:

n tn	e Police Department, and submit herewith the following in-
orm	ation:
	Name in full
	Age, years. Born in
	Residence,
	Division,Ward.
	State whether married or single,
	State whether previously upon the Police Force; and if so,
give	cause of removal.

employed for the past five years.

State trade or occupation, with statement of how and by whom

State whether you have been in the military or naval service and give a memorandum of service.						
In addition to the foregoing, the applicant may submit recommendations as to character, ability and intelligence. Recommendations from recent employers are especially desirable. This application must be filled up in the handwriting of the applicant, and any misrepresentation of facts will be considered sufficient cause to Render the Application Null and Void.						
Ринат	ELPHIA,	,88				
To the Mayor of the City of						
SIR:—	i municipmin.					
The undersigned reques	st the appointment of	:				
to be						
City of Philadelphia, and inc						
acquainted with the applic	_					
ligently in relation to his character, habits, and associations, and believes that he is a man of good moral character, orderly in his						
deportment, not in any respect a violator of law; not addicted to						
the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, or other hurtful excesses That he has not been known (to the undersigned) to get intoxi						
cated; or be guilty of, or						
conduct; that he is a man o						
ing; and in temper, habits a		~				
We are willing to testify						
		77 7				
Signature of Petitioners.	Residence.	Have known Applicant years.				
		expectant years.				

NOTICE TO PETITIONERS.

All appointments to the Force, and promotions in the same, must depend upon the merit and ability of the applicant, and petitions in their behalf must be independent of political or personal considerations or influence. It is therefore required that when a man is appointed upon the Force he must submit to the Rules, Regulations and Orders of the Department, and to seek his advancement by a thorough and faithful discharge of Police duties.

In addition to the foregoing application, which, by its terms, is supposed to have been filled in the handwriting of the applicant, Mayor Smith, as a safeguard against imposition, has provided still another one. This last application, if the first bears on its face the evidence of being regular, the Mayor requires to be filled by the applicant in the office, so that there can be no doubt about the legal qualification required, of being able to read and write the English language intelligently. This second application is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA,.....188

To WILLIAM B. SMITH, Mayor of Philadelphia:

The undersigned, a citizen of Philadelphia, hereby makes application for appointment as PATROLMAN in the Police Force of the City of Philadelphia, and for proof of his qualifications for the position would respectfully refer to the following statement, and the petition of citizens accompanying the same.

(Signature of Applicant.)

Note.—Applicants are required to fill the blanks below in their own handwriting, without any aid, assistance or suggestions from any other person. This must be done in the office of the Clerk. Any false statement, evasion, or deception, in filling the blanks, will be cause for the rejection of the application, and the discovery of any such fact after the appointment will be good grounds for removal.

If not born in the United States, have you been Naturalized
when and where?
What is your height?in.
What is your weight?
Can you read and write English?
Have you been arrested for any crime or misdemeanor?
Have you resided in the State for the past year continuously?
Where do you reside?WardDivision
Are you married? What family have you?
What has been your occupation for the past five years?
Have you been in the military service? If so, designate
Were you honorably discharged, and when?
Have you ever been a policeman? If so give memoranda of same

Have you paid or promised to pay, or given any money or other consideration, to any person, directly or indirectly, for any aid or influence towards procuring your appointment?

I CERTIFY on honor, that the answers which I have written to each of the foregoing questions are true.

(Signature.)

Should the applicant's request for appointment receive favorable consideration after examination by Mayor Smith, he is ordered to report to the police surgeon, Dr. M. S. French, at the Fifth District Station-House, on Fifteenth Street, above Locust, to undergo a medical examination. The police surgeon is furnished with a list of persons who are to be examined by him, from the Mayor's office, and ordered to report the result of the examination to the Mayor.

The medical examination is a rigid one, as will appear by the surgeon's certificate, which follows:

PHILADELPHIA POLICE FORCE.

No. Surgeon's Certificate
Physical Examination of Applicants for Appointment.
RULE GOVERNING EXAMINATIONS. The applicant shall be subjected to a thorough examination, taking for the standard perfect health and superior physical development.
1. Name, Age, Nativity, 2. Residence, Occupation, 3. Height [see table below], Weight [see table below], 4. Complexion, Figure and General appearance, 5. Has the applicant sober habits? 6. Has vaccination been performed and when? 7. Is vision normal? Is hearing normal? 8. What diseases has the applicant had? 9. How long since the last serious illness? 10. Has the applicant had any serious or incapacitating injury?
11. Has the applicant any tendency to constitutional disease, such as phthisis, rheumatism, etc.? 12. Condition of surface of the body, 13. Has the applicant hernia, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, or fistula? 14. Circumference of chest at forced expiration, On full inspiration, 15. Pulse, Temperature, 16. Condition of the heart and character of its action, 17. Condition of the lungs and character of respiration,
18. Examination of abdomen, 19. Examination of urine,

The stature be below 5 feet nor the weig that marked a nimum accomy in the subjoine	6 inches, tht below as its mi- baniment ad table:	ferenc pondi	ce of c	n circum- thest corres- theight: Circ. of Chest.
Height. ft. in. 5 6 5 7 5 8 5 9 5 10 6 2 6 2 6 4 6 5	Min. weight. lbs. 132 134 136 138 145 150 155 160 165 175 180 185	ft 5555555566666666666666666666666666666	in. 6 6 6 1 7 7 1 8 9 10 11 1 2 3 4 5	

REMARKS.

There should be a difference of at least two inches at forced expiration and on full inspiration.

	I HEREBY	CERTIF	Y The	<i>at</i>	*******			**********		
has	this day bee	n carefu	ully ex	camined	by	me	in	accordance	with	the
rule	governing e	xamina	tions, e	and that	t in	my .	opin	ion he has		
fulf	illed the abou	ve requi	rement	s.						
				***********				***************************************	M. D	.,
								POLICE	SURGI	EON
Phi	ladelphia			188						

If the applicant pass through successfully up to this point, and has made out a good *prima facie* case for the desired appointment by the Mayor, his Honor then addresses a communication to Chief of Police Stewart, who in turn sends it to the lieutenant of the police district in which the would-be wielder-of-the-baton resides. The blanks prepared for this purpose are as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

No
PHILADELPHIA,188
James Stewart, Jr.,
Chief of Police,
Sir:
I desire you to make confidential Inquiry as to the Character,
Habits, Associates and Reputation of
who resides at
Report to me in writing, without delay, all the information ob-
tained.
Yours, WILLIAM B. SMITH,
,
Mayor.
Clerk.
N. B.—Prompt and careful attention to this is requested, and
a report on the back of this paper, within three days if practicable.
a report on the back of this paper, within three days it practicable.
No
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.
PHILADELPHIA,mo.,
Lieutenant
District.
This Communication is referred to you for a careful and con-
fidential inquiry. Make your report at earliest practicable mo-
ment on this blank, and return it, sealed, to
James Stewart, Jr.,
· Chief of Police.
No.
JAMES STEWART, JR., Chief of Police,
Sir:
Lieutenant,
District.
District.

There is an additional advantage to the Mayor from the use of this confidential blank, for the lieutenant who certifies to the good character of an applicant cannot subsequently complain, with any degree of consistency, that the man, who is generally assigned to the particular district whence such certificate comes, turns out badly.

The immediate staff of the Mayor, appointed by himself, is as follows:

Chief Clerk-Ezra Lukens.

Assistant Clerk-Jno. W. Frazier.

Secretary—Jno. G. Schall.

Inspection Clerk-Wm. F. Fell.

Warrant Clerk-Ben. F. Mecutchen.

Messenger-Thos. H. Leabourn.

Stenographer and Type-Writer—Robert B. Smith.

The police force consists of one chief, four captains, a chief and eight detectives, twenty-eight lieutenants, sixty-one sergeants, sixty-three house sergeants (telegraph operators), ten patrol sergeants, ten patrol drivers, ten patrol officers, four pilots, four engineers, four firemen, five van drivers, and 1250 patrolmen. The Chief of Police is General James Stewart, Jr., and he has the following staff:

Clerk to Chief-Joseph W. Thompson.

Police Clerk—Jno. B. Moffitt. (Central Station.)

Fire Marshal-Ino. W. Emery.

Police Surgeon-M. S. French, M.D.

The Captains of Police are: First Division, Thomas Brown; Second Division, Charles B. Edgar; Third Division, Harry M. Quirk; Fourth Division, Jacob Allbright. The salaries of lieutenants are, \$1,092.50; sergeants, \$1,028.28; house ser-

geants, \$950; policemen, \$2.38 per day when on actual duty. The veterinary surgeon to the department is Alexander Glass, No 2006 Bainbridge Street. The superintendent of stock, vans, etc., is Joseph Malatesta, who is also captain of the police patrol service.

The detective department consists of the following:

Chief-Francis R. Kelly.

Detective officers—James Donaghy, Peter Miller, William Hulfish, Kerlin Bond, Thomas Crawford, Joseph Houser and Theodore Eckstein. Besides these there are a number of officers assigned from the districts to do duty as detectives at the Central Office and who are under the immediate control of Chief Kelly.

At the beginning of Mayor Smith's term an inspection of the police boats revealed the fact that their condition was such as to render it probable that at any moment they might be unable to perform the service for which they are intended. The hulls had become badly impaired from use, and the engines were much deteriorated from the same cause. The fire-pump on the *King* was not at all adapted for fire service.

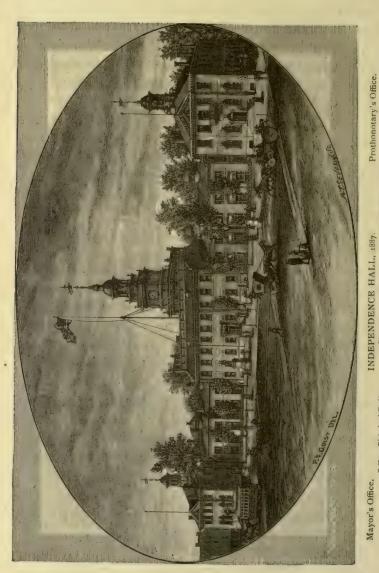
After repeated appeals, sufficient money was secured to authorize the rebuilding of the *Stokley*, which was done in the most thorough manner. Everything was removed from the tug, the hull strengthened and repaired, new houses and decks were constructed, new fittings introduced, and the machinery completely overhauled, and portions rebuilt. The expenditure of \$8000 rendered the *Stokley* fairly

worthy of the service to which she was assigned on the Delaware. The work was completed early in 1884.

The following year an attempt was made to secure the authority of Councils for the rebuilding of the King, the Schuylkill River police boat. After the most urgent appeals an amount of money was secured which left a deficiency of \$2000 in the amount which it was calculated the repairs would cost. The Mayor was not able to order the work to proceed and appealed to the business interests on the Schuylkill River, and they generously guaranteed the payment of the deficiency upon the completion of the work if the Mayor, in the mean time, would assume the responsibility. The Mayor agreed to this and the work of rebuilding the boat was begun. The King is much similar to but not nearly as serviceable as the Stokley. Among other improvements a powerful fire-pump was placed on her. Both boats were supplied with a patent fire connection known as a "Monitor," a Boston invention, by which the whole force of the pump can be directed through an automatic nozzle in any direction and to any elevation without the aid of hose, and requiring only one man to manipulate it. By this means sixty thousand gallons of water can be thrown per hour from either boat a distance of 200 feet from where it is located. The official names of the boats were changed, and it was directed that they should hereafter be known as No. 1 and No. 2 respectively, this seeming preferable to their being called after any particular officials. Telephone service was created by the erection of a line between the Central Station and the wharves where the boats lay. By means of a slip-switch, orders and information can be communicated any time. The service has proven most valuable in the transmission of fire alarms and other police matters.

Prior to entering on the duties of the office the Mayor and Chief of Police visited all the large cities in the United States, for the purpose of examining the police system in each, with a view to the introduction of whatever might benefit the system in vogue in Philadelphia. On their return they inspected the station-houses in this city. The properties were found to be upon the whole extremely unsatisfactory and unsuitable. The construction of the houses under the contract system, without supervision of any kind on behalf of the city, and the use of bad and unsuitable materials, rendered many permanent improvements necessary, and a thorough renovation was decided upon. Especially requisite was a complete renovation of the plumbing and drainage system then in existence. Reports and appeals were presented to Councils, and appropriations solicited to enable the performance of this work. After the most strenuous efforts, it is only towards the expiration of the third year of the Mayor's term that an approach has been made to that comfort, cleanliness and sanitary condition that a due regard to the health of the men and the pride of the city should have demanded long since.

The cellars and basements have been thoroughly cleansed, the rotten wood floors removed and replaced by new ones, concrete pavements introduced, the plumbing thoroughly overhauled with a few ex-



Office Chief of Police.

INDEPENDENCE HALL, 1887. Chambers of Councils. ceptions, and the system of flushing and draining formerly employed practically abandoned. A careful estimate, made by various mechanics, demonstrated that it would require \$30,000 to properly repair the plumbing and drain the properties. During Mayor Smith's term about two thirds of this sum has been secured, and the result is shown in the additional comfort procured in the quarters and the health of the men stationed therein, amply justifying the expenditure.

The system of heating by steam-radiators, which had been in constant use for ten years or more without repair, was very defective and unsatisfactory. The meagre appropriation of \$2000 a year for this purpose has only enabled the Mayor to effect such small changes as improve the service without changing the system. Much remains to be done in this particular which cannot be successfully attempted without a largely increased expenditure.

In carrying out these improvements the Mayor and Chief of Police inspected each station-flouse, accompanied by Inspection Clerk Fell, Police Surgeon French, and Thomas P. Lonsdale, architect. A note was made of all the work required, and orders were issued from headquarters immediately afterwards precisely specifying the nature of the improvements to be made. All contracts were signed subject to the approval of the Mayor or his representative, and where a continuous supervision was necessary, some officer on the police force, fully qualified as an artisan, was detailed to be present and to observe every detail of the work performed, and to approve the material supplied. The overseer reported directly

to the Mayor, and no bills were approved or paid unless the work was satisfactorily completed. The presence of the police surgeon at the inspections was especially necessitated by the desire to improve the sanitary condition of the houses, and thereby insure the continued health of the officers. Ventilation was badly needed in some of the sleeping apartments, forty men being sometimes quartered in a single room which should not have been at any time called upon to accommodate one fourth of that number.

The stench from many of the cells, and the improper trapping of the water connections, rendered many of the houses simply untenantable, and much sickness and loss of services resulted. In the Nineteenth District, as an example of this, very many of the officers were forced, after repeated attempts, to avoid sleeping in the station-house. The Board of Health, on the request of the Mayor, directed their inspectors to visit and examine the building. They notified the Mayor of the confirmation of his reports regarding the condition of the house, and stated that if Councils failed to appropriate the money required to make the necessary improvements, the Board would have the work done and mandamus the city to recover the expense. Councils then authorized the work to be done. When the limited sum appropriated is taken into consideration, the average annual amount set aside for repairs to the houses and their furniture being only \$13,000, to be expended on twenty-six stations and ten sub-stations, it can readily be seen that a great deal of labor was required to secure a fair distribution and a satisfactory

result from the small expenditure. The officers say that the houses are now in a better condition than at any time since their erection, and a careful examination will prove that the alterations have been conducive to the health and comfort of the men and the protection of the city's property.

An inspection of the police departments of adjoining cities demonstrated that in all cases they had an official who acted in the capacity of police surgeon, whose duties were found to be important to the proper administration of the service. Application was made to Councils for a similar official, and an ordinance offered creating the position, as a physical examination of all applicants for positions on the force as well as of the men already in uniform had been determined upon. Councils feared that such an examination would necessitate the removal of many of the men who had been appointed previously, at the solicitation of members of Council, and consequently much opposition to the project was manifested by the municipal legislators. After repeated discussion and consideration the proposal to create the office of police surgeon was signally defeated. The Mayor, feeling the positive necessity for such an official, announced the appointment of M. S. French, M.D., at his own expense, and by a general order, issued in December, 1884, directed the functions to be immediately put into effect. The entire force, from the chief down, was subjected to a strict physical examination, upon a standard selected by combining the requirements of the New York and Boston departments, amended in some minor particulars. The wisdom of the innovation became manifest when it was shown that many of the men on the force were physically incapable of discharging their duties. Men were found so deaf that an alarm of fire or other extraordinary noise was unnoticed by them; others, from various causes, were in such a physical condition as to be unable to stand any excitement or perform any severe exercise. Pursuit of a prisoner or the handling of a belligerent one would have been a sheer impossibility with many of those examined. Officers were also found who could neither see at any considerable distance nor recognize a face across the street.

Surgeons were selected contiguous to each station-house and sub-station-house in the entire city and officially denominated district surgeons. Their duties, briefly stated, were to give immediate attention to injuries and accidents reported as happening within the jurisdiction of the districts to which they were assigned, and the examination of the insane in conjunction with the police surgeon, the law requiring in this city a certificate of two doctors to establish proof of insanity. Telephone service has since been secured between the station-houses and the homes of the district surgeons, so that they can be instantly reached in any emergency. Rules and regulations governing their services and fixed schedules of prices for their charges were agreed upon. The bills for their services are rendered monthly, attested by the lieutenant of the district, indorsed by the police surgeon and approved by the Mayor. They also furnish the certificates which are required to secure the pay of an officer who is disabled through sickness or injury received in the

actual performance of his duty, and is allowed compensation during the continuance of such disability, provided that the effects of the injury or illness develop on the very day on which the duty causing it was performed. The district surgeons, not being salaried officials, are paid out of the general appropriation for incidental expenses, and it is not required that Councils shall confirm their appointment. The introduction of this system has proven of great efficacy in the saving of life and ameliorating the condition of injured prisoners, and the patrol service has increased the volume of their work to a great extent.

After renewed applications Councils finally admitted the necessity of the appointment of the police surgeon as recommended, and in making the appropriations for the year 1886 proved by their own action an appreciation greater than could have been supposed possible, considering their former antagonistic attitude; for while the Mayor asked only that the police surgeon's salary should be fixed at \$1200 a year, they increased it one half and attached a salary of \$1800 to the position.

Following is a list of the district surgeons: Central,—Dr. William M. Angney, 519 Spruce Street; First District,—Dr. T. C. Rich, 610 South Sixteenth Street; Second District,—Dr. W. J. Hearn, 312 Catharine Street; Third District,—Dr. W. H. Hickman, 336 South Second Street; Fourth District,—Dr. N. W. Vollmer, 307 North Sixth Street; Fifth District,—Dr. R. P. Robins, 2024 Locust Street; Sixth District,—Dr. A. Graham Reed, 228 North Twelfth Street; Seventh District,—Dr.

Joseph S. Gibb, 841 North Sixth Street; Eighth District,-Dr. F. B. Hazel, 845 North Broad Street: Ninth District,-Dr. G. G. Davis, 1817 Mount Vernon Street: Tenth District,-Dr. William Lyons, 1312 North Front Street; Eleventh District,-Dr. W. W. Lamb, 1227 Palmer Street; Twelfth District,-Dr. Thomas Morton, 1453 North Tenth Street; Thirteenth District,-Dr. James Sibbald, Terrace and Hermit streets: Fourteenth District,-Dr. Charles A. Currie, 5118 Germantown Avenue; Fifteenth District,-Dr. R. Bruce Burns. 4325 Frankford Avenue: Sixteenth District,—Dr. J. H. Musser, 3705 Powelton Avenue; Seventeenth District,—Dr. J. M. Campbell, 1334 South Tenth Street; Eighteenth District,-Dr. J. L. Rihl, 2009 Frankford Avenue; Nineteenth District,—Dr. P. E. Lodor, 517 South Eighth Street; Twentieth District, -Dr. J. H. C. Simes, 2033 Chestnut Street; Twenty-first District,—Dr. Charles M. Grayson, 122 South Forty-second Street; Twenty-second District, -- Dr. W. K. Mattern, Tenth and Germantown Avenue; Twenty-third District,—Dr. C. E. Bricker, 2639 Girard Avenue; Twenty-fourth District,-Dr. J. K. Foulkrod, 1612 Richmond Street; Twenty-fifth District,-Dr. H. H. Freund, 1310 South Fifth Street. Sub-stations: Roxborough, Thirteenth District,-Dr. W. C. Todd, Lyceum Avenue; Chestnut Hill, Fourteenth District,-Dr. J. C. Gilbert, Wissahickon Avenue; Olney, Fourteenth District, -Dr. J. R. Thompson, Branchtown; Holmesburg. Fifteenth District,—Dr. J. J. Sowerby, Delaware Avenue: Falls of Schuylkill, Twenty-second District,—Dr. E. S. Beary, 3341 Ridge Avenue;

Bridesburg, Twenty-fourth District,—Dr. Thos. H. Price, 209 Bridge Street.

Rules governing the medical service of the police department.

I. The officer in charge of a district must notify the district surgeon immediately when a person seriously injured, ill, or insane arrives at the station.

II. All calls from the officer in charge of the station must be responded to as quickly as possible.

III. An ambulance should be summoned when a case of severe injury or serious illness is reported at the station-house.

IV. The district surgeon, after attending to the urgent necessities of the case, should remain with the patient when the condition is serious until the ambulance arrives.

V. When an individual is brought to the station-house who is seriously ill, or who has been seriously injured, the fact should be immediately and fully reported to headquarters, and the police surgeon notified.

VI. In all cases where insanity exists, or is presumed to exist in a person under surveillance, notice should be sent to head-quarters, and the police surgeon will also examine the patient, prior to any action, and join in the certificate with the district surgeon if insanity exists.

VII. District surgeons will keep a record of each case to which they are summoned, and forward a report of the same by the officer in charge of the district to headquarters each Monday morning.

VIII. District surgeons will render their account for professional services each month upon the blank form of bill adopted by the department. They must be signed by the officer in charge of the district, and then sent to headquarters for comparison with the weekly reports, and sworn or affirmed to.

IX. Should it be impossible to obtain the presence of the district surgeon, the officer in charge of the district should send immediately for the nearest district surgeon, who will respond to the call.

X. When the district surgeon desires the presence of the police surgeon, a despatch must be sent to headquarters.

XI. In all cases unprovided for in the above rules the police surgeon must be immediately notified.

An ambulance can be obtained by a despatch from the officer in charge of the several districts to any of the following hospitals, the one nearest the station-house being generally selected: Philadelphia Hospital, Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets, Twentyfirst District; University Hospital, Thirty-sixth Street and Woodland Avenue, Twenty-first District; Presbyterian Hospital, Thirty-ninth Street and Powelton Avenue, Sixteenth District; Pennsylvania Hospital, Eighth and Spruce streets, Fifth District; St. Mary's Hospital, Frankford Avenue and Palmer Street, Eleventh District; Episcopal Hospital, Front Street and Lehigh Avenue, Eighteenth District; German Hospital, Corinthian and Girard Avenues, Twenty-third District; Jewish Hospital, Branchtown, Fourteenth District; Germantown · Hospital, Germantown, Fourteenth District; and Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Broad Street below Girard Avenue, Twenty-third District.

Application was made to Councils by Mayor Smith for the appointment of a police solicitor or counsel, to represent the individual members of the force in all suits at law which might be brought by them or against them through difficulties arising in the performance, or alleged non-performance, of their duty. This was likewise rejected, and after consultation with the chief officers of the department the men were so much convinced of the necessity for such counsel that they suggested the establishment of a special fund to pay a lawyer, the Mayor to act as trustee. Every officer of the department, from the Mayor and Chief down, undertook to pay the sum of 25 cents a month. Out of the fund thus

obtained all legal expenses, fines and claims and the salary of counsel have been paid. A detailed record is kept of all actions at law. No officer is authorized or permitted to institute any suit as an officer or relating to his duties in the department without first having the sanction of the solicitor. The position has been filled since its inception by James L. Miles, Esquire.

On February 12, 1885, the terrible catastrophe at the Blockley Almshouse occurred, by which over twenty inmates of the Insane Department perished in the fire. This frightful affair was followed ten days later by the loss of life in the destruction by fire of the residence of John A. King, No. 1539 Pine Street. Five persons were killed and three severely injured. The fire originated in the cellar of Mr. King's residence, and was discovered by his wife. It was early morning, and the people in the house were not yet astir. An alarm was struck, but before either a hose-cart or engine arrived the inmates of Mr. King's house had been driven to the fourth floor, all escape from below being cut off. Access to the roof was impossible. Those who escaped alive jumped from the windows. Although a request was made of the fire department, no hookand-ladder apparatus or Hayes truck was sent. Even after the firemen arrived, a stream of water could not be sent higher than the second-story windows of the burning building. John A. King, his seven-year-old son Paul, Miss Jennie Hamilton,-a sister of Mrs. King,-Kate Berry and Lenore Grobie, servants, perished in the flames.

This unfortunate occurrence suggested to the

Mayor the propriety of creating and organizing in the police department some ready and efficient system by which similar sad results might be prevented. In a special message to Councils he requested authority to divert a small unused balance of an appropriation to inaugurate a life-saving service. The suggestion met prompt compliance, and the transfer was passed on April 7, 1885. The Mayor proceeded to look through the plans and patents with which he had been deluged, with a view to selecting some simple appliance which might give the required assistance in case of necessity. This was the plan selected: Large double-thick canvas sheets, properly roped with hand-loops, to be held by eight or more persons, were procured. These are for the inmates of a burning building to jump into with safety. They were placed in each station-house, to be carried immediately on an alarm of fire to the scene of the conflagration by the officers on reserve at the time that they are required to go to that point with ropes to enclose the ground. Where the situation would permit, sliding ladders were hung on the sides of the station-houses or in the areas adjoining. These ladders can be carried at once, if necessary, to the scene of a fire for the same service. Small ladders easily transported were also procured, and in the business portions of the city life-guns with lines which can be thrown, by the discharge of a cartridge, over the highest buildings were placed, in readiness for instant use. Fortunately no necessity has since arisen of so serious a character as that which led to the introduction of the service, but everything is prepared for any emergency.

In the police management of the vicinities of fires, much difficulty arose from the semi-official intrusion of many persons who presented various badges and authorities demanding admission within the ropes. Newspaper reporters were assured of and protected in their privilege by the possession of a card, on which the city editors of the papers they represented certified to their being duly accredited reporters, and the Mayor's endorsement entitling them to the courtesies of the police department. The success of this system, which had been established before Mayor Smith's term, rendered its extension to such others as were entitled to be within the ropes at fires a proper movement. Similar cards were prepared and issued to all insurance underwriters, agents of fire-proof safe companies, and officials and employees of telegraph, telephone and electric light companies. This precludes the miscellaneous gathering of curiosity-seekers, who retard the operations of the firemen and take great risks in regard to their personal safety.

For years the system prevailed of having attached to each station-house two rooms, usually over the cells, in which tramps or vagrants were permitted to lodge, or rather store themselves for a night. These apartments were mostly called into service during the winter season. The records of the department show that about 127,000 homeless persons were so accommodated annually. An examination of the returns of the names of station-house lodgers shows that the majority of them were vagrants, who passed in pilgrimage from one station-house to another, and in the course of a month returned to the point

whence they originally started, neither wealthier nor better. The establishment of the Wayfarers' Lodges under a special Act of the Legislature, furnished the Mayor with the means and opportunity of devising a mode of abolishing what seemed to be an incentive to vagrancy. Under the Act mentioned, houses are provided in several sections of the city to which all people in distress or without lodging are directed by the police authorities. Such persons are registered at these Wayfarers' Lodges, required to cleanse their persons, and then furnished with a good, if homely, supper. In the morning they are required to saw and split one-eighth of a cord of fire-wood in liquidation of their debt to the institution. They are given some individual attention and consideration, and very often aided in securing permanent employment. The extension of the system, which had previously existed on a limited scale, soon developed the fact that many of those who had formerly enjoyed the questionable hospitality of the police authorities did so from choice and not necessity. Their presence in the station-houses was a matter of great dissatisfaction and annoyance to not only officers but prisoners, and the abolition of the system has done much to eradicate some of the difficulties which were formerly experienced in securing comfort to the policemen in the station-houses.

For several months during the spring and summer of 1886, a number of charitably disposed and benevolent women of the city held frequent consultations with the Mayor for the purpose of securing the introduction of some system whereby matrons could be assigned to a number of the station-houses.

After much consideration and inquiry of the police departments of other cities without any definite or satisfactory result, it was decided to ask Councils to permit the application of a small appropriation out of the general police fund for the payment of four matrons, to be located at such station-houses as the Mayor might deem best. The suggestion was in due time approved. In October, 1886, the Mayor appointed four matrons, who were assigned to the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Nineteenth districts, these being located in the central part of the city, and having the largest number of women arrested in them. The rooms which had previously been the home of the travelling tramp were refitted and furnished for the use of the matrons. A sitting-room and bed-room were provided, where each of the new officers makes her home and is ready for immediate service when called on to perform any of her duties.

The matrons are required to care for lost children, to attend female prisoners whilst in the station-houses, to search such after they are brought in, to help, if possible, in the reformation of those who are not too degraded to be recalled, and to endeavor, in all ways which their womanly sympathy can suggest, to soften the hardships of the condition of the unfortunate class who are committed to their care. The newness of the system does not permit any fair estimate of its value, but it certainly can and will do much in the cause of humanity. The matter is at present only experimental, but Mayor Smith believes time and experience will prove the necessity for its extension. The matrons have all been ap-

pointed by the Mayor on the recommendations of the United Women's Charities of this city.

The van service, as at present operated, was created April 7, 1885. Prior to that date the vans alone were the property of the city, the horses and drivers, together with the subsistence and care of the stock, were awarded by contract to the lowest bidder, so that the service had become decrepit and disgraceful. Besides this feature of a system, where the city was so directly concerned in the safe and absolute delivery of the thousands of prisoners committed for crime, there was neither control nor responsibility of the drivers to the police authorities, so that much risk was run of the escape of prisoners by connivance, and instances were not uncommon when such was the case.

Aware of the many defects in the contract system, after application and discussion of a proposed reorganization, an ordinance was passed by which the Mayor was authorized to reorganize the entire service, and make it a distinct part of the police department. Under this authority the necessary vans, horses and harness were purchased; drivers selected and appointed, uniformed, and sworn in as officers. The city was divided into four districts, covering all the station-houses except the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth districts, which are located at Manayunk, Germantown and Frankford, from which points prisoners are brought in by details of officers, by rail, to some of the interior station-houses, where they are placed in the vans. These districts are, however, provided for by the allowance of an additional van, and will be under the same direct service as the other districts. The change has proven admirable in all particulars, and the result has shown the wisdom of the change. Among the good results attained may be mentioned the more prompt conveyance of the prisoners from point to point, the appearance of the service and the stock, and the advantages gained by its responsibility to the department and the consequent ability to so control and discipline the drivers as to have them under absolute command. The entire system is under the command of Captain Joseph Malatesta, who gives it the most faithful and attentive care.

Immediately upon assuming office, Mayor Smith turned his attention to improvements in the style and the question generally of uniforms for the police force. In their visit of inspection to the different large cities, Mayor Smith and Chief Stewart directed particular attention and inquiry to this subject, and to learning what was the "latest thing out" in uniforms, in order to improve even on that if possible. The result was a wide and radical departure from the old uniforms of the men. One of the minor points was the adoption of a new button, which has come to be known as the Keystone police button. It is white. The old button was yellow. The design of the substitute is Mayor Smith's own idea. The new belt-clasps bear the same design to correspond with the button. The cap was superseded by the helmet. Many styles of helmets were submitted to the Mayor and Chief Stewart, and the one now in use finally selected. It is declared to be the neatest and most becoming head-covering worn by any police force in the country.

In order to fully carry out the ideas of the administration in the matter of uniform, the Mayor conceived the idea of establishing a Bureau of Equipment, with a practical tailor at its head, from which all supplies of that character should be issued. Formerly the making of the officers' uniforms was let by contract to the lowest bidder. There was no expert check on the quality of the material used, the fit of garments, or the making. Under the new order of things the goods are bought at the factory at the lowest prices, and are sponged and examined at the Bureau of Equipment. Then invitations are sent out to reputable houses to submit estimates for making and trimming uniforms for the police force, in accordance with specifications, which are also enclosed, and a sample uniform of what is required can be inspected at the Equipment Bureau. The contract being given, after the garments have been made up and delivered at the Bureau, the officers go there, try the clothes on, when they are examined as to fit, making and trimming. In case of a misfit, or bad workmanship, the garment is returned to the contractor for alteration. In all the other large cities of the country, the authorities consider their duty ended upon delivery of the goods to the officers; while Philadelphia goes further, and does not deem her duty performed until her officers are clothed, and fittingly clothed in the bargain. The result is that we not only have the best uniformed police force in the country, but it is accomplished at the least expense. The department was the first, under Mayor Smith, to adopt the time service stripe, which is being imitated throughout the country. These stripes are worn above the cuff of the sleeve. One red stripe denotes that the officer has done service in the army or navy of the United States. A blue stripe is added for every three years of service on the police force, the length of a mayoralty term. Each blue stripe indicates the number of administrations under which the officer has served. Inspections are held twice a year, at which times the new uniforms for the officers are ordered. The chief inspector of the Equipment Bureau is John Shedden. The Bureau is located at the Fourth District Station-House, Fifth Street, above Race.

The winter uniforms of the policemen consist of double-breasted, blue frock coats, overcoats, eight buttons on each breast, four inches apart at bottom, five inches at top, and eight inches at fourth button. There are two small buttons on the under seam of the cuff. The overcoat is made to roll to the third button-hole if required, and to button close up to the neck. It is lined with dark blue all-wool flannel, and the body and back are wadded to the waist. The trousers are of blue cloth with a black stripe one inch in width. The baton, decorated with blue cord and tassels, is worn in the belt. In winter a black helmet is worn. The summer uniforms are blue, single-breasted, skeleton sack coats, with one buttonhole and button on top of breast. The trousers are of the same material, with white cloth welt. The summer helmet is light gray in color. White gloves are worn by the Reserve Corps only, in the summer time, while on duty.

CHAPTER X.

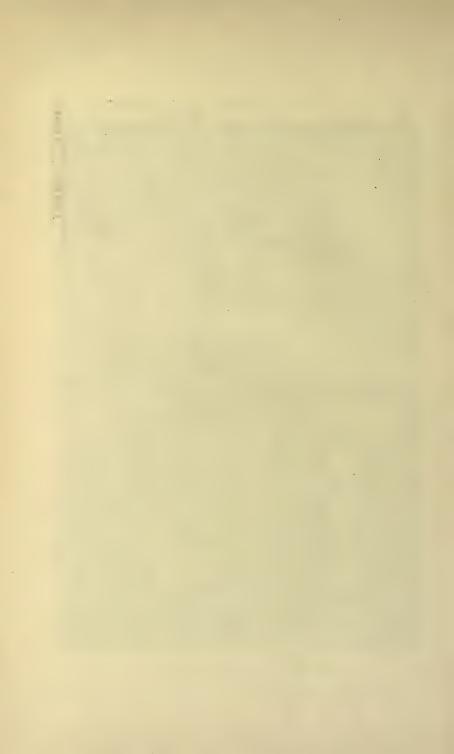
CHIEF OF POLICE AND DETECTIVES.

CHIEF STEWART'S APTITUDE FOR DISCIPLINE.—HIS WAR RECORD.—HIS DUTIES.—IMPROVEMENT IN THE MORALE OF THE FORCE.—ITS MANAGEMENT ON GREAT OCCASIONS AND ITS PARADES.—GENERAL STEWART'S VIEWS ON THE CHARACTER OF THE FORCE.—LIFE OF CLERK THOMPSON.—INSPECTION CLERK FELL AND HIS DUTIES.—CREATION AND GROWTH OF THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.—TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF CHIEF KELLY'S APPOINTMENT.—HIS LIFE.—SMASHING THE WHISKEY RING.—BREAKING UP THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.—CONVICTING COUNTERFEITERS.—COMMENDATIONS OF THE CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE.—REORGANIZATION OF FORCE AND METHODS OF WORK.

General James Stewart, Jr., is the executive head of the Philadelphia police department. Accounted during the late war one of the best disciplinarians in the service, his ripe experience in that life came in aptly at the time of his appointment. A bitter mayoralty campaign, in which the incumbent Mayor was politically opposed to the faith of a large majority of the force, culminated in his defeat after a rancorous contest, in which brother officer was opposed to brother officer. Many scars, deep and lasting, were inflicted during this battle, and as a natural sequence, after the war clouds had rolled away, the force was in a more or less disorganized condition,



GENERAL JAMES STEWART, Jr. Chief of Police.



and it needed just such a consummate organizer and disciplinarian as General Stewart to place it on the footing of a model constabulary—a work that he has accomplished in an eminent degree. Before adverting to his work in detail, a brief sketch of the chief's life will be of interest to every reader of this volume.

General Stewart was born near Stewartsville. Warren County, N. J., on March 22, 1840. In 1856 he entered the wholesale dry goods house of John Ely & Co., at Third and Arch streets, and remained with them until the firm succumbed to the panic of 1857. He was then tendered and accepted a similar position with a large dry goods house in New York, which he held until 1861. Then came the momentous news of the firing on Fort Sumter, and young Stewart, who had not yet attained his majority, resigned his position and entered heart and soul in the work of raising a company for the Tenth New Jersey Rifle Regiment. In September of the same year he was mustered into the company that he had helped to organize as a private, but was immediately selected by Joseph W. Allen, the colonel of the regiment, as one of the lieutenants. During his service with this regiment he developed his great talent for discipline and organization which he exerted, not only in his company in the early days of the war, but afterwards in the regiment, brigade and division. His whole thought was for the good of his immediate command, and his ambition did not extend beyond the field of advancement within the confines of his own regiment. This loyalty to the men with whom he had enlisted proved a barrier to his advancement. While a captain in the Ninth Regiment he was tendered by Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth New Jersey Regiment of volunteers, then forming, with the assurance of being made colonel of the regiment on its reaching Washington. He declined the commission with the simple declaration that he preferred to remain with the men who had enlisted with him.

Notwithstanding General Stewart's fealty to his companions of the Ninth, he was advanced almost in spite of himself, and when he left the service—that is, at the end of the bloody struggle—it was as a brevet brigadier-general. In the "History of New Jersey and the Rebellion" General Stryker writes:

"The whole history of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment, as found in that book, is full of the brave conduct of General Stewart. No more gallant officer ever commanded a better fighting regiment. He entered the service in 1861 as a private, when 21 years of age.

"The State records show him to have received the following promotions in the Ninth Regiment:

"October 4, 1861, First Lieutenant, commanding Co. H.

"March 9, 1862, promoted Captain Co. H.

"December 23, 1862, promoted Major Ninth Regiment.

"January 8, 1863, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Regiment.

"June 15, 1864, to Colonel Ninth Regiment.

"March 13, 1865, breveted Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, by the War Department, 'for gallant conduct and efficiency in the field.'

"On the 16th of May, 1864, he was severely wounded in the thigh in front of Drury's Bluff. Returning from the hospital, and only partially recovered from his wounds, he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, which he retained, and fought in the engagements in front of

Petersburg, Va., until November, 1864, when he was sent with his brigade to North Carolina, where he formed part of the column under Major-General Schofield, who was forming a junction with General Sherman in his march through the Carolinas.

General James Stewart then took command of the Third Division Twenty-third Army Corps, being then only 25 years of age, which command he retained until their final muster out, June, 1865."

After the close of the war General Stewart took the Superintendency of the Sharp's Rifle Works, then in this city. Colonel Sharp, inventor of the famous Sharp rifle, being his uncle.

In 1869 he associated himself with O. Howard Wilson, and they established the house of Wilson & Stewart, which has continued in business until the present time, at 131 and 133 North Water Street.

Many of the reforms and improvements introduced into the police service are directly due to General Stewart, and all of them were carried into effect by him as chief of the force.

All orders issued to the police department emanate from him, and all matters relating to the government and discipline of the force are his immediate concern. At ten o'clock every morning all the captains and lieutenants assemble at police headquarters and make their reports to Chief Stewart. Their whole line of duty is reported; every accident that has occurred in their several districts, every crime which has come to the attention of the police, and any dereliction on the part of any officer, are thus brought under the immediate attention of Chief Stewart within a few hours of their occurrence, and he thereupon issues appropriate orders concerning them. Every arrest by the officers is reported to the chief in writing, and a record of these is kept in his office in a book provided for the purpose. In addition to this record a separate one is kept in the

Chief of Detectives' office, of all murders and other felonies reported. All correspondence with other police departments throughout the country is handled in the chief's office. The doings of the detectives are also under the supervision of Chief Stewart, to whom Chief Kelly of that department reports. The detectives' department is simply a branch of the police, the title of Chief of Detectives being given to the officer at its head; but it does not denote independent power aside from the Chief of Police.

The police department in all its branches has been admirably handled, and most successful in its operations under the direction of Chief Stewart. This may be attributed not only to the personnel of the police force, but in a great measure to the thorough feeling of harmony which exists among the men. This harmonious working of the force is due in no small degree to a policy which has ever been pursued by Chief Stewart, in bestowing credit where it properly belongs. Under an administration of the office where a feeling would be manifested on the part of the superior officers to arrogate to themselves the credit, and appropriate the praise for any particularly praiseworthy coup of the police would have a tendency to take from the patrolmen that feeling of enthusiasm and esprit du corps, which must characterize every effective body of men. When an officer feels that he will be given the credit for any meritorious work performed by him, he is ambitious and zealous in the discharge of his duties. Chief Stewart is a firm believer in this principle, as by it he thinks he secures the best results from his subordinates. They work with a better will if they know

that their services will be appreciated and recognized. The chief never interferes prominently with his officers in their conduct of a case, other than to give the necessary orders and directions, and bestow proper credit upon its successful termination. When he first assumed the duties of his office he called the detectives together, and told them that while he fully appreciated the fact that their pay was not commensurate with the services expected of them, still they had accepted the positions, and their whole duty would be expected. He impressed upon them that in no case could they work under a promise of reward, and that no reward could be received by them without the chief's express approval and consent. He realized that citizens who had lost heavily by the depredations of thieves were often desirous of rewarding in some way the officers who had recovered their property for them. In such cases as these Chief Stewart willingly assented to the officer receiving such a gratuity as might be tendered him for his faithful efforts. But if it should come to the knowledge of the chief that any officer was influenced in doing or neglecting his work by the hope of receiving or not receiving a reward, instant dismissal might be expected.

In his first annual report, dated January, 1885, Chief of Police Stewart said:

[&]quot;Immediately following the inauguration, an official visit and inspection was made to every station and sub-station in this department. The personnel of the force was closely scrutinized, their clothing and quarters inspected, and a thorough knowledge arrived at of the wants of the department. We found much to commend—we found more to condemn. Without intending in the slightest

degree to reflect upon any previous administration of police affairs. yet the general force seemed to be poorly uniformed, and somewhat loose in discipline, and wanting in very many of the qualities which, in a large body of men, are essential to a high order of discipline, and especially so, when they are required to protect the lives of a million of people and hundreds of millions of value in property. The officers were paraded, and an effort made to impress on their minds the duties which are attached to their position, and how to discharge such duties; the necessity and advantage to them of elevating the standard of a police officer, and that the first step in that direction was for the officer to respect himself and the uniform he wore; that obedience to orders was the first rule of discipline; and while the Chief should exact implicit obedience to this rule, he would promptly correct any unjust or unreasonable burdens thrown upon them. Strong local influence might appoint a man on the force, but this same influence would be powerless to retain him if he proved his unfitness. Many poor fellows, forgetting this admonition, fell by the wayside, entailing upon your Honor the disagreeable duty of displacing them from the force for cause.

"Most of these removals were made in the early days of your administration, and I am glad to note that latterly it is but seldom that an officer forgets himself or his position, and compels his discharge thereby."

During the year 1884 the police force had entailed upon it much extra duty, all of which was cheerfully and satisfactorily performed. Previous to the 4th of July of that year, Chief of Police Stewart issued a proclamation giving notice that the firing of guns, pistols and fire-crackers was forbidden, and directing the officers to see that this order was carried out. The entire police force was placed on duty on the 3d and 4th of July, and the day and night passed quietly. No infractions of the order were reported, no accidents occurred, and not a single alarm of fire was struck during the day and night.

The excitement attending upon the Presidential election in 1884, both before and after that event, entailed upon the force the duty of keeping the streets open for the different political parades. The first one of importance was the reception tendered to Mr. James G. Blaine, one of the Presidential candidates.

Speaking of this event, Chief Stewart said:

"The police force suffered from adverse criticism, and were held to blame for much of the bad management which attended this gathering. To attach the blame to the force was most unjust. They did all that was required of them. The difficulty seemed to be, that proper information as to what was required of the officers was not given, and consequently they were not directed to do what the unthinking public expected was part of their duty to do. In all subsequent parades of either party, we required from those in charge of the management the route they proposed to cover, and the department made its own disposition of its force, and as a result we gave the clubs clear streets, and in every instance received from marshals in charge of the parades their acknowledgment of the satisfactory police arrangements. The management of such large crowds without friction, having them gather and disperse in order, without a single complaint being made, shows that the officers possess in a large degree that intelligence and coolness which is requisite to a satisfactory discharge of their difficult and delicate duties."

Following the November election, and during the days of uncertainty attending the result, the excitement of the people ran high, and the police had days and nights of extra duty imposed upon them, watching the temper of the different parties, and arresting at the first sign any disorder, that it should not spread and grow into serious trouble.

In Chief Stewart's second annual report, made January, 1886, he speaks of the excellent work per-

formed by the police force for the year 1885, and the inadequacy of the number of men. Among other things, he said:

"Our city continues to expand in area and our population increases, and with this comes the appeal from property owners and renters for better police protection. As row after row of dwellings spring up in our outer wards the necessity arises and compels us to extend the beats of our officers, so as to cover as best we can those new built-up sections; but in doing so, we weaken the localities where the present number of policemen were provided for by Councils to cover, and fail to give the new territory the protection it demands. In fact our force has been so stretched out that it might keep pace with the city's growth, that in many localities our officers are made to cover the ground which it would require four officers to properly patrol, and justifies the stereotyped cry on the part of angry citizens, Where are the police? Until our force is augmented somewhat more in proportion to the growing wants and needs of the municipality, we must content ourselves with doing the best we can with the means at our disposal. That we are able to protect the citizen in his person and property so well, argues most strongly in favor of the plea Philadelphia makes, that her citizens as a class are exceptionally law abiding."

There have been two annual reviews of the police force under Mayor Smith, the first on October 4, 1884, and the second on November 7, 1885. The soldierly bearing, neat appearance and excellent drill of the men excited universal comment and applause from the thousands of citizens who lined the streets to witness the display. Leading the force was General Stewart, the chief, mounted, in full uniform, looking every inch the soldier and worthy leader of the regiment of blue-coats. There have also been three parades of the department: one to escort the Liberty Bell out of the city when it was sent to the New Orleans Exposition, another to receive it on its

return, and a third on November 27, 1886, at the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" in New York. On this last occasion 236 picked men were sent to New York under command of Captain Quirk. There was not a man among them under six feet in height, and the tallest was six feet eight and one half inches. Mayor Smith marched in the front rank with his men, who were assigned the position of honor in the line, marching at the head of the column of the police division in the parade. They were followed by the Brooklyn detachment, and then came the New York officers. As the Philadelphia giants appeared in view they were greeted by storms of applause by the crowds along the streets. When they passed the reviewing stand, its occupants were enthusiastic in their praises and applause of the gallant fellows. An official, high in police power in New York, expressed himself emphatically on the fine appearance of Philadelphia's policemen on this occasion. "Why," he said, "I have heard nothing but 'Philadelphia police' since!" Chief Stewart witnessed the parade of his men from the street, but did not participate in it. What General Stewart's estimate of the character of the force is may be learned from his words:

"I claim for the Philadelphia police force that a more efficient body of men does not exist in any city in the United States. Let me enumerate some of the many duties they are called upon to perform, and their various qualities of both head and heart. Despite a popular and decided impression to the contrary, a Philadelphia police officer is a hardworked and underpaid man. At each and every

step he takes he has some rule to observe, and his situation is no sinecure. When on night-patrol duty he has, in the first place, to 'try his doors.' That is to say, he should ascertain, beyond peradventure, that no aperture through which a thief can enter, whether it be window, door, grating, cellar flaps, coal chute, etc., is open or insecure. According to the rules, he must do this 'frequently.' Temptations beset him on every hand in the shape of free liquor and cigars at every saloon on his beat, provided he returns the compliment by closing his eyes to violations of the law. He may have this monotony disturbed by a tussle or two with refractory prisoners. This means violent walking exercise, varied with wrestles, blows, kicks, rolling in the gutter, and a general demoralization by the time the prisoner is landed in the station-house. This is the routine arrest, but in the case of a murderer or professional criminal the officer's contact with deadly weapons is not infrequent. True, in the daytime he is not hampered by 'trying doors,' but the name of the different street 'ordinances,' which he must see are properly observed and enforced, is legion. If he has been on night duty, he is relieved at 6 A.M., and then he has the 'day off' if he has no cases in court—and every arrest occasions an attendance at court, and consequently the loss of time when 'off duty'-or there are no fires, processions, etc. it is very seldom that something does not demand his attention and attendance. At 6 P.M., after, perhaps, three or four hours' sleep, he begins another six hours of duty. When a man joins the force he must make himself thoroughly familiar with the police law,

the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, the laws and ordinances of the city of Philadelphia, together with the rules, regulations and orders of the Mayor and Chief, and their powers and privileges under the same. How much a man can learn about them during the first six months of his service on the force is a matter for debate. Few of the superior officers of the force claim to thoroughly understand them; and some of the best lawyers are, at times, at fault in regard to them. Then there are 'points' on which he must be well primed in regard to the Sunday law and prevention of cruelty to children and animals laws."

"Do not blame him, therefore, if he sometimes, now and then, makes a mistake. He is but human. Have some consideration for the fact that while you are warm and comfortable in bed, or enjoying yourself by your fireside, he—no matter how bitterly cold, how stormy—must pace his weary round. No class of men fall from grace less frequently than policemen, and none are more quickly detected, while the story of their short-comings is given unusual publicity. They have a justifiable pride in maintaining good order. They take a personal interest in it and are an honorable, intelligent and straightforward body of men, keenly alert at all times."

"Their associate and commander for three years, my first acquaintance has ripened into friendship, which, on my part, at least, will last as long as I live. I have found them obedient without being servile; tractable and honest, courteous and uncomplaining. Their politeness, in fact, has called forth the highest encomiums from strangers in our city. No enquiry

is ever turned aside; but a pleasant and polite answer is invariably given to every question, and visitors say they do not always receive like treatment outside of Philadelphia. Almost every member of the force is married and has a family, and tries with the limited pay received—one-third less than that paid for less service in other large cities—to bring his children up in a decent and respectable manner. Each man must, according to the rules, devote his whole time and attention to the business of the department, and is expressly prohibited from following any other calling or being employed in any other business. As long, therefore, as a man remains a police officer, he has no opportunity for making a provision against a rainy day."

"The need of a pension fund has been the most crying one of the department's history. Under the new charter this is provided for; but the fund upon which it is charged, namely, two per cent, of the officers' salaries, is, to begin with, paltry, and the limitation to \$300 per annum for the highest pension is nearly as ridiculous as the amount of the lowest, namely, \$75. Look at New York. The pension upon which the late superintendent, George W. Walling, retired after forty years of honorable and efficient service, and still in the full power of a vigorous manhood, although over sixty years of age, is larger than the actual salary of the Chief of Police of Philadelphia. The captains there who hold the same rank as our lieutenants are pensioned at \$1000, only \$92 less than their Philadelphia brethren's salaries. Their sergeants draw \$750, and their patrolmen \$550. That is their statutory rate. In the

matter of withholding a percentage of pay, the New York force has had trouble, the courts deciding it illegal, and I doubt if we can lawfully compel a policeman to bank 2 per cent. of his salary with the city, for his old age or his family's need at his death, particularly when an officer must have served five years in order to receive the benefit allotted. The thing ought to be gone at in a broad spirit, as the Federal government provides it, and a special appropriation made annually of sufficient money to keep these men from want when old or disabled, and their families from starvation, in case of their death resultant from the discharge of their duty."

"To an appropriation by councils might be added the fines for dereliction from duty now paid by the men, and left in the city treasury, the city thereby making a direct pecuniary gain by a policeman's misdemeanor. Fines for the infraction of various ordinances which the police have to detect and punish, might also be paid into this fund, as is done in other cities, and the enforcement of the ordinances would be stricter if such were the case here. Philadelphia has a standing army just as the United States has, and the city should take care of, and be proud of it. Other large cities in this country and Europe have a police pension fund, and this city has more reason than almost any other to be proud of its force and to realize that it gets the most work for the least money."

"In square miles of territory the Philadelphia policeman covers more than four times as much as his New York brother. His pay and allowances for clothing are nearly one-third less, and in number

there are nearly three policemen in New York to one here. And since we are most proud of institutions that are strictly local, we should be essentially proud of the force, for five-sixths of it is Philadelphia born. Perhaps it is for this reason that the men have a feeling of common citizenship with all the better classes with whom they are brought in contact, and that they are the most courteous, painstaking and patient officers in the country. I think it is because they feel that they represent the city. Their dangers and their exposures it is not necessary to recount. Everybody knows what they are, but I am sorry to say that few people give them, as a whole, more than a passing thought. It is rarely that a policeman gets credit for any good action and his faults are magnified by every one. He has to exercise constant care and a keen discretion, for in the case of any false arrest among the hundreds made in a day, it will immediately recoil upon the department and upon himself through the newspapers and through the courts. His courage must be of the intelligent kind, for he generally is called upon for the individual exercise of it, and does not, like the soldier, respond mechanically to the command of an officer."

"Citizens do not seem to realize that in buying a policeman's time, they purchase perchance neither his life nor limb nor health. That is the officer's misfortune, and to no small percentage it is certain to come. To-day, sickness or injury is a financial loss to the unfortunate policeman alone; the city pays only for actual services performed, and the used-up man receives no aid nor comfort from his



JOSEPH W. THOMPSON, Clerk to Chief of Police.



employer. The merchant or manufacturer who would treat his employés in such a manner when suffering from injury or sickness contracted as a result of heroic efforts in the performance of duty would not find a welcome among honorable business men. Remember, a policeman is always 'on duty' and carries his life in his hand; of the numerous examples of this the historian has made mention elsewhere."

"The police get a very small amount of the credit which they deserve, and I am sure the citizens of Philadelphia, when made aware of the facts, will gladly co-operate with the force in placing the police pension fund upon a substantial business basis, which upon the 2 per cent. plan, provided for by act of the Legislature and ordinance of Councils, cannot be accomplished."

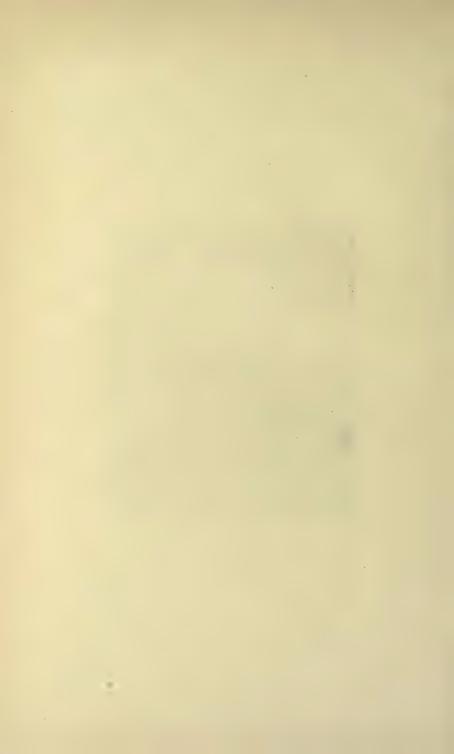
Joseph W. Thompson, clerk to the Chief of Police, was born in Paisley, Scotland, on the 28th of April, 1846, and came to the United States when eight years of age, in September, 1854, and has lived in Philadelphia since that time. He was educated in the public schools, and began to learn the trade of silk hat finishing with Thomas M. Freeland. In April, 1863, being then sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union Army and served eleven months in the Army of the Potomac. He was honorably discharged for disability contracted in the service, in the month of March, 1864. Returning home he reentered the employ of Mr. Freeland, finished his trade, and with the same employer learned the business of a furrier. In 1871 he went into the hat business for himself on Second Street, above Girard

Avenue, where he remained until the election of Mayor Smith, when he was tendered, and accepted, the position of clerk to the Chief of Police. Mr. Thompson is a member of Post No. 160, Grand Army of the Republic. He was elected and served one term as a school director in the board of the Seventeenth Section.

Inspection Clerk William F. Fell, whose office was created by Councils at Mayor Smith's request, was born in Philadelphia, October 14, 1850. He was graduated from the Park Avenue Grammar School. At the age of seventeen, young Fell, having shown considerable talent for drawing and lettering, entered into business with his father, who was engaged in ornamental painting and sign-lettering. was congenial to his taste, and he made rapid progress in the business, being soon entrusted by his father with the exclusive control. Mr. Fell early took an active interest in politics, always casting his vote with the Republican party. In 1868 he connected himself with the Republican Invincibles, a political organization composed of young and active Republicans. His business training and progressive spirit were at once recognized, and he was elected corresponding and recording secretary, and a member of the executive committee. Mr. Fell was also made secretary of the campaign committee of that organization during the Smith-King contest for the mayoralty in 1884. He held a clerkship in the office of receiver of taxes, Albert C. Roberts, and in 1881, when John Hunter became receiver, he reappointed Mr. Fell, with enlarged duties and responsibilities. When Mayor Smith was inaugurated he tendered



WILLIAM F. FELL, Inspection Clerk.



the position of inspection clerk to Mr. Fell, who has performed all the varied duties of the office to the satisfaction of the Mayor, and the business men with whom he has come in contact.

Among the reforms introduced by Mayor Smith was the system of keeping records of all applications for appointments in the police department; the inspection and examination of all work for the different station and patrol houses; the equipment of the officers; the sanitary, sleeping and cell arrangements; the construction of new buildings, and alteration of old ones; the supplies for the department, and other details connected with the administration To do this is Inspection Clerk Fell's duty. He keeps the Mayor fully advised daily of all the business transacted. Every application for appointment to the police force made to the Mayor passes through his hands. While he has filled the position of inspection clerk, 135 patrol-signal boxes have been erected, and eight patrol stations established, covering fourteen wards of the city, and 301/2 square miles of territory, which has added largely to the inspection clerk's duties. He has suggested many improvements in the police and patrol services, which were adopted by Mayor Smith and been of benefit to the city.

The detective department, as a distinctive branch of the Philadelphia police system, was organized, under ordinance of Councils, October 28, 1859, with Joseph Wood as Chief of Detectives, of whom a sketch has already been given in this volume. He held that position something over two years, and was succeeded by Benjamin Franklin. During Mr. Frank-

lin's time as Chief of Detectives occurred the first case in which a prisoner was returned to Saxony under the Extradition Treaty with the United States. In July, 1863, a very important arrest was made in this city, of a German calling himself I. P. Singer, but who was afterwards identified as Traugott Miller, a fugitive from Saxony, charged with forgery in that country a few years before. A number of hearings of the defendant were had before a magistrate at the office of the Chief of the Detectives' department, and finally the case was transferred to the United States authorities. On application of Baron Von Gerolt, the resident minister of Saxony at Washington, Judge Cadwallader remanded the prisoner to his custody. Arrangements were made to return him to Saxony, and an officer of the detective department was detailed for that purpose. He arrived safely with his prisoner at Hamburg, and delivered him to the Saxon authorities, who met him there.

Chief of Detectives Franklin, owing to illness, was compelled to discontinue the discharge of his duties in 1866, and J. Henry Bulkley was detailed to act in his stead. Mr. Bulkley discharged the duties of acting chief of the detective department of police for several months, when John Lamon was appointed head of that department. He was in turn followed by Joseph Eneu as chief, and in August, 1869, John Kelly succeeded to the office. In November, 1871, the office of Chief of Detectives was abolished by ordinance of Councils. Chief of Police Mulholland had, however, by direction of Mayor Fox, before that time assumed control of that de-

partment. Under Mayor Stokley's administration an officer was assigned to perform the duty, but on May 1, 1875, Captain William R. Heins, who was then directing the operations of the detectives, was relieved of the charge of the department, and the detective officers were placed under the immediate directions of Chief of Police Jones.

One of the oldest and best known detective officers in the city died in November, 1886. This was Edward K. Tryon. He was born in Bridgeport, Ct., in 1825, and when quite a young man removed with his family to Philadelphia, where he resided up to the time of his death. Shortly after the election of Mayor Henry, he appointed Mr. Tryon a patrolman in the 11th Police District, Kensington, and shortly afterwards promoted him to the position of sergeant. He was also assigned to do special service at police headquarters. In January, 1872, Mayor Stokley appointed him one of the city detectives, which position he continued to hold up to March 10, 1882, when Mayor King reorganized the department by dispensing with the services of all the old corps and filling their places with men from the ranks

During the same year he and George W. Jackson opened a detective agency on Walnut Street, above Eighth, under the firm name of Tryon & Jackson, which was dissolved early in 1886. Mr. Tryon was instrumental in securing the arrest and conviction of some of the most noted criminals in the country. About twenty years ago, when Revenue Officer Charles Brooks was shot by Hugh Mara in a bonded warehouse, at Front and Lombard streets,

he and late Joshua Taggart succeeded, after much difficulty, in arresting the accused.

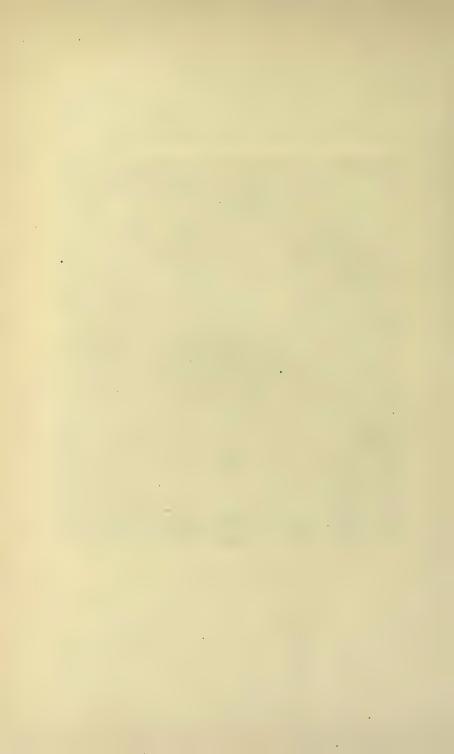
During the summer of 1886, Mr. Tryon had charge of the police at Bay Ridge, a resort on the Chesapeake Bay. During the late war he was a member of the Henry Guards.

The detective department of Philadelphia, as at present constituted, consists of eight detective officers, assisted by officers assigned to special duty in the several police districts. Some of these are assigned as occasion requires to the detective head-quarters, which are located at Fifth and Chestnut streets. The present chief of detectives is Francis R. Kelly.

While effective work was undoubtedly done by the Central Office detectives under regimes preceding Mayor Smith's, still it was done without method and without a directing, responsible head. The lack of the latter had long been felt. Perhaps in no other department of the whole scope of those who deal with crime and criminals is professional jealousy so rife as among the detectives. While this feeling may add incentive to their work it undoubtedly interferes with the effectiveness of the department, inasmuch as it engenders personal animosities among the men, a state of affairs which is not only destructive of discipline, but, when two or more men are detailed on one case, provocative of a clashing of aims and interests. As soon as practicable after Mayor Smith's inauguration, a system for the reorganization and systematizing of this branch of the service was planned by the Mayor and chief. The first move looking to this end was the appointment of a re-



FRANCIS R. KELLY,
Chief of Detectives.



sponsible head. The office of Chief of Detectives having been abolished by Councils, that position could not consequently be filled technically. It was, in reality, by the assignment of Lieutenant Francis R. Kelly, of the Twenty-second Police District, on June 21, 1884, to the Central Office, with the nominal title of acting Chief of Detectives. On the last day of that year he resigned his position as lieutenant, and Detective Harry Wolf was appointed his successor. Mr. Kelly was assigned to the vacancy caused by the transfer of Detective Wolf, but still retaining the position of acting chief of the detective department. This make-shift was made necessary by the dilatoriness of Councils in restoring the office of Chief of Detectives. Mayor Smith and Chief of Police Stewart felt that Mr. Kelly's service was indispensable to the efficiency of the department, but at the same time they were averse to leaving the Twenty-second District without a responsible head. It was not until January 1, 1886, that Mr. Kelly received his commission of Chief of Detectives, and then it was accompanied by the following letter:

January 1, 1886.

F. R. KELLY, Esq.,

Acting Chief of Detectives,

Sir: Councils having created the office of Chief of Detectives, I take pleasure in tendering you that appointment, and in so doing desire to acknowledge the loyal, zealous and efficient work of your department during the past year, which is alike creditable to yourself and your force. You will suggest in writing any recommendations which you may deem of benefit to your service, and the special officers acting therewith.

Yours Truly,
WILLIAM B. SMITH,
Mayor.

Before recounting the reforms effected in the service by this officer a brief sketch of his life and

professional career will be of interest.

Chief Kelly was born in Chester County, Pa., on December 15, 1847, but came to Philadelphia when After receiving a good education in this city he engaged in the business of house-painter and grainer, which he followed to the time of his entering the police department. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, and assigned to duty in the district of which he was afterwards lieutenant. It was not long before he had an opportunity for a display of the detective ability of which he was possessed. At this time there were a large number of illicit distilleries in operation in this city, and Officer Kelly was detailed to ferret them out in conjunction with the Secret Service officers of the Government. Through his individual efforts a number of the illicit distillers were arrested and their establishments seized by the Government officers. His efficient work in these cases made such a favorable impression on Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service of the Government, that when that official shortly afterwards started on a campaign against the violators of the revenue laws in the South and West, he applied to Mayor Stokley and obtained a leave of absence for Officer Kelly, who accompanied and aided him materially in the investigations of the gigantic frauds practised by distillers against the Government, which were directly instituted at the instance of President Grant. Jointly they discovered that the Government was being defrauded by the collusion of revenue officials

with the distillers of \$29,000 a week. Over half a million dollars worth of "crooked" liquor was seized, and a number of distillers were arrested by Officer Kelly and his chief and convicted by evidence collected by them.

When he returned from this expedition he was promoted to the sergeantcy of his old district, and shortly thereafter was made its lieutenant. While serving in this capacity he was instrumental in capturing and breaking up a notorious gang of burglars who had been operating in different parts of the city. Twenty-one robberies were traced to them. The receiver of their plunder was also arrested, but subsequently abandoned his bail and left the country. Lieutenant Kelly also secured the arrest and conviction of three men who had assaulted a young woman in Monument Cemetery. For the skill displayed in this case he received a highly commendatory letter from District Attorney Furman Sheppard, which was endorsed by Mayor Stokley, and by his order was read before the officers of the several districts comprising the Fourth Police Division.

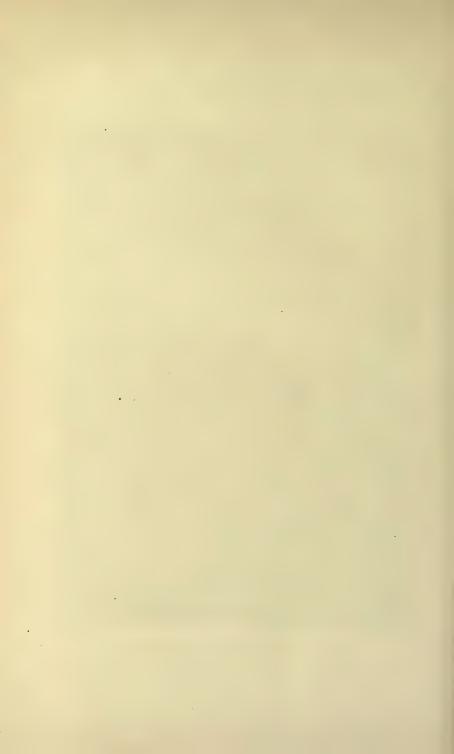
At the request of Chief Brooks Mr. Kelly again left the municipal service and re-entered the Secret Service for the purpose of securing evidence against the opium smugglers on the Pacific coast. He was assigned to duty in San Francisco, and after a year's hard work he succeeded in effectually breaking up that traffic for the time being. While on this station he made a perilous journey to the lava beds near Eureka, California, for the purpose of unearthing a gang of counterfeiters. He secured a mass of evidence against the band, and effected the capture

of their chief, whom he took to San Francisco, where he was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years in San Quentin. After accomplishing the work on the Pacific coast to which he had been assigned Operative Kelly was transferred to the Eastern District under the direction of Chief Operative Drummond, with headquarters at New York. While attached to this station he was introduced into the "West Side" gang of counterfeiters, and while associating with them under the guise of a criminal, collected a great quantity of evidence against Matt Rooney, the leader, and ten other members of the gang, which eventually led to their arrest and conviction. The success he achieved in this work in New York caused his transfer to this city, which at that time was being flooded with spurious banknotes. With the assistance of other officers he secured the conviction of William Robinson, alias "Gopher Bill," "Colonel" Sherman and several other members of the most expert band of counterfeiters that ever operated in this vicinity.

He remained in the service of the United States until April 7, 1884, during which time he performed valuable work in different parts of the country. While this effective work advanced Operative Kelly in the estimation of his superiors, and placed him in a position for promotion, he concluded that employment that would enable him to remain at home with his family, even if it held forth less prospect of reward and glory, would be preferable. So when Mayor Smith tendered him a position as police lieutenant, he immediately sent his resignation to



CHIEF KELLY IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE.



Chief Brooks and received the following letter in reply:

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEP'T,

Secret Service Division,

Office of Chief,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1884.

MR. F. R. KELLY,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Dear Sir: The tendering of your resignation, to take effect at the close of the day on April 7, has been received.

You leave the service at a moment when promotion awaited you, yet I do not regret your act, because you re-enter a service in which you won distinction, and received deserved promotion, and for which I think you are pre-eminently adapted; while in the secret service of the United States Government you have been equally faithful and reliable, rendering intelligent service.

The best wishes of the whole Division go with you for your health and success. Your resignation is accepted, to take effect on the date above indicated.

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. BROOKS,

Chief.

Upon assuming charge of the detective department Chief Kelly saw that its powers for usefulness would be greatly enhanced by having the coöperation of the special officers of the various districts. He logically reasoned that their familiarity with the inhabitants and the ins and outs of the territory to which they were assigned would make them valuable auxiliaries, both in the way of furnishing information as to the movements of criminals, and in operating in conjunction with Central Station officers on important cases. In past years the special officers had been working independently of the detective department, and as a natural consequence they often clashed, and instead of aiding they frequently hin-

dered each other in the attainment of results for which they were both working. These collisions not only retarded the course of justice, but engendered petty jealousies, which did more than all other causes put together to destroy the effectiveness of the entire detective service.

Chief Kelly was quick to see the great accruing advantage of reconciling these two branches of the service, and immediately set about the work of accomplishing this end. This was brought about by the simple method of making the specials an arm of the detective service. While before they had simply reported crimes occurring in their districts to their lieutenant, under the new order of things they were required to report in writing or in person to the head of the detective department, and instead of working on big crimes independently of the Central Office men, where it is deemed necessary, one or more of the latter are assigned to work with them. Under the present system the specials report at 10 o'clock each morning to Chief Kelly, and these reports are carefully registered and preserved for reference. While the specials still make their daily reports to their lieutenants in addition to those rendered to Chief Kelly, the latter is empowered to assign them to such work as, in his judgment, they are best fitted for. It has been found by a year's experience that under this system the men work to better advantage, and more harmoniously than under the old slipshod system of "every man for himself."

There was still another innovation made by Chief Kelly that has proved perhaps more effective than any other in keeping the city clear of marauding criminals from other cities, and of incursions by organized bands of "Knucks" and burglars. This was the organization of a secret service force composed of a few men, who are acquainted with nearly all the expert criminals of the higher grades throughout the country. The connection of these men with the department is only known to Chief Kelly and Chief Stewart, as they never figure in the hearings or trials of men arrested through their instrumentality. Their identity is concealed from even the members of the detective department. All of the railroad stations are closely watched by them, and few outside criminals can enter the city without being immediately spotted. Their presence is at once reported to Chief Kelly and a shadow is placed on their movements. If the visitors are found consorting with the local criminals or act at all suspiciously, they are quietly warned to leave town by the earliest train, and if they ignore this warning they are immediately taken into custody. They are given a hearing before a magistrate, and on their reputation as professional criminals being established by the detectives or others, they are committed, under a special law, to the county prison for ninety days. As a general thing, however, they do not ignore the warning, but quietly leave town, and nothing more is heard from them, in this jurisdiction at least. This method of dealing with visiting criminals is simple, but has proved a very efficacious one. The professional criminal act is often used in dealing with local thieves as well as foreign. When a series of crimes, similar in their mode of perpetration, take place in the city, every effort is first made to discover the per-

petrators, but where detectives fail in locating the cause they resort to the next best thing by stopping the effect. For example, when a series of burglaries, all similar in the method of their commission, have taken place, and the detectives fail in discovering the burglars, they closely examine and analyze the method by which the crimes were committed. this way they can determine whether the burglaries were committed by "chumps," or men new to the business, or by men of more or less experience. As a general thing, the exact class to which the criminal or criminals belong can be determined. The local burglars and their methods are of course known to the department, and nine times out of ten the detectives can tell who the controlling spirit is that directs the operations of the actual perpetrators of the crimes. It is a simple equation and one easily solved. When the detectives have identified the work as probably having been directed by some wellknown local burglar, but are still unable to fasten the crime on him by direct evidence, he is arrested under the professional criminal's act and "sent below" for ninety days. · When the officers have made a correct diagnosis the burglaries stop, but in justice to them it can be said that when events show that they were wrong they are the first to exert their influence in procuring the release of the prisoner. It is only in very isolated cases, however, that they are wrong and when this expedient is resorted to it generally proves successful.

By a judicious use of the secret service and of the special law relating to professional criminals, Chief Kelly has done more to purify the city of the crimi-

nal classes than was ever effected by any other line of policy. In outlining his course at the beginning of his administration, Chief Kelly declared that he believed that the prevention of crime was as much the duty of a detective officer as the arrest of the perpetrators of criminal acts. At the same time the latter branch of the business was not neglected, and by the knowledge gleaned through the espionage of the regular force as well as the secret service officers, of the methods and movements of crooks, he has been enabled to secure the arrest and conviction of a large number of dangerous criminals. In this category appear the names of Rufe Minor, George Carson, Gussie Raymond, Charles Crane, alias Commiskey, and several other "bank sneaks," who stand in the first rank of their profession.

One of Chief Kelly's improvements upon his induction into the office was a change in the mode of keeping the rogues' gallery. A large walnut cabinet, designed and patented by Police Detective Sergeant Thomas Adams of New York, was procured. Within the case, which stands about five feet high, are ten walnut racks, which are pivoted at the side, and open like the leaves of a large photograph album. The ten leaves will hold two thousand card photographs arranged in rows of ten pictures, or one hundred to each page, or two hundred to the leaf. On the back of each card is the name of the individual, with points concerning his personality. Burglars, counterfeiters, forgers, highwaymen, pickpockets, jewellery or "pennyweight" thieves, bankthieves, etc., etc., are arranged together under appropriate headings. An index is kept, giving the number of each portrait, with the name, age, height, marks and other particulars of the personal appearance of the criminal. This gallery is quite a feature of the detectives' office.

To enumerate and give in detail the many exciting and interesting criminal cases with which he has been officially connected, and to set out the doings of criminals illustrious in infamy, who have been brought to justice by Chief Kelly, would alone fill a volume. A few are given here, without elaboration. In his "Recollections of a New York Chief of Police," Ex-superintendent Walling has made prominent mention of Chief Kelly and his experiences in this connection.

In the month of August, 1885, counterfeit silver dollars were being foisted upon the unsuspecting tradesmen of Atlantic City. An attempt was made to pass some of the bogus coins upon a certain grocer there, who suspected the money and called in Marshal Holland to arrest the three men by whom it was proffered. The grocer held on to one of them, who turned out to be John Hanna, but one of the others wore steel knuckles, and the marshal was beaten off and two of the counterfeiters escaped at that time. The marshal was badly hurt and was put under medical treatment. The men who got away were Harry Sharp and Charles Gildey.

Hanna, who was captured by the grocer, was recognized as an ex-convict by the name of Mack, who had served a term of imprisonment for counterfeiting. The hat of one of the others, Gildey, was found where he had dropped it, in the woods, in his flight, together with \$7 of the counterfeit coin. Detective Bell of the United States Secret Service, stationed at Newark, N. J., invoked the aid of Detective Scanlon of this district to capture the fugitives, and together they conferred with Chief Kelly, who undertook to aid them in their search.

Chief Kelly and his men soon located one of the counterfeiters at No. 3218 Lancaster Avenue. Special officers Anderson and Walker, of the Seventeenth District, took this man, who was

Charles Gildey, into custody, When arrested he had \$12 of the spurious money on his person, which he tried to throw away, but was prevented.

Just about the same time Chief Kelly and Detective Bond saw Harry Sharp, the leader of the counterfeiters, at Fifth and Market streets, and took him into custody. He had then in his possession a water-pitcher and soup-tureen intended to be used in the manufacture of coin. He resisted arrest, and struck Chief Kelly a stinging blow with his fist, but he was soon behind the bars at the Fourth District Station-House, where he gave the name of Brown. Chief Kelly, aided by detectives Bond and Miller, made night searches' in Camden, and finally unearthed Sharp's workshop. The house in which it was located, and where Sharp's wife lived, was drearily situated in a street not far from Cooper's Creek. It was late at night when the search ended, and resulted in the discovery of a quantity of counterfeiting tools, plaster of Paris moulds, and the like. Sharp pretended to be the agent of a St. Louis firm, and Gildev, who was formerly a huckster, was said to have been a member of the McNulty gang.

On a wet, dismal morning, the 9th of December, 1885, Chief Kelly was sitting in his office, when a messenger entered and informed him that four men were acting in a suspicious manner at Juniper and Chestnut streets, where is located the Keystone Bank. The chief started up the street, and as he neared the bank, he noticed four men, one at each corner of the intersecting streets, standing, apparently, to seek shelter from the rain. Two of the men Chief Kelly recognized at a glance, the recognition being mutual. One was Rufe Minor, the noted New York bank sneak, who has before been mentioned in this connection, and the other was George Corson. Who the other two were, the chief had no opportunity to see, as, when the crooks saw him, unmindful of the rain, the whole party broke and ran. The leader of the party being Rufe Minor, he it was whom Chief Kelly pursued. Up Chestnut Street, past the Mint, around the corner of Broad, fled Minor with Chief Kelly in hot chase. The fugitive ran toward the public buildings and passed through the doorway, the chief only a few rods behind. Minor, who is short and stout, was pretty well * out of breath, and as he rushed along the corridor he perceived the pillars in the entry leading to the treasurer's department. He darted behind these, hoping to throw the chief off his track. The

detective saw his movement and followed after. Minor dodged from one pillar to another, until at last the detective drew his pistol and told him he would shoot unless he surrendered, when the unlucky crook came out at once. As soon as he regained his breath he begged to be released. He assured the chief that he had not been doing anything wrong in this city, and in fact had just started out of New York on a tour. The chief however took him to the Central Station, where he was searched. In his pocket was found a pass-book, with two one-dollar bills between the leaves, placed as a man about to make a deposit in bank arranges bills.

A bank thief's method of operating is to go to a bank during business hours, and fall into line in front of the paying teller's window, book in hand. A confederate is in line immediately behind him, and two more usually stand by to cause trouble in case an attempt is made to catch the thief. He watches some man receiving a quantity of money, and while the recipient is counting it over, taps him on the shoulder and makes some inquiry, or calls his attention to a bill on the floor, which has been dropped for the purpose. While the gentleman is replying or stooping to pick up the bill, the thief's confederate seizes a quantity of bills. Then a break is made for the door, and the men are out of sight before the victim has recovered from his surprise. This game is Minor's specialty, and has been played by him in different parts of the country with varying success.

Minor received an excellent business training, and is so well posted in matters of trade and finance, as to be able to hold a bank president or cashier in conversation while his pals are securing the available cash. He was a business man of good standing, is an expert book-keeper, and generally well educated.

Early in the summer of the year 1884, Philadelphia and vicinity was flooded with counterfeit \$5, \$10 and \$50 bank-notes, and although the Secret Service men of the United States Government were diligent in their search for the counterfeiters, they were unsuccessful until June 5th of that year, when Secret Service Agent Kelly (now Chief of Detectives) and Agent Gilkinson arrested William H. Robinson, "Gopher Bill," and a confederate. Early in their investigations, agents Kelly and Gilkinson learned after much difficulty, that the men "shovers of the queer" in this city, were operating with the assistance of persons in Baltimore.

Every train and boat arriving in this city from Baltimore was, therefore, watched. A few days previous to the arrest Secret Service agents Kelly and Gilkinson, who were stationed at the dock of the steamers from Baltimore, saw Frederick Unneck and Joseph Lock get off of a steamer from that city. Unneck was known to be a man whose character was bad, and therefore he was followed, in the expectation that his visit to this city might throw some light upon the matter in which the Secret Service agents were interested. The belief did not prove ill-founded.

The men walked slowly down Delaware Avenue, and a few blocks below the landing they were met by Robinson, better known as "Gopher Bill." The trio conferred together for a few minutes, when "Gopher" handed the other men a package.

"Gopher Bill," a celebrated criminal, with long white hair and a fatherly face, was well known to the Secret Service men, and their suspicions were confirmed; but he was allowed to go his way unmolested for a time, but Unneck and Lock were closely watched. They were followed from place to place around the city, in and out of drinking saloons and stores, where they made small purchases, paying in every case with genuine money.

Finally the Baltimoreans boarded a train at the Broad Street Station for home. Unconscious of evil from the two harmless-looking men who sat back of them, the intended circulators of counterfeit money enjoyed their cigars in peace as the train sped along toward their destination.

Baltimore was reached, when the men bade each other good-by and were about to separate, when the heavy hands of their watchers were placed on their shoulders. All was up; their game was ruined. When they were searched in a station-house in Baltimore, it was found that the bundle they had obtained from "Gopher Bill" contained \$620 in counterfeit ten-dollar bills of the issue of the Muncy (Penna.) National Bank, five \$50 counterfeit notes of the Central National Bank of New York, and \$200 in counterfeit silver coins.

While the Baltimore contingent had been safely placed behind the bars, the counterfeiters in Philadelphia were still at large and required attention. The clew however was discovered in "Gopher Bill." He was seen in company with a respectable looking man, who was unknown to the detectives. This man was Alfred L. Hubbard, who lived in a quiet way with his wife at No. 632

McKean Street. The two men were closely watched by the Secret Service agents. They, however, in some manner had heard of the arrest of their comrades in Baltimore, and grew cautious in their operations. The house occupied by Hubbard was visited. In a closet in a back room were found twenty-five packages of counterfeit Bland and trade dollars, and eight packages of half dollars, amounting in all to \$900. Hubbard was taken into custody, and two days later "Gopher Bill" was arrested at Twelfth and Cuthbert streets.

"Philadelphia," said Chief Kelly recently, "is comparatively free from the presence of the more important criminals and the commission of the more daring crimes. Petty thieving goes on, and there are fights and robbing affrays, as there will be till prohibition succeeds as abolition did; but great bank or store or house robberies, heavy forgeries, and such murders as those committed by Langfeldt or Arthur Spring, are happily now infrequent in our midst. The close watch kept upon notable criminals is recognized by these foes of society. They know that this department aims to get down to the leaders, to those who organize gangs and figure out work for them; such men, for instance, as 'Western Charley,' George Howard, Hughes, and many others so long at large, but arrested by this department, and now restrained from doing harm, and put where they can do most good, under the mild discipline of the Eastern Penitentiary, whither they have retired for long terms of years. This has brought about the result referred to. It has had its effect upon others of the same class, in convincing them that the climate of Philadelphia is unhealthy for gentlemen of their peculiar temperament.

"What makes criminals, and how to deal with them, are two of the most intricate problems of social science. Their own good should be considered as well as that of society, and how to provide for the one without overlooking the other has taxed severely the thinking powers of both legislators and philanthropists. The solitary confinement system of punishment has its advantages and disadvantages. That there are things which criminals dread more than what is called solitary confinement here, is apparent from the frequent requests of convicts about to be sentenced, to be sent to the Eastern Penitentiary, rather than the county prison. My own views are founded less upon theory, I think, than upon obser-

vation. I have noticed that when a man is convicted of crime, especially of any crime against the rights of property, he usually commits another offence within a short period of his release from prison. He serves his term, is released, goes back into the world, and philanthropy says: 'Ah, poor fellow, he has been taught a lesson.' So he has; often a hard one. But has he profited by it? Does he reform and lead an honest life? On the contrary, he returns to his old associates, if he had any; if not he finds some, and it is not long till he re-enters the prison for the second time a convict. Therefore I am brought to the conclusion that while existing prison systems are useful to society by keeping dangerous men where they can do no mischief, they are of little use to the criminal. I see that they restrain him; I cannot see that they reform him. Records kept in this office show as many as eight convictions of the same criminal, and it is the work of one officer to keep the records of offenders' terms of imprisonment, and attend the quarter sessions, daily to enlighten the court upon the past of ex-convicts returned for trial.

"But philanthropy may long rack its brain in search for a cure for crime; it would find much more satisfactory results from studying the prevention of its many causes; such as defective training, evil companions, mental incapacity, bad temper, strong drink, grinding poverty, and, for persistency in crime, difficulty in retrieving lost character, which a somewhat extended observation has led me to name as some of the chief causes of crime. I might add to them two others, which I have found prolific in bad fruit: difficulty in obtaining employment, and carelessness: carelessness on the part of owners of property, who leave temptation in the way of the needy, from the housekeeper who leaves the day's wash unguarded on the lines and the back gate open, to the board of bank directors who trust blindly their own property and that of others to the falsified books of some cashier, as needy in his way as the tramp that robbed the clothes lines in his. To these causes I might add another: the opportunity to dispose of stolen goods, readily and without fear of detection or betrayal. In Paris all the pawnbrokers' shops, for example, are under the direct control of government officials. Here they are not; and while many pawnbrokers are honest men, there are exceptions, as in all other businesses.

"With all these causes, and others too numerous to mention, continually operating to produce crime, the plan from which this

department has chiefly reaped its success has been to keep criminals under surveillance; to know their haunts, habits, associates and lines of work. As each man follows some one branch of industry, so do criminals follow some one branch of crime. The bank robber is not a pickpocket; the forger will not break into your house at midnight; the burglar, if you give him any show to get away, will leave his plunder behind rather than murder you. Thieves have different ways of thieving.

It is the business of the detective to familiarize himself with the different methods, and those who employ them, as well as with the faces and personal appearance of criminals, so that when he learns that a house has been entered in a certain way, or a silly countryman has been done out of his cash by a certain confidence trick, he can say to his chief: 'That is Big Charlie's or Dutch Jake's way of working. I saw the one on South Street last night; or I met the other at Broad Street Station yesterday; he will probably be found at So-and-so's saloon.' And the detective accompanied by his mate drops in there, and the stolen property is traced to Big Charley, or the victim identifies Dutch Jake, who gets a more or less light sentence, and the police have to be on the watch for him again."

CHAPTER XI.

THE DETECTIVE OFFICERS.

DETECTIVE HOUSER AND THE \$10 NOTE.—PETER MILLER TAKES SNELL OUT OF A MINING CAMP AND COMES UP WITH ONE OF THE LORD BOND ROBBERS.

—"SIDE PARTNERS" BOND AND DONAGHY.—HULFISH AND THE "MOLLIES"—CRAWFORD AMONG THE "RANGERS"—ECKSTEIN'S SERVICE.—WORK OF OFFICER TATE.—THE "MURDER DETECTIVE."—MINTZHOUSER RUNS DOWN GIUSSEPPE DAVINO.—VETERAN JOHN WEIR.—THE BANK AND VAGRANT DETECTIVES' DUTIES.—THE TERROR OF HORSE THIEVES.

A good detective's memory is a rogues' gallery in itself, therefore Central Station has more rogues' galleries than the city could find frames for, since all Chief Kelly's men are picked, and have by their merits as thief-takers retained their places, despite political mutations and the constant machinations which on the best regulated force are constantly in operation against the men who have attained the position, enviable in patrolmen's eyes, of detectives. It is no light praise to say of the present force that their honesty has never been called in question. Neither is it so much of a reflection upon former establishments, for if they fell in some instances it was because their posts were the most difficult to maintain in honor of any class of public and private service. The detective sees other men get rich by stealing. He remains poor by being honest. His temptations are stronger than any other man's, for if he takes a bribe and reports, nothing in a case, who shall find him out? Thieves have been known to "squeal" on their detective "pals," but never unless the latter, growing reckless, unnecessarily annoy them. It is well then to begin the record of the detectives with the history of a man whose honor was stainless at a time when that of many of his associates—none of whom are now on the force—was plentifully besmirched.

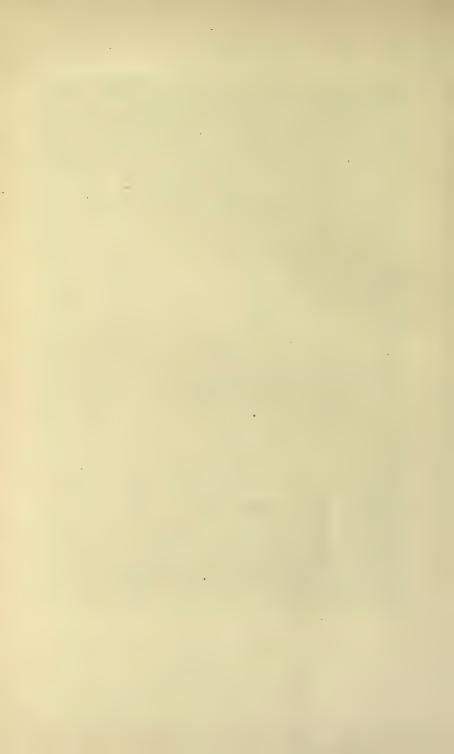
Detective JOSEPH HOUSER was born in the old district of Northern Liberties, now a portion of the city of Philadelphia, March 4, 1842. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 90th Reg't Penn. Vols., and served for two years, when on account of having been three times severely wounded he was honorably discharged. After remaining at home a short time to recover his health he again enlisted as First Sergeant in Co. E, 213th Reg't (7th Union League), and served until the close of the war. He was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Morton Mc-Michael, on February 8, 1866, and assigned to duty in the Tenth District, where he served until March 4, 1869, when on account of a change of administration he resigned from the force.

He was reappointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley February 12, 1872, and resumed duty in the Tenth District. Here he acted as special officer for a considerable part of the time, and was frequently employed at the Central Station on important cases. While under Mayor McMichael he was also a member of the Henry Guards.

While serving in the Tenth District, Officer Houser rendered valuable assistance in securing evidence against the writers of lottery policies, and the keepers of gambling houses, and also was one of the principal witnesses against the proprietor of a low variety theatre, at Tenth and Callowhill streets, where the can-can was danced nightly before audiences made up mostly of minors. He was appointed a special officer at police headquarters October 10, 1875, and assigned to detective duty. While acting in this capacity he made a number of important arrests and secured testimony that led to the conviction of several dangerous criminals. Among these was Elizabeth Dasch, a notorious confidence operator, who went among Germans of moderate circumstances, and by representing that she had drawn a large prize in the lottery, induced them to advance all the money they had or could borrow to prosecute her claims, some of them pawning their clothing and jewellery to procure the necessary funds, for which she promised a large return. She was tried, convicted and sentenced April 26, 1876, to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Catherine Cline, a notorious abortionist, who had long plied her trade at No. 517 Vine Street, was brought to justice through his instrumentality,



ROGUES' GALLERY.



and was sentenced June 23, 1876, to an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

In the summer of 1877, a gentleman named John Heacock of Jenkintown, Pa., had his pocket picked on a Fifth and Sixth street car. Mr. Houser was on the car, and after being informed of the robbery recollected the suspicious movements of three men, who got off hurriedly before the loss was discovered. Shortly after, he recognized a man in the dock at the Central Station, charged with another offence, as one of the party, when he was approached by another person, and requested to meet him at a saloon near by; after reporting the facts to the Mayor, he visited the place appointed, and was handed ten dollars, when he immediately arrested the giver. It was Albert Parker, who, together with John Manderfield, the man in the dock, was tried for the larceny, and they were each sentenced to an imprisonment of five years in the Eastern Penitentiary by Judge Biddle, who warmly commended Officer Houser for his actions.

With the opening of the Centennial Exhibition and the influx of strangers, complaints multiplied at the Central Station, and Officer Houser was detailed for clerical work June 5, 1876, which position he has occupied up to the present time. His time is fully engrossed in recording the complaints of those robbed, preparing and having printed descriptions of stolen property for the purpose of notifying pawnbrokers and dealers; entering up minutely the descriptions of persons missing from their homes, and telegraphing the same to the various station-houses; registering the reports of the operations of the detective officers; keeping a record of all telegrams sent or received by the department, and conducting a voluminous correspondence with the authorities of other cities. Being thoroughly conversant with the German language, he has also been very useful, not only in receiving the complaints and listening to the grievances of the large number of that nationality who appear at police headquarters, but also in acting as interpreter for the magistrate's court at the Central Station, where a fair proportion of both defendants and witnesses are Germans. In recognition of his services in this particular, Mayor King promoted him to be a detective officer, November 20, 1883, and he has been continued in that position by the present Mayor, still acting, however, as the clerk of the detective department.

Detective PETER MILLER, one of the brightest, most ener-

getic and untiring officers in the detective department, was born in Lancaster City, Pennsylvania, in October, 1843. In 1866 he was appointed patrolman by Mayor McMichael, and served in that position until June 17, 1869, when he resigned. When William S. Stokley became Mayor in January, 1872, he was made sergeant of the Tenth Police District.

In May, 1876, at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition, he was appointed lieutenant in charge of the Centennial Division of police. Lieutenant Miller remained in this position for eighteen months, when the Centennial Division having been disbanded, he returned to his post as sergeant of the Tenth District.

In March, 1882, he was appointed a detective at the Central Police Station by Mayor King.

During his connection with the Centennial Division in 1876 he arrested Isabella McClain and Maggie Pooler, for the murder of J. A. Canfield. These women were "clairvoyants," and had their headquarters at the "Fish House," at Forty-first and Elm avenues. To this place they enticed J. A. Canfield, and administered morphine to him to such an extent that he died.

The women were from Boston, and were known to the police of that city as having been guilty of the same class of crimes there. Isabella McClain was convicted Dec. 8, 1876, and sentenced to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary, where she died before the expiration of her term. Maggie Pooler was acquitted and sent to Boston to answer a similar charge there.

During the month of October of the centennial year, a complaint was made by the Centennial Commissioners that counterfeit money, to a considerable amount, had been taken at the gate at Belmont and Elm avenues. Lieutenant Miller stood at this gate for five days in citizen's dress, and at the end of that time arrested Wm. Harvey. On searching him he found on his person between three and four hundred dollars' worth of counterfeit money in one dollar and fifty cent pieces. Harvey was convicted and sentenced on Nov. 25, 1876, to four years in the Eastern Penitentiary. On March 22, 1882, Detective Miller arrested Eugene V. Clad at No. 608 Arch Street, for mutilating United States gold coin (\$20 and \$10 pieces) by sawing and filling. Clad was convicted, and sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary. On July 28, 1882, he arrested Harry Rodgers, Thos. Van Fossen, alias Foster, and Perry Howe, for larceny of silks, buttons and other articles

from the place of business of Rudolph Blankenberg, No. 16 Bank Street. These men were counterfeiters and burglars, and had served in the Eastern Penitentiary for both offences; they were convicted Aug. 10, 1882, and sentenced to three years each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

About Oct. 1, 1882, Messrs. Geo. McCreary, Walter Wood and Rudolph Blankenberg, of the Committee of One Hundred, called on Mayor King and asked that a detective be sent to Colorado to locate and arrest Prince A. Snell, who was charged with perjury and conspiracy in connection with the Philadelphia Almshouse frauds. Detective Miller was assigned to this duty, and on the 5th of October he left Philadelphia for Colorado. reached his destination on October 9, and immediately proceeded to the Hortense mines, where Snell was reported to be. After watching for him for five days on Princeton Mountain, Miller succeeded in arresting his man, as Snell was going over the mountain on horseback to the mines. Detective Miller took his prisoner to Buena Vista, where it was learned that the miners were arming, preparatory to entering the town to rescue him. Snell sent word to them that he was willing to go East, and that they were to disband. He was given a hearing and placed under twenty thousand dollars bail to await a requisition from Pennsylvania, on the receipt of which the court at Buena Vista turned him over to Detective Miller. At this time it was learned that another conspiracy to rescue Snell was forming; this he again prevented, and on October 20 they started for Philadelphia, arriving here on October 28, when Snell was given a hearing and placed under five thousand dollars bail. The case was not tried.

On May 21, 1883, Detective Miller arrested Georgianna Price, at Eleventh and Market streets. This woman had been tried for attempting to kill, by shooting, George Hayes, and had been sent to the Norristown Insane Asylum, from which place she had escaped, and was then following Hayes for the purpose of shooting him. She was returned to the Asylum. He arrested, on July 25, 1883, Lillian Peabody, George Rankin and Charles Wesner for perjury, and defrauding the United States Government by means of forged pension papers, on which they had procured eighteen hundred dollars. The woman was used as a witness against the others, and afterward discharged. The men were each sentenced to pay \$1000 fine, and to two years imprisonment

in the Eastern Penitentiary. Rankin is an old criminal, and is now a fugitive from justice. He was known as a professional bailgoer around the criminal courts of Philadelphia. Wesner is an old thief and counterfeiter, has served twenty-five years in the Eastern Penitentiary on different sentences, and is one of the best known counterfeiters in the country.

On January 16, 1885, Detective Miller arrested Henry Robinson, alias "Poodle Murphy," and Jas. Watson, alias "Pretty Jimmy." These are two notorious pickpockets from New York. A number of complaints had been received, and the detective department had reason to suppose that these men were plying their vocation here. Detective Miller arrested them at Broad Street Station. "Poodle Murphy" was sentenced to four years and six months, and "Pretty Jimmy" to four years in the Eastern Penitentiary. On June 5, 1885, he arrested Howard Randolph, alias "Mash Market Jake," and George Thompson, alias "Phillie" Pearson, at Sixteenth and Chestnut streets. These men are well-known bank sneaks, and were acting in a suspicious manner at the bank at Juniper and Chestnut streets. They were convicted under the professional thieves' law and sent to prison. "Mash Market Jake" is serving a term of ten years in Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., at the present time for forgery, and Pearson is serving a term of five years at the same place. On May 10, 1886. Miller arrested "Gussie" Raymond at Third and Chestnut streets for working the banks. Raymond is considered to be one of the smartest bank sneaks in the country. He is a "pal" of Rufe Minor and George Carson, alias "Little George." These men are well known throughout the Provinces of Canada, as well as in the United States, as expert bank sneaks. On May 22, 1886, he arrested Prof. J. Romaine for fortune-telling. This man was a professional fraud, and known as the "king" of the fortunetellers. His daily income averaged \$50. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary. This was the first conviction for fortune-telling under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Miller earned the blessings of all women who go shopping by arresting, on June 11, 1886, Chauncey Johnson, at Broad and Chestnut streets for stealing cabas. He was at one time one of the most expert bank sneaks in the country, and was the associate of "Dutch" Heinrick and Dan Noble. In 1862 he came to this

city from New York, and took \$1500 from the Bank of North America, for which he was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary under the name of G. Dusenberry. Three years later he returned to New York, and with Noble robbed Daniel Lord, a New York merchant, of nearly \$1,000,000 in bonds and cash, and as the thieves were not discovered at the time, they escaped punishment. This robbery is a most celebrated one, and is known everywhere as the Lord bond-robbery.

After this he was concerned in a number of heavy robberies, among them that of \$30,000 in securities from the Philadelphia National Bank, which, not finding negotiable, he boldly visited the owners, and representing himself as a lawyer arranged for their return. He has served two terms of five years each and one of ten years in Sing Sing, and three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. For the offence for which Miller arrested him, he was convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary. On June 21, 1886, Detective Miller arrested H. Granville Gray, for forgery. This man has at different times been employed by several newspapers in this city and New York, and has used the information so gained to defraud, by representing himself to be an editor, and is considered to be a first-class confidence man and blackmailer, has served four years in King's County Prison, N. Y., as well as other terms. He was convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Detective KERLIN C. BOND was born September 25, 1849, in the city of Philadelphia. He was appointed on the police force by Mayor Stokley, January 1, 1872. In October, 1875, he was detailed for "special" duty, and performed the duties of a special officer until March 9, 1882, when he was appointed to the position of detective by Mayor King. He served through Mayor King's term, and "was continued in his position by Mayor Smith.

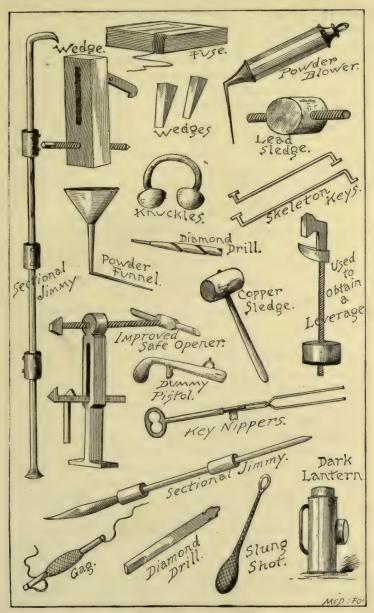
During his connection with the Philadelphia police department as a special officer and detective, Mr. Bond has been instrumental in arresting and convicting many well-known thieves, among whom were the following: On October 29, 1873, he arrested Charles Melville, alias "Reddy" Riddle, on a charge of burglary, who was sentenced to two years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary. On January, 1878, Detective Bond arrested Cooper

Wiltzey for a masked burglary and manufacturing counterfeit money. He also captured the mill and a large quantity of the spurious money. Wiltzey was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. James L. Lewis, alias "Jack" Laydon, Charles Murphy, alias Guff, and Henry Moran, alias "Dutch" Dalton, were gathered in by Detective Bond for several house robberies, on July 24, 1878. They each received sentences of five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. He arrested Charles Early for house robbery on January 7, 1879, who was sentenced to two years imprisonment. The next culprits of importance to make Detective Bond's acquaintance in his professional capacity were Charles Lightenberger and Louis Lightenberger, who had been making and passing counterfeit money. He captured them, together with their mill and a large quantity of the counterfeit coin, May 18, 1879. They were sentenced to three years each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

He arrested on June 17, 1879, Melinda Elliott, alias Mowry, a noted "servant-girl thief," for larceny of \$2000 worth of diamonds, jewellery and clothing, which were secured and returned to the owners. Melinda got two years in the penitentiary. On June 7, 1881, he arrested John Grey for assault and battery with intent to kill, who was sentenced to five years and six months' imprisonment; on February 5, 1881, Maggie Redding, another "servant-girl thief," for house robbery, sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the county prison; John Fritch, on April 30, 1881, for house robbery, sentenced to seven years in the House of Refuge; James Flake and Walter Starr, on August 3, 1881, for robbing the store of Simon & Wolf, at No. 517 Market Street, of \$2000 worth of jewellery, which was recovered by Detective Bond. They were sentenced to two years each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Upon being detailed to the detective corps, March 9, 1882, Detective Bond was assigned to duty in conjunction with Detective James I. Donaghy. These two officers, as "side partners," soon gained for themselves an enviable reputation for efficient detective work, and the words "arrested by Bond and Donaghy" began to figure largely upon the records in the office of the detective department.

Detective JAMES I. DONAGHY was born December 22, 1852, in the city of Philadelphia. He was first appointed to the police



BANK BURGLARS' OUTFIT.

force as patrolman by Mayor Stokley in April, 1875. He was detailed for special duty in May, 1877, and promoted to the position of sergeant June 10, 1879. He was assigned to the detective force by Mayor King, and continued in that position by Mayor Smith. During his service as special officer and sergeant, Donaghy made a number of important arrests which were prosecuted to conviction. Among them were the following: On October 13, 1875, he arrested Johnson Kelley and W. T. Carter, alias "Pretty Bill," for burglary. They were sentenced to three years and six months each in the Eastern Penitentiary. On the 4th of July, 1876, he arrested George Roland for burglary, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county prison. S. P. Jones, alias McDonald, a well-known professional thief, he arrested on March 29, 1877, for stealing a diamond pin. was "sent up" for fifteen months. Marshall Palmer, arrested July 20, 1877, for burglary, received a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. George Lenox, for receiving stolen goods, was "picked up" by Donaghy on August 16, 1878. He got two years in the penitentiary. He arrested on March 30, 1881, William Bernard, alias Willis, on several charges of passing forged checks, and obtaining goods from various business houses by false pretences, who received three years in the penitentiary. On the same day he arrested Robert Scott, alias Monroe, for highway robbery. Scott was identified in court as one of a party who entered a bank cashier's residence in Utica, New York, and forced the cashier to open the safe in the bank. On learning this fact, the charge of highway robbery was not pressed, and Scott or Monroe, was taken back to New York State for trial, where he was convicted and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment in Auburn Prison, the hardest prison for discipline in the United States. Donaghy arrested "Josh" Mully and Martin Lafferty for burglary at Media, Delaware County, where they were sentenced to ten years each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

As has been already stated, on March 9, 1882, detectives Donaghy and Bond began operating together. They have accomplished good work, and among their most important arrests and convictions were these: Herbert Monohan, alias Griffin, on July 20, 1882, charged with robbing thirty-four houses. The detectives traced Monohan to Nashua, New Hampshire, where they arrested him and brought him back to Philadelphia. Upon being placed

on trial, he pleaded guilty to a number of indictments charging him with larceny, and was sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

George Edwards and Fred Carr, on December 11, 1882, were taken in for stealing watches from jewellery stores, which they were accustomed to enter on the pretence of desiring to purchase. Edwards was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. On February 21, 1883, detectives Bond and Donaghy arrested S. W. Stewart, alias "Reddy," Robert Barr and Dominick Dougherty for breaking into the residence of a Mr. McNeil, and stealing \$19,000 worth of bonds and money. They recovered \$6500 of the stolen property. Stewart and Dougherty were sentenced to nine months in the county prison. George Lowry, William Weeks and Sam Johnston, all colored men, were arrested by Donaghy and Bond on February 27, 1883, for stealing watches from jewellery stores. They received sentences of two and three years in the penitentiary. The partners arrested John Bardt on August 9, 1883, for larceny of \$7000 worth of quinine from Dr. Mattison, which was recovered at Bardt's house; sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. February 13, 1884, the detectives arrested William Jeannes, colored, a professional thief from Baltimore, who committed a large number of robberies by climbing up arbors, and B. F., alias "Bat," Harold, an ex-police officer, for putting up the work and receiving the goods stolen by Jeannes. Both of these men were sentenced to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. These thieves had been for months the terror of the fashionable residents along West, Spruce and Walnut streets. April 18, 1884, Charles Wallace and Annie Hettles, alias "Mag" Schroeder, for robbing a house where the girl was employed, of \$3500 worth of diamonds, which were recovered on the same day they were stolen. Wallace was sentenced to three years and Annie to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary. June 12, 1884, Lillie Curtis, alias Gardiner, alias Radcliffe, who was "wanted" in New York for blackmail. She was returned to that city and sentenced to two years in Sing Sing Prison. November 24, 1884, George Brady, alias "Butch," for larceny, sentenced to two years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary. January 13, 1885, Harry Brown, on a charge of larceny of a caba containing \$2000 worth of diamonds, which Bond and Donaghy recovered in a disreputable house in Lindell Alley.

Brown was sent to the county prison. On the same day they apprehended Harry Cheesman and I. M. Harker for passing counterfeit money. Cheesman was sentenced to three years and six months, and Harker to ten months in the Eastern Penitentiary. July 21, 1885, George Magee, for breaking into the store No. 713 Market Street, and stealing \$1000 worth of goods, and then stealing a horse and wagon from Thomas Evans, all of which detectives Bond and Donaghy recovered. Magee was sentenced to three vears in the penitentiary. On the same day they "fell in" with and landed behind the bars Harry Young, for the larceny of 50,000 cigars, and for horse stealing. Young was taken to Lancaster, where he was sentenced to three years and nine months in the Eastern Penitentiary. October 30, 1885, Henry Sharp, for making and passing counterfeit money: sentenced to seven years in Trenton, New Jersey. C. V. Sargeant, a fugitive from justice in New York, on a charge of grand larceny. He was returned to that city and sentenced to five years in Sing Sing. January 6, 1886, John Moran, for breaking into the store of H. G. Kern, No. 21 North Sixth Street, and stealing \$1500 worth of surgical instruments, which were recovered by detectives Donaghy and Bond. Moran got four years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

In March, 1886, Bond and Donaghy "picked" up a gang of Delaware County horse-thieves and burglars. They were known as the Fernwood Gang, and their operations had caused the formation of a vigilance committee in the suburban towns on the P. W. & B. R. R. Charles Wilson, Gus Chopaz, B. H. Walton and Mat Carpenter were arrested, tried at Media, and sentenced by Judge Clayton. Chopaz and Carpenter got ten years each, Wilson eight years, and Walton three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. On May 17, 1886, they arrested Walter Schackley and Michael Harkins for robbery at the silk mill of Reed & Co., at Twelfth Street and Snyder Avenue. They stole \$1000 worth of silk, which was recovered by these detectives. The thieves were sentenced to three years each in the Eastern Penitentiary. This is but a partial list of the excellent work accomplished by this strong team.

Detective WILLIAM R. HULFISH was born July 27, 1844, in the city of Philadelphia. He became connected with the National Pinkerton Detective Agency in 1869. During his connection with that agency he made some important captures of swindlers and forgers, and rendered valuable service in breaking up a gang

of express robbers who operated on the Northern Central Railroad. He was also detailed to assist in ferreting out the crimes of the Mollie Maguires, and was nearly two years in the Schuylkill County coal fields for that purpose. He rendered valuable aid in bringing a number of "Mollies" to justice, some of whom were hanged and others sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In 1875 he resigned, and accepted an appointment in the city police department under Mayor Stokley. In May, 1876, he was assigned to duty at the Centennial Exposition. In July he was detailed as special officer, and continued in that capacity until the close of the Exposition, when he was assigned to duty in the Second Police District. In March, 1882, he was promoted to duty as a detective officer at police headquarters under Mayor King. During his connection with the city department, he has done efficient service and rendered valuable aid in ridding the community of some very dangerous criminals. Among them may be mentioned the Pine Alley gang of burglars, of whom Dave Wilson, Harry Wilkes and John Kelly were convicted, and received sentences of eight years each in the Eastern Penitentiary. Harry Birch and Mike Kelly, belonging to the same gang, received sentences of ten years each for numerous burglaries committed in Camden, N. J. John Hogan, well-known desperado, received a like sentence at the same place, on a charge of felonious assault on an old woman, sixty-five years of age. Detective Hulfish was also instrumental in breaking up a gang of river thieves and freight-car robbers, who operated on the Delaware River front and robbed vessels and cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Among them were James Maginnis and Henry Berg, who with Henry Dunn and Charles Wilson, receivers of the stolen goods, received long terms of imprisonment, Detective Hulfish recovered a large amount of valuable property, the plunder of this gang. William Leland, August Stetler and George Woodward, well-known horse thieves, were arrested by him. They received sentences of from five to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Wm. Dankey and Simon Wild, two wellknown convicts, were also arrested by Detective Hulfish, charged with highway robbery. They were sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years each. Wm. Saunders and Patrick Gilridge, counterfeiters, sent to Eastern Penitentiary for five years each. He also arrested Patrick McNulty, Joseph Maull and Nick Harris,

charged with robbing bonded warehouses, and recovered a large amount of stolen indigo; also Charles McMichore and Wellington Elliott, who had been robbing physicians' offices. Thirtythree indictments were found against these men, and Detective Hulfish recovered a large quantity of the stolen property. Wyatt Boatwright and Mary Miller, charged with the poisoning of the former's wife, received sentences of five years each in the Eastern Penitentiary. Jack Cannon, a well-known hotel thief, who attempted to shoot the detective when a few feet distant from him, was captured after a desperate struggle. During the bi-centennial anniversary in 1882, Detective Hulfish arrested twenty-three professional thieves and pickpockets, who were detected operating in the crowds on the streets. Among them were such wellknown thieves as "Skid" Walker, Ray Skinner, George Thompson, John Benton, Peter O'Toole, "Big Ike" McHenry and many others well known to the police authorities of the principal cities of the United States. He also arrested Absalom Pollitt, charged with outrageous conduct in his private life. He was sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Detective Hulfish was complimented in court by Judge James R. Ludlow for his work on this case. Once during a fight he was attacked by a gang of ruffians and received seven stabs in various parts of the body, which confined him to the house for six weeks.

Detective THOMAS G. CRAWFORD was born in Philadelphia August 9, 1849. His first police duty was in the capacity of patrolman, having been appointed to that position by Mayor Stokley on June 30, 1873. Patrolman Crawford was assigned to duty in the Fifth Police District under Lieutenant Richard Ellis. He remained there, however, but a short time and was transferred to the Schuylkill Harbor Police, commanded by Lieutenant William Green, August 27 of the same year. Policeman Crawford did duty along the Schuylkill River front, which at that time was infested by thieves of all grades. The "Schuylkill Rangers" and the "Gut" gangs, even as late as those days, infested the region along the Schuylkill River front. Their misdeeds were marked by a reckless daring, and their depredations extended from the lowest to the highest grades of crime. The Schuylkill policemen, Crawford among the number, succeeded in arresting John O'Brien, James, alias "Yellow" Miller, of Fairmount, John, alias "Screwey" Nelson and John Toner, alias "Three-fingered Jack."

All of these men belonged to the gang called "Schuylkill Rangers." They were convicted and received long terms of imprisonment, and the Rangers, which had been repeatedly broken up by former mayors, were finally suppressed. It was with such characters as these that Crawford had to deal, as an initiation into the duties and secrets of police work. Besides arresting thieves, Harbor Policeman Crawford had many other duties to perform, such as grappling for the bodies of drowned persons, and rescuing others from watery graves. On the night of February 12, 1875, Crawford, at the risk of his own life, rescued from drowning Mrs. James Dailey, who had fallen overboard at the Spruce Street wharf. He also figured in a number of other rescues.

On April 8, 1875, Crawford was promoted to the sergeancy of the Fifth Police District by Mayor Stokley, which was then under the command of Lieutenant Robert McCawley. On October 13, 1875, in company with Officer Byrnes of the Fifth District, Sergeant Crawford arrested John Madden for burglary of Clegg's tailor shop, No. 824 Walnut Street. Several hundred dollars worth of cloth goods were stolen. Madden was sent to the penitentiary for three years and six months. On October 1, 1876, he arrested John Glenn, charged with burglary committed in a house on South Twenty-third Street, where silverware and clothing, valued at \$200, were stolen. Glenn was sentenced to one year and three months in the county prison. Crawford filled the position of sergeant until June 10, 1879, when he was reduced to the ranks by Mayor Stokley, his offence being of a political character, and was assigned to duty in the same district. At that time Lieuten ant John Weir was in charge of the Fifth District. On May 6, 1881, Crawford was made a special officer by order of Mayor King and assigned to duty in the same district. During his service as a special officer, he made many important arrests of wellknown thieves, among them John Reed, arrested July 20, 1882, on a charge of highway robbery of a pair of earrings from a young lady in Rittenhouse Square: convicted and sent to the penitentiary for three years.

On August 9, 1882, Mr. Joseph Soloman of No. 120 South Eighteenth Street reported at the Fifth District Station-House, that his house had been broken into during his absence from home, and a quantity of clothing and silverware, valued at \$300, had been stolen. On the night of August 11, Officer Crawford arrested James, alias "Lummy" Gordon, Michael McFadden and Daniel Doras for this crime. On the trial Gordon was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The others were acquitted. Officer Crawford recovered part of the stolen goods.

By order of Mayor King, Officer Crawford was, on September 22, 1882, transferred to the office of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, No. 1405 Chestnut Street, to assist the society in its humane work. In the spring of 1883 many complaints were made to Secretary Crew of the society, of small babies being abandoned on the streets. Officer Crawford was detailed on the matter, and after several days' work he arrested Annie Piard at No. 927 South Fifth Street. An investigation disclosed a most heartless and cruel system which was regularly followed by this woman. It was found that she kept what is called a "baby-farming establishment," and at the time of her arrest had seven infants in her house. Another lay dead upon a table. These children had been left with Mrs. Piard to board by their mothers, who agreed to pay a certain sum to her for their care. At first this amount would be promptly paid, but after a while would suddenly cease coming, and the mothers of the children would disappear, leaving them in Mrs. Piard's hands. After the payments stopped. the woman would take the infants and abandon them in the streets and alleys of the city. She was tried and convicted, and sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the county prison.

On August 21, 1883, Officer Crawford was appointed a detective by Mayor King, and assigned to duty at the Central Station under Chief of Police Givin, until Chief of Detectives Kelly was detailed to that position, in April, 1884. Detective Crawford, since his induction into that office, has more than sustained the good reputation he had made for himself as a detective officer. On October 28, 1883, he arrested William Baker, alias Moore, and William Richards on a charge of burglary committed in the house of John Shaffer, No. 3050 Ludlow Street. They stole \$300 in money from a trunk; were convicted and sentenced to sixteen months' imprisonment each.

October 6, 1883, he arrested James Logue for several burglaries of houses in Reading, Pa., committed during the absence of the occupants. Logue was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. On September 23, 1884, Miss Laura Johns, living at No. 1715 Vine Street, while returning from Cape May, N. J., had her caba, containing \$2500 worth of diamonds, stolen from her carriage at the Market Street Ferry-house. Detective Crawford, in company with Detective Whiteman, three days later, arrested John Murphy, George Dempsey and Leo Theboldt, who were convicted of the crime and sentenced to three years each.

On February 5, 1884, Detective Crawford arrested Fannie Johnston, colored, in Middletown, Del., for robbing the house of Miss S. E. Crook, No. 12 South Twentieth Street, of silk dresses and diamond jewellery valued at \$600. Part of the stolen property was recovered, and the culprit sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months in the county jail.

December 19, 1884, in company with Special Officer Bye, Detective Crawford arrested Peter Shields, at Fifteenth and Ellsworth streets, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Upon searching the premises occupied by Shields, the officers found several hundred dollars worth of harness, blankets, robes, etc., which were identified as the property of Dr. George A. Rex, No. 2028 Pine Street, and Messrs. Audenried and Harrison, of West Chester, Penn., and others whose stables had been broken into and robbed of the goods recovered, and in some instances their horses had been stolen also. Shields was sentenced to eighteen months in the county prison.

Detective Crawford, with Detective Peter Miller, on December 22, 1885, arrested Ann Henderson for pocket-picking at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. When she was searched at the station-house, it was found that she had two large pockets filled with handkerchiefs and pocket-books. She was sentenced to six months in the county prison.

July 24, 1885, Detective Crawford arrested John Moran and Thomas Smith for the larceny of fifteen miles of copper telegraph wire from poles in West Philadelphia, running to Darby, and belonging to the Bell Telephone Company. The prisoners were sentenced to the county prison for eighteen months each.

About two o'clock on the morning of August 25, 1885, the front wall of James B. Rogers' house, at the north-east corner of Nineteenth and Callowhill streets, was blown out with dynamite. The concussion of the explosion broke all the windows in the surrounding houses. It was thought at the time that the purpose of this act

was to kill the occupant of the house, J. B. Rogers, and the matter remained a mystery for some time. The case was placed in Detective Crawford's hands by Chief Kelly on September 1st. After four weeks' hard work Detective Crawford succeeded in accumulating sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of John Devereaux, who was employed as a flagman on the Reading Railroad, above Girard Avenue bridge, and on September 29 he took him into custody. The defendant was put on trial October 13, when it appearing to the prisoner's counsel that the strong chain of evidence which Detective Crawford had wound around him would result in a conviction, he was advised to enter a plea of guilty, which he did, and was sentenced by Judge Arnold to undergo an imprisonment of two years and eight months in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$500.

Devereaux was prompted to commit the crime and attempt upon Rogers' life through jealousy of his wife.

On December 10, 1885, Price J. Patton, of No. 259 North Ninth Street, reported that his horse and carriage had been stolen from Third Street, below Market, containing \$5000 worth of bonds which he had left in the vehicle. On December 17, Detective Crawford arrested Michael Gallen, and a few days later John McMackin, for the crime, and recovered all the bonds and the horse and carriage. The prisoners were tried and convicted, and sentenced to three years each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

August 28, 1886, Detective Crawford arrested Oliver Woods for an outrageous assault on a girl twelve years old: sentenced to four years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Detective Crawford has also arrested during his term as an officer of Chief Kelly's department, Albert Parker, Ike Sheldon, alias "Big Ike," Walter Moore, and Michael, alias "Reddy," Dougherty, professional pickpockets, and many others, who were sent to prison for short terms. Besides these, his net has gathered in about one hundred and fifty sneak thieves, and many others charged with various crimes and offences. He has also made many arrests of criminals and fugitives from justice from other cities and States where they were charged with crime, and has more than done his share in the good work of ridding the city of a dangerous class of thieves.

Detective THEODORE C. ECKSTEIN was born in the city of Philadelphia, August 23, 1832. He was appointed to the city police

force by Mayor Stokley in September, 1873, and assigned to duty in the Twenty third Police District. In July, 1875, he was detailed as special officer, in which capacity he continued until 1881, when he was promoted to the detective department, serving there until 1882, when he resigned. He was reappointed to the force by Mayor Smith on July 5, 1884, and assigned to special duty in the Fourth District. He was promoted to the detective department January 1, 1886. During his connection with the department, Detective Eckstein has done good service in arresting and bringing to justice many notorious and dangerous criminals. Among the well-known thieves that have fallen into Detective Eckstein's hands may be mentioned the following: William Smith (colored), Frank Martin, Tom McKinney, "Doc" Wood, James McAdams, John Moran, Fredrick Kneedler, George Johnson, "Bill" Furlong, Charles Woodcock, John Weldon, Edward Carroll, John Blake, Charles Hatfield and George Miller, all of whom received long sentences in the Eastern Penitentiary, When Detective Eckstein arrested "Bill" Furlong, he had a "close call" for his life, that desperate criminal firing several shots at the officer before he was overpowered and locked up. Morris Goddard and William Matthews, who, in company with a boy, had committed twenty-eight different robberies, were arrested by Detective Eckstein. Goddard and Matthews were sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. For these arrests Eckstein was complimented in court by Judge Biddle, before whom the men were tried, and in his captain's report to the Mayor. He also broke up a gang of thieves who were operating along Market Street, with a wagon, robbing stores. James Boyle, Bernard Reiley, and August Hayburn were arrested, and received sentences of two years each in the penitentiary.

He arrested Thomas Abbott and Albert Triel for robbing shoe stores, who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; Charles Lilly, "Dutch Dan" and George Hall, well-known "key-fitters," received their quietus at Detective Eckstein's hands. Also Henry Myers, a well-known boarding-house thief, sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Thomas Kane, a notorious colored burglar, sentenced to three years; James Hageny, alias "Slim Jim," and Henry McDonald, sentenced to four years each, for numerous burglaries; Lizzie Arrison, for robbing the houses of ministers and physicians, sent to the county prison for one year; Thomas Nelson, charged with the robbery and attempted murder

of an invalid whom he was nursing, sentenced to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary, where he recently died. To Detective Eckstein belongs the credit of breaking up a gang of store thieves. composed of New York "crooks." Of this crowd, he arrested Thomas Raymond and Henry Fry, who attempted to shoot the officer when he apprehended them. They both received long sentences. He arrested Frank Jones, George Davis and Joseph Henderson, upon whom pistols and burglars' tools were found. They were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Detective Eckstein was sent by the late Henry S. Hagert, while he was District Attorney, to Illinois, to assist in the prosecution of Edward Parr, charged with murder. He has arrested, besides those mentioned, a large number of professional thieves and pickpockets, among them such well-known men as Hiram Garrett, "Big Ike" McHenry, Edward Tully, "Wax" McCormick, George Henn, alias "Alonzo." "Archy" White, alias "Canary," Edward Francis (colored), Henry Nugent, Joe Gordon, alias "Lefty Glacken," John Welsh, Tom Mooney, all thieves whose pictures adorn the rogues' galleries of the principal cities of the country.

Detective JAMES TATE was born July 20, 1846, in the city of Philadelphia. He was appointed patrolman in the First Police District by Mayor Stokley, April 5, 1872. On May 1, 1876, he was detailed as special officer. He arrested on June 10, 1876, George Washington, Samuel Pirie and Andrew Riley, charged with twentyseven burglaries. Officer Tate also recovered \$5000 worth of silverware which they had stolen. They were sentenced to six years each in the Eastern Penitentiary. October 6, 1876, he arrested in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, James Pickett and Samuel Benners for the abduction of Charlie Ross. In May, 1877, Officer Tate resigned from the police department and was attached to the Pinkerton Detective Agency. During his connection with the Pinker tons, Mr. Tate made some important captures of blackmailers and railroad robbers, and also operated in Luzerne and Schuylkill counties among the "Mollie Maguires." He severed his connection with the Pinkerton Agency January 1, 1878, and was reappointed on the police force by Mayor Stokley, February 9, 1878, and assigned to duty in the Fourth District. April 1, 1882, he was detailed as special officer in his district. In August, 1882, he arrested John McKay for the larceny of \$10,000 from his employers, C. C. Moore & Co., No. 215 Market Street. November 19, he arrested Edward Jacques, Thomas Gardener and Charles Jacques for robbing twelve stores and stealing about \$20,000 worth of silks. Edward Jacques and Thomas Gardener were sentenced to five years and ten months each, and Charles Jacques to one year in the Eastern Penitentiary. August 10, 1883, Officer Tate arrested James Hetherington and nine others, for the larceny of wall-paper from the store of Howell Brothers. The peculations of Hetherington and his confederates extended over a period of eighteen years. Employees of the firm were implicated in it, and through their connivance wagon loads of paper at a time were unlawfully carried away. Howell Brothers placed their loss by these larcenies at \$150,000.

October 15, 1883, he arrested Edward Carter, the leader of a gang of New York cracksmen, with five others, for stealing \$700.00 worth of silks from James Riley, at Eighth and Jayne streets. November 19, 1883, arrested James Murray, alias "The Kid," of New York, for smashing the show window of Picard's jewellery store, on Second Street above Market, and stealing \$400 worth of gold watches. Murray was sentenced to two years and eight months in the penitentiary.

March 12, 1884, Officer Tate arrested Michael McGraw and John Hughes, two noted highwaymen, for highway robbery on Sixth Street, above Race. July 2, 1884, Thomas Raymond, alias Kelly, and Henry Fielding, alias Fry, New York thieves, were arrested by Officer Tate after an exciting chase. Several pistol shots were exchanged between the officer and the fugitives. April 1, 1885, Patrick Mullen for conspiracy and forgery. He was sentenced to one year in the county prison. Officer Tate broke up a gang of sneak thieves, who were operating along Market Street, by arresting, on April 9, 1885, five of their number. On March 1, 1886, Officer Tate was detailed to duty at the Central Station under Chief of Detectives Kelly, where he has accomplished much good work. On June 6, 1886, he arrested L. N. Murray and Emily Allen, who became notorious in connection with swindling employment agencies, and the list might be swelled to an indefinite extent by the numerous pickpockets, sneak thieves and other criminals who have been brought up with a round turn through Detective Tate's energy and devotion to his duty.

Detective FRANK P. GEYER was born in Philadelphia, July 27, 1853. He was appointed a patrolman on the police force by

Mayor Stokley, May 6, 1876, and assigned to duty at the Centennial Exposition. He was afterwards transferred to the Eighteenth Police District, and shortly thereafter detailed as a special officer. He served in that capacity until May, 1886, when he was transferred to the Central Station, to take charge of murder cases. Since his connection with the police department, Officer Geyer has arrested a large number of persons for various crimes. Among his arrests were James Redmond, for using the United States mails for the purpose of defrauding, who was very successful in his swindling operations. To Officer Gever belongs the credit of breaking up a gang of thieves that were operating among the factories in Kensington, and he succeeded in capturing the receiver of the stolen goods, William Boles, who was tried and convicted. The operations of this gang extended over many years, but since Officer Geyer's arrest of the thieves but few complaints are heard from that section. He also arrested Charles Mack, alias "Curley," a noted burglar. Mack was convicted and sent to prison; also James McAvoy, alias George Reardon, for highway robbery. Reardon knocked down the cashier of the Williamsburg, N. Y., File Company and robbed him of \$1040. He was sentenced to ten years in the Albany Penitentiary.

Detective Geyer arrested Annie Gaskins for the murder of her infant child. The unnatural mother cut the baby's throat from ear to ear, and then represented that it had been killed and lacerated by a cat, James Anderson, for the murder of Henry Donnelly, tried and convicted; H. Gerlach, for arson, in setting fire to his home, tried and convicted; Charles Hagert, an English sneak thief, who operated very successfully in every part of the city, and many other well-known and dangerous criminals. He has gathered in John Heller, alias "Schooner," James McKee and James McGusk, a pretty trio of bold burglars.

Detective HENRY CLAY MINTZHOUSER was born in Philadelphia, December 22, 1846. He was appointed a "sub" on the police force June 18, 1871, by Mayor Stokley, and a regular patrolman in July of the same year. He was made a special officer of the Seventh Police District in March, 1872. While acting as a special officer, Mintzhouser succeeded in breaking up all the policy shops in his district, to which duty he was especially assigned. On May 2, 1876, he was appointed a special detective in the detective department, which position he resigned June 20, 1878, and or-

ganized the "Philadelphia Detective Agency," being at its head for six years. During that time he worked up hundreds of important cases, most of which, however, were of a private nature. On June 26, 1884, he was reappointed by Mayor Smith as a special detective in the detective department. Detective Mintzhouser was connected with the Hunter-Armstrong murder case in Camden, N. J., in the year 1878. Benjamin Hunter murdered Armstrong in order to get the amount of a policy of insurance, \$20,000, which he held on Armstrong's life. Hunter was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree July 2, 1878, and afterwards hanged for the crime. Detective Mintzhouser was publicly commended by Judge Woodhull and Prosecutor Jenkins, who tried the case, for the efficient work he had performed in it. On November 28, 1879, he arrested George Robinson, alias "Gopher Bill," for the Kennett Square masked burglary, committed at the house of the Bailey Brothers, who were "bucked" and gagged, and upwards of \$300,000 in money and securities stolen.

Robinson confessed and turned State's evidence against his two partners in the crime, Charles Miller and John Wittig, both notorious burglars, who were afterwards arrested by Detective Mintzhouser. The men were tried and convicted. Miller and Wittig received sentences of seven years each in the Eastern Penitentiary, and Robinson was let off with a sentence of two years in consideration of his services to the State.

In July, 1884, the house of Mrs. Chesney, at Tenth and Mifflin streets, was robbed of \$2000 worth of goods. For this robbery, Detective Mintzhouser arrested Henry Gay, his wife, Delia Gay, and her mother, Hannah Grimes, after having traced them to Chelsea, Massachusetts. He recovered all the stolen goods, and the parties were tried and convicted September 11, 1884, and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary.

On October 23, 1884, he arrested Middleton H. Moore, for attempting to poison the family of Doctor James H. Buckingham, No. 1514 Wallace Street. Moore was convicted November 11, 1884, and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

On October 21, 1884, the body of a man was found in a ravine at Chichester, Chester County, Penn. The man had evidently been murdered.

Chief of Police Williamson, of Chester, called upon Chief of

Detectives Kelly for assistance in working up the case, and Detective Mintzhouser was detailed to go to Chester. After spending two months in investigation, Detective Mintzhouser was successful in having the murdered man fully identified as Nevactante Campi, an Italian. He also succeeded in tracing the murderer to Italy, where he turned out to be one Giusseppe Davino, also an Italian, and a former companion of the murdered man. After such arduous work, crowned with such success, great was the disgust of Detective Mintzhouser and Chief of Police Williamson, when the county commissioners of Chester decided that they would not incur the expense of having the murderer extradited and brought back.

On January 20, 1885, Detective Mintzhouser arrested Doctor Du Boise, a notorious mal-practitioner, who was convicted and sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

On July 11, 1885, the infant daughter of John L. Claxton was kidnapped, and Detective Mintzhouser was specially detailed on the case. On August 11, just one month after the occurrence, he recovered the child in Chester, Penn., and arrested Ellen Derry for the crime, who afterward confessed, and was sentenced to one year in the county prison. Detective Mintzhouser was commended by Chief of Detectives Kelly in his annual report, for making a success of this case.

September 11, 1885, he arrested Mark Jacobs, alias Harris, for committing various burglaries. Jacobs plead guilty and was sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

On July 17, 1886, Detective Mintzhouser was sent to Albany, New York, by Chief Kelly, to assist the authorities there during their bi-centennial. While in that city he arrested John, alias "Skid" Walker, Fred Lawthan, alias Maxwell, Henry Shultz, George Stetson, Charles Allen, Sarah Opton, Joseph O'Brien, and Michael Burns—all professional pickpockets and burglars. For these arrests Detective Mintzhouser was highly commended by Chief of Police Willard, of Albany, in a letter to Chief of Detectives Kelly. So well pleased was Chief Kelly with the good work of his officer, that he had the letter published in the newspapers. Detective Mintzhouser, in addition to those mentioned, has arrested over seventy professional thieves, charged with picking pockets, larceny, etc., and fourteen fugitives from justice, who

were sent back to the different States from which they had fled.

Detective JOHN WEIR is one of the oldest officers, in point of service, connected with the police department. He was born January 6, 1832, in Philadelphia, and was appointed on the Reserve Corps of the city police, July 8, 1858. On May 4, 1862, he resigned from the force and enlisted in the Engineer Corps of the Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years service. He was promoted to be second lieutenant of the corps October 6, 1864, and served to the close of the war. The duty to which he was assigned was attending the bridge-building operations of the army on the Potomac River and Shenandoah Valley.

Mr. Weir was reappointed to the Reserve Corps, August 28, 1865, and remained there until April 10, 1870, when he again resigned. On January 1, 1872, he once more undertook service on the police; was promoted to the lieutenancy of the Fifth Police District, and on Apr. 20, 1884, was transferred for special duty at police headquarters. There is not an officer on the Philadelphia police force with a better record than that of Lieutenant John Weir. He has grown old in the service, and has the universal regard of the men on the force, and all who have come in contact with him.

Detective AMOS W. ATKINSON, "The Third Street Detective," as he is called, has under his special care the banks and brokers' offices along Third-the Wall Street of Philadelphia-and Chestnut streets. He is on duty every day, and the faces of nearly all the well-known bank sneak-thieves in the country are familiar to him either from a personal view of their features, or by the means of photographs. He keeps himself well posted in regard to the operations and accessions to ranks of this class of criminals. is particularly adapted to the work which he has to perform. As the bank messengers go through the streets with their heavy little hand-bags filled with gold or notes, the close observer would not fail to find in their wake Detective Atkinson, acting as a silent and unknown guard. If a bank sneak makes his appearance in the neighborhood, it is not long before he receives a friendly tip from the detective that it would be unhealthy to attempt to operate in Mr. Atkinson's bailiwick, and that he had better seek broader fields to ply his vocation.

Detective Atkinson has seen over twenty-seven years police

duty on the Philadelphia force. First appointed by Mayor Conrad, September 27, 1854, he served until June 7, 1856, when he was displaced by the accession of Mayor Vaux and the Democratic party to power. He was reappointed to the Reserve Corps, June 15, 1858, and on May 1, 1864, was promoted to the sergeancy of the Ninth Police District by Mayor Henry. He held that position through Mayor McMichael's term, to be again removed during the administration of Mayor Fox. On June 5, 1869, Mr. Atkinson was reappointed once more to the Reserve Corps by Mayor Stokley, upon his inauguration January 1, 1872. He served during Mayor Stokley's three terms, and was retained by mayors King and Smith as a reserve officer until September 20, 1886, when at the request of the bankers and brokers, he was detailed to the detective department, and assigned to his present post. During his long service in the police department, Detective Atkinson, as he himself puts it, has "seen considerable fun and no small amount of hard duty." His time, as an officer, extended over the days of the old Volunteer Fire Department, when the policeman's lot was not a happy one. He has made many important arrests of horse-thieves, house-robbers and the like. He arrested the man who stole \$5000 in gold from Jay Cooke & Co., when gold was worth \$1.60 on the dollar, and recovered nearly all the money. He is a veteran officer, well qualified to apply to practical use the experience gleaned in his long term of service.

Vagrant Detective WILLIAM ALLMENDINGER was born August 4, 1839, in the city of Philadelphia; was appointed a patrolman May 13, 1884, by Mayor Smith, and assigned to duty at Central Station as vagrant detective. His duties are varied and responsible; he not only has to look after beggars, see that they are kept off the streets, and committed to such institutions as their conditions warrant, but also has to search for runaway children, rescue young girls from houses of ill repute, and restore them to their parents, or see that they are provided with homes where they will be properly cared for, and secure transportation for the hundreds of unfortunates who, finding themselves adrift in a strange city with no means, are desirous of returning home, and naturally seek the office of the mayor, impressed with the idea that he is possessed of omnipotent power to forward them to their destinations and supply their every want. Unfortunately the city makes no appropriation for any such purpose, and the vagrant detective is forced to solicit from the charitable, and depend upon the kindness of the railroad officials to secure transportation in the many cases that are referred to him. That he has not many idle moments is shown from the following synopsis of his labors duting the seven months of 1884, and the year 1885. Arrested for vagrancy and begging, 86; arrested for absconding and vicious conduct, 73; arrested for other offences, 39; total, 198.

Procured temporary shelter at Wayfarers' Lodge for 269; procured transportation to other cities, 148; had charge of runaway children, 79; sent to House of Refuge, 48; sent to Almshouse, 52; sent to Society to Protect Children, 22; sent to Norristown Asylum, 3; sent to hospitals, 5; referred to German Society, 11; referred to Hibernian Society, 4; referred to St. George's Society, 2; referred to St. Andrew's Society, 3; referred to Sailors' Home, 2.; referred to Newsboys' Home, 4; referred to House of Good Shepherd, 4.

In addition to these duties, numerous communications from other cities, inquiring as to the whereabouts of relatives or friends, and seeking information on a variety of subjects, are referred to him for investigation and answer. He is required to keep thoroughly posted as to the various public institutions and charitable organizations, and maintain intimate and friendly relations with the officers of each, for only by acting in concert with these organizations, and having their active co-operation and support, could he have accomplished the amount of work that has fallen to his lot during his official career.

ALFRED P. BYE, the "horse detective" attached to the Central Station, was born at Kimbleville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1840, and received his education in the Chester County schools. He enlisted in Company K, Third New York Cavalry, December 14, 1861, and served with distinction until May 14, 1864, when he was wounded during a raid made by General Kautz's Cavalry, near Richmond, Virginia. Previous to his regular enlistment, he did good service as a Virginia Bushwhacker. He was appointed on the Philadelphia police force April 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley, was made a special for the Twenty-first District by Mayor King, February 16, 1882, and enrolled among the Central Station special officers by Mayor Smith October 7, 1884. His first arrest of prominence was that of Arthur de Herbelly, October 27, 1882, for the theft of \$27,000 from Morris, Tasker

& Co. July 24, 1883, he arrested George Smith, colored, and Fred Eberlie, white, for horse stealing. They are now serving a term of six years each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Their mode of operation was quite ingenious. They would hire a huckster's horse and cart, and drive into an unfrequented street, leaving the team alongside the curb. They would keep a look-out on the nearest main street for any wagon containing merchandise that was temporarily left unprotected. Jumping into the wagon thus left they would drive into the back street, quickly transfer the goods into the huckster's cart, and turn the stolen horse loose. The owner would discover his loss and notify the police of the theft. While the police were looking for the horse and wagon the thieves would convey the stolen goods to a place of safety. They would hide them until the hue and cry was over, and then boldly offer them for sale.

Bye arrested Eugene Murray and James Pritchard, October 4, 1883, and recovered fifteen stolen horses.

Bye arrested William Jukes, August 30, 1884, for horse stealing, and on November 26, of the same year, John Pennier, a noted horse thief, was taken into custody, and received a sentence of eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary. Pennier was one of the most successful of that class of thieves who drive off with teams temporarily left on the street without a driver. Bye's next capture was Peter Shields, who was notorious as a harness thief. He would run off a horse fully harnessed, and after securing the harness would turn the animal loose.

In the early part of 1885, Bye went among the Welsh Mountain gang of horse thieves in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. These bold outlaws were the terror of the State. They were originally organized by Amos C. Clemson and William Baer, for a long time landlord of the old Gap Tavern. At the time of Bye's advent among them they were commanded by that picturesque outlaw, Abe Buzzard. Bye first arrested Tighlman Clemson and W. J. Thackara, who each received ten years. Both these worthies came of a horse-thieving ancestry. Clemson's father, the notorious Amos C., served a great many terms in prison for that offence, and finally hanged himself while serving out a sentence in the West Chester jail. Thackara was a nephew of the notorious Buck Thackara. Another daring member of this gang was John

Frankford, "the One-eyed Horse Thief," who was sentenced to seventeen years in the Eastern Penitentiary for his crimes.

"If it were not for the receivers in horse-stealing cases, the business would be an unprofitable one," said Mr. Bye. "A horse is a piece of property that can be easily identified, and while a few thieves use the paint-pot and brush to place markings on a horse that nature did not give him, their patchwork will show in the glare of daylight, and this game can only be played at night, or where they are sure that the horse will not be too closely examined. Farmers who are supposed to be highly respectable have been known to stable stolen horses, knowing them to be stolen, until the excitement attending their loss had died away, when the thief would quietly and quickly convey the property several hundred miles away and dispose of it. I can tell you enough to fill a book about the gyp business. It has flourished in Philadelphia ever since it was a city, is still carried on, and probably always will be. It is impossible to suppress it, because to secure conviction it is necessary to prove conspiracy. The most successful gyp that Philadelphia ever had was Wash Dickson who is now doing time in Baltimore. There are others nearly as famous, still in active business, who make more than a living out of it, and are rarely, if ever, arrested. In a nut-shell, the gyp business is a case of the biter getting bit. Men who buy gyp horses want to get something for nothing, and in nine cases out of ten the buyer is as bad as the seller."

HENRY T. STANWOOD, court clerk of the detective department, was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1840. He enlisted in the 28th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, on July 18, 1861, and re-enlisted in the same regiment at Wauhatchie, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1863. He was discharged at Philadelphia, July 18, 1865. Mayor Smith appointed him a special officer of the police department, May 17, 1884, and he was assigned to duty in the Court of Quarter Sessions, to keep the records of convictions and sentences of criminals, and furnish the court with information as to their antecedents. The rogues' gallery is also under Clerk Stanwood's charge, as is also the descriptive book, in which are kept a full description of criminals, and other details concerning them.

JAMES S. LINTON, who is assigned as special officer, to take charge of the daily reports and records of the district special offi-

cers in the chief of detectives' office, was born in St. Johns, N. B., on April 28, 1849. He enlisted for two years as a private in Co. F, 10th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, Feb. 11, 1865. He was appointed to the police force and assigned to his present duty on June 2, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

CHAPTER XII.

ELECTRICITY AND INCENDIARISM.

BELL TOWER BEGINNINGS OF THE FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.—
DETAILS OF THE PERFECTED PLAN.—SUPERINTENDENT PHILIPS' LONG TERM.—CHIEF WALKER AND HIS
DUTIES.—THE DEPARTMENT'S NEW QUARTERS IN THE
CITY HALL.—MAYOR SMITH ON THE LOCK-BOX NUISANCE.—FUNCTIONS OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.—EFFECT
OF THE CREATION OF THE OFFICE.—THE MYSTERY
OF THE LEWIS FIRE.—INFANTILE FIRE-BUGS.—DR.
BLACKBURN'S SERVICES.—LIGHT FIRE LOSS IN THE
CENTENNIAL YEAR.—SKETCH OF CAPTAIN EMERY.

That indispensable branch of the service, the police and firealarm telegraph, was established by ordinance of Councils in the year 1855, and put into operation April 19, 1856. W. J. Philips, its constructor, was made superintendent. He was allowed one assistant, and David R. Walker, the present head of the city's electrical department, was appointed to that position by Mr. Philips. For a time after its establishment the instruments were operated by the lieutenants and sergeants at the different police stations; but this system having been found unsatisfactory, Mayor Vaux offered to detail a certain number of men to the station-houses for telegraph duty specially, and of whom no police duty should be exacted.

As originally constructed, there were fifty-nine fire-signal boxes, and twenty-four police stations in which instruments were placed. About the year 1857, the number of police stations was reduced to sixteen. Two operators were appointed for each police district station-house, and four assigned for duty at the Central Station. The duties of the operators at the Central Office were to receive all police messages and fire-alarms, and communicate to the bell-

ringer stationed in the bell tower on Independence Hall what alarm to strike. There was a speaking-tube leading from the police and fire-alarm telegraph office to the bell-tower. The district was called up to the bell-ringer, who struck the direction of the fire, and the fire district from which the alarm came. The first inside box introduced into a fire house was put in the quarters of the America Hose, located on Jayne Street. This was followed by placing a box in the house of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, on Franklin Street, below Callowhill. Finally all the fire companies made application to have gongs put in their houses at their own expense, which was done. Councils afterwards reimbursed the fire companies for the outlay.

The system of fire-signal box in use at the present time is the fourth model used in the department since its founding. The first was made of punched brass with a steel lever. This instrument worked well enough for a first alarm, but it was found that the person sounding the alarm broke the lever nearly every time. Another instrument was substituted for this one, consisting of substantial clock work, cut wheels and stiff lever. Superintendent Philips then designed a new box, which was used up to 1880. In that year Councils made an appropriation of \$40,000 to the department, for the purpose of improving and extending the whole system. Ten thousand dollars of this sum were to be expended in fitting the new offices of the department in the new public buildings, the balance of the appropriation to be used in extending the lines and increasing the number and improving the signal-boxes. In that year the work of tearing out the old fire-signal boxes was begun, and the best and latest improved boxes substituted. There are now 430 street signal-stations, and telegraph instruments are located in thirty-two station-houses and seven hospitals. The Central Office is in communication with thirty-three engine houses, seven trucks, the chief engineer of the fire department, two assistant engineers, and the fire patrol.

In 1885 there was introduced a service called the telephone and signal service, by which the Central Office is put into direct communication, by telephone, with every engine house, head-quarters of the fire department and the fire patrol. Alarms can be sent over the same wires, thus making two direct alarm circuits with every engine house, truck house and patrol in the city. There has also been established an exchange headquarters at the

offices of the fire department, to distribute the messages sent from the Central Office, and to "cut in" that office on any particular wire that it is desired to bring into service.

In 1884 a telegraph line was constructed to the Chestnut Street wharf, so as to bring the police tug, *Stokley*, into direct communication with the Central Office. An apparatus is so arranged as to run the wires directly on board the boat while lying at her moorings. This extension has proved of great importance in communicating alarms of fire along the river front.

Superintendent W. J. Philips retired from office in December, 1884. Upon leaving the department he said:

"It is with pride I recall the fact that for twenty-eight successive years I have been privileged to hold the position of superintendent of this department, after enjoying the honor of constructing and putting in operation the first combined system of police and fire telegraph ever introduced in the world. Our police telegraph is second to none in the country."

The style of the department was changed in 1884 from the police and fire telegraph to that of the electrical department. David R. Walker, chief of the electrical department, was born January 3, 1829, in Ashland, Ohio. At the age of 12, he entered the employ of a dry goods firm as errand boy, where he remained five years. He then learned telegraphy, and worked as an operator on the Wade line for six months in 1847, at Mansfield, Ohio. About that time the Farmers' Branch Bank of the State of Ohio was started, and Mr. Walker was employed in the bank for some time.

He came to Philadelphia in 1849 under an engagement with Dunlap & Crossman, silk merchants on Market Street, and in December, 1856, was appointed telegraph operator by Mayor Vaux. In the spring of 1858 he was appointed by Superintendent Philips, assistant superintendent of the police and fire-alarm telegraph. He remained in that position until December, 1883, when he was elected chief of the department. He has been nearly thirty years in the city's service, in the electrical department.

When Chief Walker assumed the duties of his position he reorganized the whole force of the department. The post of assistant was abolished and the office of manager created. The force of his office consists of a manager, an inspector, five linemen, nine operators and one clerk. John C. Stager is manager, Robert Gillan, inspector, and William Culbertson, clerk. All the employees of the department are appointed by the chief.

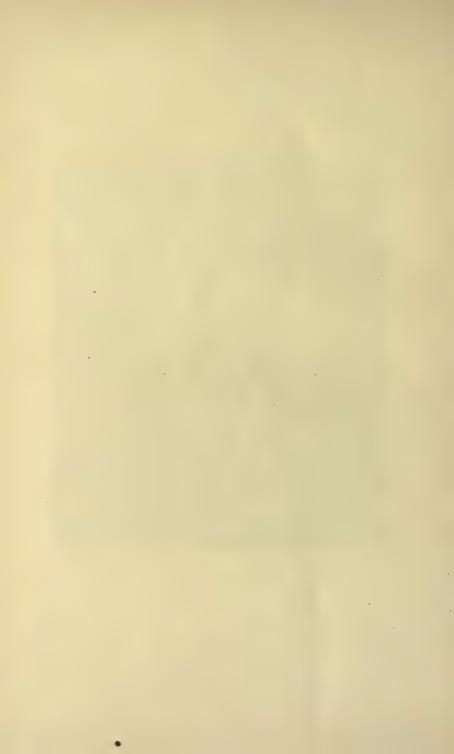
This officer of the electrical department has general supervision of all electrical matters of the city: fire, police, telephone and electric-light service, as well as the construction and maintenance of all telegraph, telephone and electric-light wires and poles, and the laying and construction of underground conduits and cables for electrical purposes. He is also a member of the Board of Highway Supervisors, who have control over the breaking of the streets for all underground structures. Early in the year 1884, Mayor Smith contracted with the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, for the erection of the patrol signal-service system, already successfully experimented with by Mayor King, and by order of the Mayor the construction was under the supervision and direction of Chief Walker.

The new quarters of the electrical department, which were taken possession of the first of the year 1887, are located in the City Hall, and were fitted up under the direct supervision of Chief Walker. They are very complete, not only in added convenience for the employees, but in the magnificent outfit of electrical apparatus, which is considered to be the most complete in the world. The rooms, three in number, are on the fifth and sixth floors, on the Juniper Street side of the building, immediately opposite Market Street. In these rooms are situated the police signals and telegraphs, the fire-alarm, repeating and recording instruments, the switch-boards and the batteries. The wires from all the various services concentrate in these rooms. These wires are collected together at the corner of Cuthbert and Juniper streets, and are conveyed through the building in brick, iron and wooden conduits, to the handsomely fitted up room of the chief of the service. In this room are the testing instruments and the lightning arrester.

From the lightning arrester the wires are conducted beneath the flooring to the main operating room. This room is striking in its spaciousness and general beauty and by the extremely handsome collection of instruments. On the west side of the room is a beautifully carved switch-board of solid mahogany. The centre of the room is occupied by two large tables, on which are placed the various repeating, recording and telegraph instruments, each enclosed in its box of bevelled plate-glass, and glittering with



DAVID R. WALKER, Chief of the Electrical Department.



polished and engraved brass and nickel. On the south wall are the signal bells of the various circuits and two signal telegraph instruments. Near the window is the temporary telephone switchboard, together with the telephones and receivers.

Each station-house in the city is provided with telegraphic communication with the Central Office. The wire from each station, on reaching the Central Office, runs to a signal bell and thence to an ordinary telegraph relay and key. By this means all important information is supplied at once to the Central Station, and in case of need, information and orders can be sent at once to other police stations.

A system has been introduced, different from the old telegraph repeater, which will avoid many of the difficulties connected with that plan, and—a fact which makes it the more valuable—the messages under the improved system will be kept secret, since a chance by-stander who might be able to read a message from a sounder instrument hears no sounder to read from the new one. The instrument is a dial, whose face bears on its circumference the letters and numerals, together with the word "fire," and which has supported over it a single needle. On the outside of the dial and opposite each letter or figure is an ivory push button. It is intended to arrange one of these instruments at each end of the line. Upon one of the buttons being pressed, the needle of the second dial will move to the corresponding letter, and the message is sent and received without the cognizance of any person other than the two operators at either end of the line.

The handsomest part of the outfit of the electrical department is the switch-board of the fire-alarm system, which stands on the western side of the main operating room. It is of solid mahogany, elaborately carved, and decorated with two heavy pillars of mahogany, one on either side. At the top is a series of annunciators, which indicate by dropping a shutter covering the numbers on which circuit the signal originated. Below these is an elaborate system of switches directing the current into some one of several directions.

Generally in cases of fire the message is sent out over all the different wires by the automatic repeating apparatus. The object of this apparatus is practically to turn the single message into twenty or more simultaneous messages, each of which is directed to a fire-engine house. The impulses, as they arrive from the

switch-board, detach a lever which allows a commutator to revolve by clock-work. The commutator is a cylinder of insulating material, on which is set, in regular order, strips of German silver to the number required. Against the cylinder rests a series of springs corresponding to the number of strips.

Each impulse allows the commutator to make one revolution, and during that time each spring comes for a brief period in contact with a silver strip. The messages are not sent out exactly simultaneously, since the strips are not set on one horizontal line, but before the spring of the first circuit leaves its strip the second spring has made connection with the second strip. As a result, less battery power and less injurious sparking takes place. When the commutator is at rest, all the springs rest on an insulating surface of the cylinder. The strips and springs each make a portion of an electrical circuit, which is only closed when they are in contact. The other end of each circuit is in an engine house, and the result of the impulse is to ring an electric gong and make a record at the house. Each signal is repeated five times in order that no doubt may arise as to the number of the call.

In case any accident should occur to the automatic repeater, or it should be desired to send out a signal from the Central Station, a hand-automatic repeater is provided, whereby the clerk, by simply setting the number to be repeated, may have the message sent out over the lines automatically.

If this second resource should fail, the commutator is furnished with a little crank, by which it can be turned by hand to the number it is required to send out. Thus all possible contingencies are guarded against, except a failure on the line, and eternal vigilance is the only protection that can be used against this accident.

It is designed that the telephone service of the police, which is now introduced all over the city, shall have its Central Station in these rooms in time. At present the Police Central Telephone Station is at the engine house on Race Street, below Broad, and only a small switch-board connected with all the engine houses is in the electrical rooms.

The battery room is situated in the very top of the middle of the eastern portion of the buildings. It is a room about sixty feet square, and without a ceiling, the roof of the building being high arched. Almost the entire floor space is occupied by a series of heavy frames of ash, carved and beaded, and resembling the old-fashioned clothes-horse. Each frame has several transverse bars, and is massive in strength and size. They rest upon heavy glass feet, which in turn are cemented to the asphalt floor.

The transverse bars of these frames are perforated with holes in which are set the pivots of saucers for carrying the battery cups. Thus each battery is insulated from the frame by a china saucer, and the frame, itself an insulator, is insulated from everything else by the glass feet. The wires from the batteries pass down a beading in the ash frame to the floor, where they are enclosed in little trenches in the asphalt flooring and conducted to the wall, where they are connected to a series of wires running up from the switch-board of the operating room. The battery used is the variety known as the gravity cell. In a service of such vital importance the necessity of insulation is apparent, and in the new outfit this has been carefully attended to. In order to try the perfection of this insulation, the department is provided with a beautiful set of testing instruments of great value and usefulness. It includes among others a standard cell, two resistance boxes, a tangent galvanometer, and a fine reflecting galvanometer. With these instruments, the lines are constantly tested, and the slightest leak of electrical energy can be detected and prevented.

Mayor Smith, in speaking recently of the electric service of the city, said:

"There is one thing which needs to be remedied, that is that policemen now have absolute possession of the keys of fire-boxes. If a fire is discovered a policeman has to be found before an alarm can be struck. In other cities reputable citizens are given keys, and placards over the boxes state where keys can be procured. In some places the keys are beside the boxes. The officers of the fire department are too much afraid of false alarms. The present system may result in a disaster in a district where police are sparse."

One of the most important branches of the Philadelphia police, in the protection of the homes and lives of her citizens, is the office of fire marshal. As far back as Mayor Vaux's time, the necessity of such an officer was recognized, and Dr. Alexander W. Blackburn was detailed to discharge his duties, although the title of fire marshal did not legally attach to him until some years later,

when Councils passed an ordinance creating it. The action of Mayor Vaux in forming a fire police was acknowledged to have been one of the wisest acts of his administration, and certainly no branch of the detective department was ever established which won such general popularity. The continuance of the system was one of the first steps of Mayor Henry's administration. The orders of continuance give the duties of the office, and run as follows:

- 1. High Constable A. W. Blackburn, of the detective force, is detailed as fire marshal, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly. His headquarters will be at the Central Police Station. All orders emanating from him must be complied with, and executed with the utmost promptness and despatch, and it is made imperative upon the officers of the police department, at all times, to cheerfully render him every assistance in the performance of his duties.
- 2. The lieutenants are directed to enjoin upon the officers of their respective divisions the great importance of vigilance in discovering, and quickness in extinguishing fires, as well as alertness in giving the alarm for the same, when necessary. Patrolmen, especially those on night duty, must be required to give particular attention to the prevention of incendiarism, and the detection of incendiaries. The patrol officers must also be instructed to exercise constant watchfulness, in order to prevent false alarms by mischievous parties tampering with the telegraph signal-boxes and building bonfires. All persons detected in such acts must be instantly taken into custody, and held to answer.
- 3. All properties on the several beats of the patrolmen, which, from their exposed situation or combustible character, offer peculiar temptation to the incendiary—such, for instance, as unoccupied houses, unfinished buildings, sheds, out-houses, stables, barns, lumber yards, shops, establishments for the storage and sale of hay and straw, rag warehouses, paper stores, etc.,—should be specially watched, and all prowlers seen at unseasonable hours, under circumstances to warrant a suspicion of incendiary designs, should in all cases be overhauled, and those failing to give a satisfactory account of themselves should be invariably taken to the station-house. All buildings found open, partially dilapidated, or in any way exposed to the depredations of incendiaries, must be reported to the fire marshal.

- 4. Every fire that occurs, however trivial it may be, even to the burning of a bed, or a window curtain, or the blazing of a foul chimney, must be at once reported by the officer on whose beat it happens, and information of it transmitted forthwith by telegraph to the Central Station, for the attention of the fire marshal.
- 5. Whenever a fire takes place, the premises burned shall be taken charge of by the police, and after the extinguishment of the flames, nothing allowed to be disturbed until the arrival of the fire marshal, to whom the officers are expected to yield the readiest aid in making his investigations.
- 6. All parties detected in the commission of arson, or suspected of having committed or intending to commit that crime, must be promptly arrested, and detained for examination by the fire marshal, who is to be notified of the arrest as speedily as possible. No person apprehended by the officers for incendiarism shall be taken before a committing magistrate for a hearing until the fire marshal has been informed of the arrest, and has had an opportunity of thoroughly examining the case.
- 7. Every officer of the police who may obtain any information relative to fires which have been the work of design, or may have knowledge of parties suspected of being incendiaries, will, without delay, communicate the same to the fire marshal.
- 8. The fire detective branch being one of the most important branches of the police service, every officer of the department is enjoined to be active and vigilant in aiding the fire marshal to ferret out and bring to justice the criminals who wantonly and wickedly destroy property, and jeopardize human life.

The duties of the fire marshal, as prescribed by Mayor Henry, are substantially the same to-day.

Immediately upon the establishment of the office of fire marshal, this new branch of the police service was seen to have a beneficial effect in the decrease of the number of fires. A great many fires were prevented by the vigilance and resolution of the patrolmen, and numerous others discovered in their incipient state, and extinguished before gaining dangerous headway. The services of the night patrol were particularly valuable in quietly putting out small fires, and promptly giving the alarm for more serious ones.

The whole number of fires in the city in 1858 was 824. Of these only 350 required the services of the fire department for their extinction. The police discovered and put out eighty-three, while the remaining 391 were stifled by the inmates of the dwellings, or other premises in which they took place.

Prior to the establishment of the fire detective department in 1857, the records of the criminal courts from 1820, a period of thirty-seven years, show the convictions for arson in Philadelphia did not average one a year, and sometimes for a period of several years in succession there was not a solitary conviction for that crime. In 1860, three years after the department was created, Fire Marshal Blackburn stated:

"I have no hesitation in saying that property is at this time better protected against fire, and life is more secure in Philadelphia, than in any other American city. Every fireman is constantly on the look-out, and every policeman is a fire detective; the police and fire telegraph gives instant warning of danger at any point, and a score of steamers are ever on the alert to dash with lightning speed to the scene of threatened conflagration." The total number of fires for 1859 was 363, a large reduction over the preceding year.

In 1860 there were sixty-eight arrests made by the fire detective police. Fifteen were convicted of arson. In the first three years and seven months there were 321 persons arrested, either on the direct charge of arson, or on suspicion of having committed or intended to commit that crime, or having been accessory to the offence, either before or after the fact, or both, endeavoring to induce others to perpetrate the felony, or threatening to burn houses or other property. Forty-eight persons were found guilty of the felony of arson, or the misdemeanor of attempted arson. Eighty-two, on examination before committing magistrates, were required to enter sureties for their good behavior. The convictions for arson in this time exceeded the whole number that took place in a period of forty years prior to the organization of the fire detective police.

Dr. Alexander W. Blackburn, in the course of his long career as fire marshal, had many remarkable experiences with incendiaries. The most remarkable, perhaps, was that of G. W. Lewis, which is here related in Fire Marshal Blackburn's own words:

"The most extraordinary fire of the year (1862), indeed the most remarkable one that ever came under my notice since I filled the position of fire marshal, was the extensive conflagration

at Lewis' drug store, in Fourth Street, above Chestnut, in the month of January. This store took fire in the second story at four o'clock in the afternoon, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that it was impossible to check them until the whole interior of the building, from the cellar to the fifth story, was destroyed, and the entire stock in the place consumed. The fire was the subject of much comment, and the general opinion as to its cause was adverse to the proprietor. His own account of the origin, though plausible, was received with doubt. He attributed the mishap to the capsizing of a cracked and rickety stove, in which there was a hot fire; and his statement was strongly confirmed by the evidence of a boy in his employ. Still, there were singular and mysterious circumstances brought to light by the investigation, which excited grave suspicions.

"G. W. Lewis had been operating in Philadelphia, periodically, for more than a year, but no one knew him. He hailed from the South, and, after the advent of the Rebellion, represented himself as a Union refugee. His conduct was strange and erratic. He was a sort of living myth-in fact, an enigma. He came to his store in the morning and left at night, but where he made his home was unknown. Though he seemed to be constantly accumulating stock, he neither bought nor sold here. Two cargoes of goods were shipped to him from Boston in Philadelphia packets, but of whom he purchased them never could be ascertained. Fictitious names were used in the bills of lading. All that he ever communicated in regard to his business was, that he was collecting an immense stock of drugs, chemicals and medicinal preparations, in anticipation of the speedy close of the war, and the consequent opening of Southern ports, to ship to South Carolina, and other seceded States, from which intended ventures he expected to realize a speedy fortune.

"He claimed that the total value of his stock in store, at the time of the fire, was \$25,000; on which he had managed to obtain policies of insurance to the amount of \$15,000. In the opinion of competent judges he never really had in his place over \$5000 worth of goods. The arrangement of the stock was such as to cause it to appear large, but the belief is that it was a most deceptive make-up.

"Notwithstanding the suspicions against him, it was found impossible to procure any testimony that would implicate him in a

charge of arson. All the facts and circumstances of the case apparently tended to show that the fire was one of those 'accidentalon-purpose' jobs that bad men now and then do, who have not the courage to play the part of the deliberate incendiary. Whatever might have been the real cause of the fire,-whether it happened by accident or design, whether there was crime in it or not,-what subsequently transpired in connection with Lewis proved him to be a rascal; and, if not a store-burner, a cool swindler at least. When he came to make his claim of the underwriters, several of whom, fortunately, were prominent and experienced druggists, he was detected in a most audacious and unblushing attempt at fraud. He claimed a total loss on his policies, and although his books and papers, as he alleged, had all been burned, he presented a statement, purporting to have been made up from a private copy of a recent inventory, kept at his lodgings, in which his destroyed stock was made to foot up \$31,000. The document was a weak, miserable invention, exhibiting the most lamentable ignorance of the drug business, both as to the correct names and value of articles, as well as an utter lack of knowledge of the true state of the Northern markets. In this paper, he had so far overreached himself, that the underwriters, holding him in their power, cornered him, and drove him to the wall. They demanded proper vouchers as proofs, which he promised to produce by visits to Baltimore, New York, Boston and other places. Time being asked and allowed for this object. he disappeared from the city, and has never been heard of since. Every effort was made to learn his history, and ascertain his whereabouts, but with little or no success. Enough was discovered to prove that he belonged to a class of cheats, known in New York as bogus operators; and it was believed that after he fled from Philadelphia he wended his way South."

One of the most perplexing difficulties with which Fire Marshal Blackburn had to deal was the amount of mischief in the way of burning, by boys between the ages of five and fifteen. This class of young offenders gave the police a great deal of trouble, particularly during the vacation of the public schools. Between the first of June and the first of September, 1862, there were no less than thirty-four of them arrested. A number of these prisoners were too young to be moral agents, and, of course, could not be held legally responsible. An examination of several of the juvenile

incendiaries arrested and brought before Fire Marshal Blackburn showed that they were affected with a regular pyromania. A remarkable case of this kind was that of a boy who burnt an icehouse, and afterwards set fire to six other places. A day or two before firing the first place, he was sitting at the door with his grandmother, when, all at once, he looked up into her face and asked her, if her house should be set on fire, whether God could put out the flames. Her answer being in the affirmative, he wanted to know how. She was fortunate in answering that He could send a shower of rain, which seemed to satisfy the lad, and he said nothing more then; but the next day his mind was again running upon the subject of fires. Another case was that of a little girl in a boarding-house at Fourth and Arch streets. The child fired some kindling-wood in the cellar, and while the fire marshal was on the premises making his investigations of that fire, she actually ran up stairs, and setting fire to a chamber, came near burning down the house!

In 1864 the office of fire marshal was recognized by Councils. That year was a memorable one for its fire record in both the Old and New World. Abroad, whole towns were swept away, and miles of forest and heath laid waste. In America, the occurrence of fires was of remarkable frequency, and many of the conflagrations were unusually disastrous. The losses were enormous. From statistics, the total loss by burning in the United States was estimated at not less than \$50,000,000. Philadelphia, however, was favored during the greater part of the year with comparative exemption from fires. The total number was 394, entailing a loss of \$1,000,000. In 1866 there were in Philadelphia 594 fires, an increase of 200 over the preceding year, with a loss of over \$3,000,000. The year 1867 brought 519 fires, loss \$719,000. The year 1869 was another remarkable one for fires. In Philadelphia there were 623. Loss \$5,067,125. In 1870, 639 fires; loss, \$2,477,933. In the beginning of this year Mayor Fox offered a standing reward for information leading to the detection, arrest and conviction of incendiaries. It had a marked effect in deterring that most dangerous class of offenders.

H. G. Clark succeeded Dr. Blackburn as fire marshal, under Mayor Stokley. Dr. Blackburn served under mayors Vaux (who appointed him fire detective, and created his office), Henry, Fox, and McMichael, up to the time of his death on November 30,

1871. He was appointed, originally, February 1, 1857. He was a capable, zealous and efficient officer. All of his public documents bear the stamp of a man of intellect and research, and he devoted himself unceasingly to the discharge of his important duties.

Fire Marshal Clark, while acting as police captain, was detailed to serve as fire marshal, and for seven months of the year 1872 filled both positions. On August 1, 1872, he was tendered the appointment of fire marshal, made vacant by the death of Dr. Blackburn. In 1872 there were 603 fires, loss, \$2,173,140.83, and in 1873, 859 fires, and a loss of \$950,602.75.

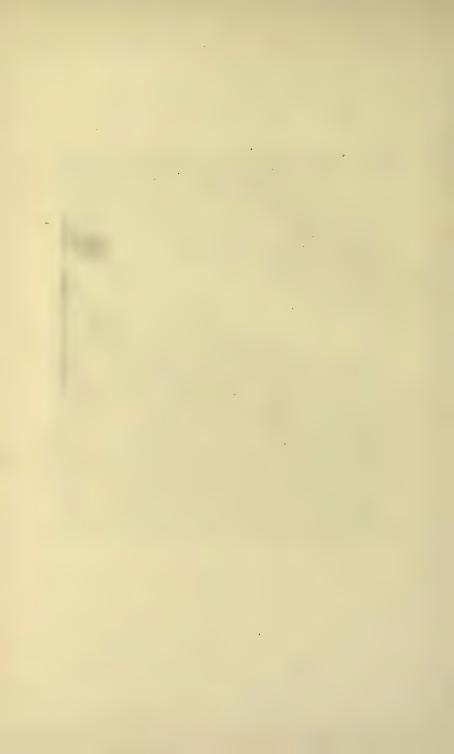
Fire Marshal Clark resigned from the office in 1873, to accept another position, and James S. Thompson was appointed in his place. He entered upon the discharge of his duties January 1, 1874. The number of fires that year was 669, loss, \$1,193,970. Although 1876, the Centennial year, was one in which it might have been expected that the loss by fire would have been very large, owing to the large number of temporary structures of an inflammable character erected for business purposes, incident to the Centennial Exposition, and from the large number of visitors constantly coming and going, it was to be presumed there would be a great many fires resulting from accidents and carelessness, yet Fire Marshal Thompson reported that the losses from fire for 1876 were \$159,162 less than those for 1875. There was an increase in the number of fires, however, there being 775. In 1880 there were 843 fires, loss \$1,196,136.

Fire Marshal Thompson was succeeded in office by Captain William R. Heins, who died soon after assuming the duties of his office. To fill the vacancy, Charles W. Wood was appointed by Mayor Samuel G. King, and entered upon the duties of the office November 1, 1882. Fire Marshal Wood made a record for himself as an efficient and conscientious officer while in the department. He resigned in February, 1886, when Captain John W. Emery was appointed his successor by Mayor Smith.

Captain Emery, who is the present incumbent, was born June 31, 1851, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where his boyhood and early manhood years were passed. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to the carpenters' trade. He subsequently was engaged in the lumber business in Crawford and Venango counties, being part owner in a steam saw-mill. He then became a contractor and



JOHN W. EMERY, Fire Marshall.



builder. He came to Philadelphia in 1871. After being here a year, following his occupation as carpenter and builder, he was compelled to give up business on account of a severe sun-stroke which he suffered, which rendered him incapable of attending to any business for several years. As a builder, Mr. Emery was quite successful, and erected a number of substantial and costly houses.

In 1880 he was elected by the Board of Health as inspector in that department. He was on duty while the small-pox raged in the years 1882-83, during which time he often had as high as ten or twelve houses to visit daily which were infected with small-pox. He made for himself a most excellent record in the Health Department as inspector, and when he resigned his position to accept the captaincy of the Second Police Division, tendered him by Mayor Smith, his associates in the department presented Mr. Emery with handsomely engrossed resolutions of regret at the severance of their official relations, and congratulations on his elevation to his new and responsible position. Mr. Emery's was among the first appointments announced by Mayor Smith, the Mayor having tendered him the captaincy of the Second Police Division several weeks before his inauguration. Consequently Captain Emery came into office with the new administration on April 7, 1884. He was known as the "Captain Williams" of the force. The Mayor detailed him to take charge of the peace and good order at all important sporting events that occurred in the city. He had charge of a squad of men at the Belmont track when Maud S. trotted there in 1884, which event collected nearly 15,000 people at the track. He handled the crowds which attended Buffalo Bill's show at the Gentlemen's Driving Park. He was in charge of all sparring matches which excited more than ordinary interest, and at all of them insisted upon and maintained good order and decorum. He is himself a man of magnificent physique, and was well prepared to see that any orders he might give were obeyed, on personal grounds alone.

It has been said of Captain Emery that "he is the best fire marshal the city has had since Fire Marshal Blackburn's time." High, indeed, would be the standard, if all marshals were required to come up to the qualifications of that most capable official whose skill and ripe experience were gleaned by many years of untiring labor and zealous work. Fire Marshal Emery is a man who believes in the maxim, whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and his duties are of such a nature that he can never say that his work is done.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE DIVISION COMMANDERS.

PATROLMAN BROWN AND THE MURDERERS OF THE "SLUMS."—"LIMPY" CLARK'S QUICK TRIP TO JAIL.—
ROOTING OUT "BADGER THIEVING."—CAPTAIN EDGAR
TAKES 1200 PRISONERS.—THE KENSINGTON WEAVERS'
EXPERIENCE WITH CAPTAIN QUIRK.—CHASE AND
CAPTURE OF THE FERNWOOD ROBBERS.—LIEUTENANT
ALLBRIGHT REORGANIZES THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.—
HARD USAGE BY BRECKENRIDGE DEMOCRATS.—THE
SAVING FUND ROBBERY.—"COFFEE POT" NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROWN commands the First Police Division and his headquarters are at the Central Office at Fifth and Chestnut streets. The division covers the entire portion of the city lying south of Chestnut Street, between the Delaware River and the county line. His command includes the Reserves, the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Police Districts and the Schuylkill Harbor Police. This immense territory is patrolled and officered by a few less than five hundred men.

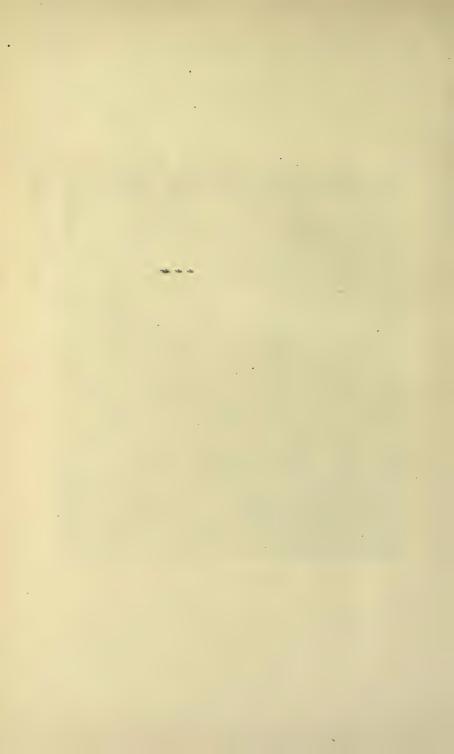
Captain Brown was born, on January 19, 1834, at Machrafelt, County Derry, Ireland, and he was a very young boy when his parents brought him to America, and settled in Philadelphia. He received a public school education. When quite young he learned and became an expert at the trade of brick-making. He was made a patrolman by Mayor Henry on August 1, 1860, and assigned for duty to the Fifth District, the station-house of which was at Fifteenth and Locust streets, and continued in active service through the terms of Mayor Henry and Mayor McMichael. After serving a month under Mayor Fox he resigned from the

force on February 1, 1869, to take a position as letter-carrier, obtained for him by Hon. William Elliott, at that time speaker of the House of Representatives and afterwards sheriff of the County of Philadelphia. Mayor Stokley called him back to the service of the city by appointing him, on January 1, 1872, as lieutenant of the Nineteenth District, which at that time included the entire Seventh Ward, taking in from Seventh Street to the Schuylkill River, and from Spruce Street to South. After serving as lieutenant for twelve years and six months, through Mayor Stokley's several administrations and also that of Mayor King, Mayor Smith promoted Lieutenant Brown to the captaincy of the Fourth Division, and in January, 1886, transferred him to the First Division, where, besides performing the ordinary duties of his position, he is called upon to act as deputy to Chief Stewart in the latter's absence.

Politics have commanded a great deal of Captain Brown's attention, though never to the neglect of his duty, and twice he has served his ward in the city committee and for four terms he served as chairman of the ward executive committee. During the term of his services as patrolman he had the hardest day and night beats in the district. In the day time he patrolled Seventh, Eighth and Lombard streets and all those small intermediate streets which constituted then as now the slums of the city. His night beat included Walnut and Sansom, Eighth and Ninth streets, and the Walnut and Grand Central theatres were under his special care. During war times the Grand Central was run by Frederick Ames and Robert Fox, and it nightly drew together the toughest element of the city. It was not much above the level of the present-day concert-dive, as drinks were served by waiter-girls and the audiences were generally half or even wholly drunk before the end of the performance. Scarcely a night passed that three or four brawls did not occur either in the theatre or upon the street in front of it, and in the face of knives, pistols and clubs, Patrolman Brown and his side-partner had to jump in and quell the disturbance and arrest the participants. This was, as a general rule, no slight undertaking, and many a tough tussle he had with firemen and butcher boys; but he came through all these affrays without serious injury to himself. During his career he made many important arrests, but the police records were not well



THOMAS BROWN, Captain of the First Division.



kept in those days, and Captain Brown remembers but few of the names of even his important captures.

In the summer of 1861, he arrested, red-handed, a murderer, who ran amuck along a crowded sidewalk from Lombard to St. Mary on Seventh Street. The man had just enlisted in the army that day and he celebrated the opening of his military career by getting drunk. He quarrelled with a man at Seventh and Lombard. He drew a large dirk from his pocket and began slashing right and left. He ran up Seventh Street and on his way cut seven people. One of his victims, a woman, was so badly cut that she died that night. A crowd surrounded the man at Seventh and St. Mary streets, but he held them at bay with his dirk. At this juncture Patrolman Brown appeared on the scene and, undeterred by the danger of attacking an armed maniac, for the man was little else, he advanced on him to arrest him. With a blow of his mace he knocked the dirk from the man's hand and closed with him. and after a terrible struggle subdued and took him to the station-house. The murderer was convicted and sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment. He died in the Eastern Penitentiary after serving about five years of his term.

"Curley" Harris, the murderer of "Baltimore Bill," was another important capture made by Officer Brown. The crime was committed in a bar-room on Locust Street above Eighth, in the winter of 1864. The pair, who were "pals," had been out sleighing together all day, and when they arrived at the scene of the crime both were drunk. They quarrelled and Harris plunged a knife into "Baltimore Bill." He died the same night from the effects of the cutting. As the murdered man was held to be as good to the community dead as alive, and the prosecution of the murderer was not vigorously pushed, he was let off with a very trivial punishment.

Frank and George, alias "Patsey," Morris were the terrors of Tenth and South streets in those days, but when Patrolman Brown let them know that they were "wanted" for any of the numerous affrays in which they were implicated, they generally came, and stood not upon the order of their coming. Familiar names in criminal circles then were those of "Morey" Harris, Jimmy Haggerty, Jimmy Casey and Gerold Eaton, the latter being the man who was afterwards hanged for the killing of Heenan, a brother of John C. Heenan, the prize-fighter. These men were

a source of continual trouble to the department, and Officer Brown had the pleasure frequently of putting them behind the bars.

No veteran police official's history in Philadelphia is complete without a record of struggle with the Schuylkill Rangers. Captain Brown's appointment as lieutenant brought him directly into contact with these persistent outlaws, and he went at them with all the skill and strength to deal with criminals which his schooling in the slums had given him. They congregated in crowds around the corners, and when pressed for a battlefield they took to the stone vards along the river front, and although no single one of them had the courage in his composition to do contrived murder, a number of people received brutal beatings at their hands. To attack in force, from the concealment of the stone piles and old buildings along the river, and break up political parades was one of their special, self-imposed missions, and frequently fatal results followed these attacks. In an onslaught by the Rangers upon a parade of the Republican Invincibles in one of the early campaigns of the party, one of the Invincibles was shot full in the forehead and killed instantly. Lieutenant Brown, upon his appointment, put a double force of patrolmen on those beats, and ordered them to travel always in pairs and to deal promptly and energetically with the ruffians. As he had placed the best men in his command on those beats, his orders were obeyed, and he succeeded in weakening and intimidating the Rangers.into an observance of the law and into respecting the rights of citizens to unmolested travel through the district infested by them. The prompt co-operation which the courts gave to Lieutenant Brown in "railroading" the offenders to prison went far toward accomplishing the disorganization of the Rangers. One remarkably quick disposition of one of the members was in the case of a highway robber named "Limpy" Clark. He was arrested on a Sunday afternoon for snatching a gold watch and chain from a pedestrian on South Street bridge. He was given a hearing at the station-house on Monday morning and committed for trial. On the same morning he was taken to the Court of Quarter Sessions and at twelve o'clock he was on his way to the penitentiary to serve a term of four years.

Lieutenant Brown took an active part in quelling the railroad riots of 1877, treated of in another part of this volume. He commanded the detail of officers from the Nineteenth District, and was on duty day and night during the entire trouble.

By his vigorous work as lieutenant the nest of "badger thieves" in the slums in St. Mary Street and the other small streets round about that notorious neighborhood was broken up. Scarcely a day passed without the receipt at the station-house of three or four complaints from men who had been enticed into these dens and had been, in the language of the quarter, "stood up" and robbed. The greatest difficulty the police had to contend against was the disinclination of the victims to appear at a public hearing against the thieves. Lieutenant Brown, however, made a vigorous campaign against that class of criminals, and although it took years to do it, he drove them out of the neighborhood, and at the present time the effects of his good work in that particular direction still remain, and badger thieving is now almost an historical rather than an existing crime. It is a remarkable fact that Captain Brown, although his official life has been passed in almost hand-to-hand conflict with the roughest element of society, is perhaps the most quiet and courteous officer of the department. His claw for criminals is like a cat's, and like a cat's it is sheathed in velvet. He and Chief Stewart are probably in appearance the most distinguished heads of a police force in the country.

Captain CHARLES B. EDGAR commands the Second Police Division, which covers the territory lying between Chestnut and Poplar streets from the Delaware River to the Schuylkill, and all of West Philadelphia north of Market Street. His headquarters are at the Sixth Police District Station-House, on Eleventh above Race Street. This large section of the city is covered by seven police districts and a harbor squad, namely, the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth districts and the Delaware River and Harbor Police.

Captain Edgar was born in Philadelphia on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1834, at No. 1019 Callowhill Street, the house in which his father was born and had lived all his life. A common school education was given him in the public schools of the city. He was apprenticed to the trade of a house painter, and he worked at his trade after finishing his apprenticeship, until appointed by Mayor Alexander Henry, on December 16, 1859, as a sub-officer attached to the Eighth Police District. After serving as a "sub" for one month he was, on January 15, 1860, made a regular patrolman attached to the same station-house, and he served in

that capacity until May, 1863, when his shrewdness in department work, and his adaptability for such duties, gained for him the appointment as special officer of the district. After serving six years in that capacity he was removed on May 16, 1869, by Mayor Fox, for political reasons. On the day following his removal from the police department, Congressman William D. Kelley obtained for him the position of Quartermaster of the Painters' Department in the old Philadelphia Navy Yard. He was recalled to the service of the city by Mayor William S. Stokley, who on the first day of January, 1872, appointed him sergeant of the Eighth District. He served as sergeant but a year, when his worth as an executive officer was noticed, and his many excellent services in the department were recognized and rewarded by promotion, on November 7, 1873, to the position of lieutenant of the district where he had served all his time as an officer of the department. As lieutenant he served until January 1, 1886, when he was appointed by Mayor William B. Smith to the captaincy of the Second Division.

All of Captain Edgar's police duty, from the time of his appointment as a sub-officer in 1859, has been performed in the Eighth District, where he was born, and where he has lived ever since. During his police career Captain Edgar has made many important arrests of men charged with murder, highway robbery, burglary, counterfeiting, and has been instrumental in breaking up a number of bad gangs of "toughs," "knuncks" and pickpockets. His first arrest of more than ordinary importance was when, on the night of August 5, 1860, he apprehended Addis Hayes, his own brother-inlaw, for the killing of Thomas Burk at Ninth and Vine streets. Hayes and Burk were both members of the Fairmount Hose Company. On the night of the fatal affray the two quarrelled over some fire company matters and Burk struck Haves and knocked him down. Haves retaliated by knocking Burk down, and the latter in falling struck his head against the curbstone. Concussion of the brain resulted, and Burk died in the Eighth District Station-House. Haves was acquitted on the plea of self-defence when tried about a year after the affair occurred. Lieutenant Edgar arrested John H. Clark, the boxing-master and ex-prizefighter, who was charged with murder by reason of his connection with the Weedon and Walker prize-fight, which resulted in the death of young Weedon. The fight, which was a most brutal one, took place at Red Bank, New Jersey, on the last day of August, 1876.



CHARLES B. EDGAR, Captain of the Second Division.



After the fight, when the men were being brought back to Philadelphia on the boat that was under engagement to the party, Weedon died. As John H. Clark and an English pugilist known as "Spring Dick" were prominently connected with the contest, orders were sent out by the head of the department to arrest both these men. Captain Edgar met Clark on the street, and assisted by Special Officer Kenton took him in custody and locked him up in the Eighth District Station-House. He was tried in Trenton, N. J., and was convicted on November 3, 1876, as an accessory to Weedon's death, and was sentenced to serve two years in the New Jersey State Penitentiary.

On the evening of October 29, 1878, Augustus Von Boyle, an actor well known in Philadelphia by his stage name of Harry Richmond, killed Daniel Archer, a hatter doing business on Ridge Avenue below Callowhill Street. The murder was committed in Kelly's bar-room on Tenth Street below Callowhill. Richmond went into the bar-room with two women, who were playing in the same company with him at the National Theatre. After he had been in the bar-room but a few minutes he had some words with Mr. Archer, who was there when he went in, and seizing a heavy ice-water pitcher from the bar he struck Archer full on the forehead, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. The murderer fled, but was captured by Captain Edgar about ten o'clock the same night behind the scenes in the theatre in which he was acting, while arranging with the management to have some one take his place in the cast. He gave as his reason for killing Archer that the latter had made an insulting remark concerning one of the women in his company. Richmond was acquitted in the face of the strongest evidence on January 27, 1879. District Attorney Hagert, who had charge of the prosecution, afterwards asserted that it was the most outrageous verdict ever rendered.

On January 23, 1879, Captain Edgar arrested Eliza Landto at No. 934 Ridge Avenue, for murder, in causing the death of a young girl, Rosa McLaughlin, by criminal malpractice. Mrs. Landto ostensibly kept an herb store at No. 934 Ridge Avenue, but the death of Rosa McLaughlin in her house and the finding therein by Captain Edgar of a wonderful collection of surgical instruments showed that the herb store was but a screen for one of the worst child murderers in the city. The evidence collected against her by Captain Edgar was so overwhelming that she made but a feeble

effort at defence, and on May 12, 1879, she was convicted and sentenced to a term of six years in the Eastern Penitentiary. After serving out her sentence she went back to her old trade, and she was again in durance in 1886 for causing, by drugs, the death of Julia Wilmot, of Haddenfield, N. J. On the night of July 7, 1879, Captain Edgar arrested Michael Leonard for the murder of a woman in a lodging-house on Callowhill Street below Fifth. Leonard was married and had a family living at Eleventh Street and Ridge Avenue, next door to a saw-mill, where he was employed as engineer. He had taken up with the woman he murdered to the neglect of his family, and the pair made their companionship one full of drunken orgies. Leonard and she were drunk together on July 7, 1879, and Leonard threw the woman off a lounge at the house where she lodged. In the fall the woman's neck was broken and her death was instantaneous. Captain Edgar arrested Leonard and gained from him a statement acknowledging the killing, but claiming that it was an accident. Leonard was convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to a year in the Eastern Penitentiary.

During his term as lieutenant Captain Edgar was instrumental in breaking up the notorious Reading Hose gang, a crowd of ruffians, young and old, who made the neighborhood of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, their stamping grounds. Several murders were traced to the gang, and the arrest, by Lieutenant Edgar and his officers, of Billy Casey and eight more of the crowd for the murder of a man named Pugh, a watchman of the Callowhill Street bridge, made the first break in their ranks. Pugh was set upon by Casey and his crowd on the night of the mayoralty election in February, 1881, for cheering for Stokley. The fatal blow was traced direct to Casey. He was convicted and is still in jail. Indictments are hanging over the other eight, but they were never brought to trial. Another of the gang, "Buck" Flannigan, served a sentence for the murder of a physician, at Thirteenth and Wood streets.

Since his promotion to the command of the Second Division, Captain Edgar directed and carried to a most successful issue the largest raid ever undertaken by the city police. The district lying between and including Race and Vine streets, between Eighth and Tenth, is notorious for the number of dens of iniquity and concert dives which nightly call from all parts of the city young men and old, who mingle there with low women and drink the vile

liquors. These dens were such an open disgrace that Captain Edgar, three months after his promotion, determined to make an effort to close them up. He planned a gigantic and comprehensive raid, in which he was aided by three hundred officers, detailed from nine different station-houses. The men were divided into squads which were placed under command of lieutenants Walton of the Sixth District, Gillingham of the Second, Thompson of the Seventeenth. Brode of the Reserves, Shields of the Fourth, Smith of the Eighth, Lyons of the Twenty-third, Myers of the Twentieth and Green of the Ninth. The men were massed at the Sixth and Eighth District Station-Houses with orders to start at ten o'clock. At twelve minutes past ten, nine concert dives and two disreputable houses were in possession of the police and nearly one thousand two hundred prisoners, men, women and boys, were captured. The prisoners were all taken to the Sixth and Eighth District houses and filled those buildings from cellar to roof. All the prisoners were discharged excepting the women and the minors, and the proprietors of the places, who were put under bond.

Captain HARRY M. OUIRK commands the Third Police Division, which comprises six districts. These are the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth. Captain Ouirk has his headquarters at the Twelfth District Station-House at Tenth and Thompson streets. The Third Division covers more territory than any other in the city, fully two-thirds of the area of Philadelphia being included within its boundaries, the Fifteenth District alone containing an area of twenty-nine square miles, taking in Frankford and the adjacent suburban districts. The boundaries of the division are Broad Street on the west, the Delaware River on the east, Poplar Street and the county line being the southern and northern boundary lines respectively. This immense section of the city is protected by a force of 325 men. Captain Quirk was born in Philadelphia on October 29, 1840. After passing through the public schools of the city he was apprenticed to the trade of carpentry, and he learned that trade and worked at it until the needs of the country, in the early days of the Rebellion, caused the call for troops to be made. Captain Quirk answered the call and enlisted on April 24, 1861, as a private in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania for three months. At the expiration of that term he re-enlisted on September 10, 1861, as sergeant in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania. Under an order of the War Department he was transferred to the 147th Regiment. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, on May 3, 1863, a Confederate bullet pierced Captain Quirk's left eye and left him bleeding on the field. He recovered from his wound, but it disabled him for military duty, as the left eye was destroyed by the bullet. He nevertheless returned to his regiment and was commissioned first lieutenant. He remained with his regiment until he was mustered out at Mill Creek, Georgia, in 1864, on account of disability consequent upon his wound. Returning to Philadelphia, Captain Quirk went into the electric business. He entered politics and was elected to the House of Representatives for the terms of 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878. On January 1, 1880, he received the appointment to a clerkship in the office of the Register of Wills. For some time before becoming connected with the police department he held a clerkship in the Philadelphia gas office. On April 1, 1884, Mayor Smith offered him the captaincy of the Third Police Division, and he has commanded the district since then in a manner which has gained for him the reputation of being a most efficient commander and a thorough guardian of the citizens' welfare and interests.

The immense textile industries of Kensington are included in Captain Quirk's division, and he commanded it during the conflict between the manufacturers and the employees during the weavers' strike, which began on November 1, 1884, and continued until April 21, 1885. The situation at times was serious, and it was only the most judicious handling of the police by Captain Quirk that prevented serious rioting. The story of the troubles can be told in no better manner than by quoting from Captain Quirk's report to Chief Stewart for the year 1885. He says:

"On the 21st day of November, 1884, thirteen hundred ingrain carpet weavers on the power looms of the Kensington Mills went out on a strike against a peremptory notice from twenty-nine manufacturers that their wages would be reduced. In all these mills there were thirteen hundred and fifty looms. The strike lasted twenty-one weeks and entailed on the manufacturers and weavers a loss estimated at about five million dollars.

"The police department was for the most of this time busy in dispersing the large crowds which assembled in the vicinity of the mills in the Tenth, Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth districts, but met with no great resistance until about the 15th of



HARRY M. QUIRK, Captain of the Third Division.



February, when the strikers attacked the hands employed at Hamilton's mills at Howard and Lehigh avenues. About this time large crowds assembled in front of Dornan's and Judge's mills. The Reserves were called out and the crowds dispersed.

"On the 18th of February crowds of persons attacked the loomfixers at several of the mills, and some of them were seriously injured. After the crowds were dispersed, special officers were detailed to protect the men on the way to their homes.

"On the 25th of February, Officer Clinton, of the Twelfth District, was escorting home Mr. Cameron, the loom-fixer at Leedom's mill. On their way down Front Street they were attacked by a large crowd of excited people and were compelled to take refuge in a barber shop near Dauphin Street. . . ."

The report at this point fails to show the part which Captain Quirk took in preserving from harm and perhaps from death the persons of Cameron and Officer Clinton. His verbal narration is here substituted. He said:—

"The front of the barber shop was battered, the doors and windows were smashed, and an immense crowd was howling in front of the place. I had with me specials Eckstein and Tate of the Fourth District and Kenny of the Eleventh. We went to Officer Clinton's aid. To get to him we had to batter our way through the mob with clubs, and when we got inside we had to hold the rioters at bay with our revolvers until a detail of the Eighteenth District came up and helped us to disperse the crowd, when we escorted Cameron home in safety. In this affair Special Officer Kenny received so severe a handling at the hands of the mob that he was disabled and was confined to his house for twelve weeks. We arrested three of the leaders of the mob."

The report says of the next serious trouble: "On the evening of the 26th of February, the reserves of the whole department were called out on account of the threatening attitude of the strikers. Lieutenant Ferguson was detailed to escort Cameron home. They were attacked on Otis Street, below Front, by the strikers. The officers were compelled to use their clubs freely to protect their charge. On the evening of the 27th of February, Lieutenant Ferguson was again attacked whilst seeing to their homes loom-fixers Stevens and Cameron. Lieutenant Wood and squad from the Eleventh District coming on the ground, turned on the mob and drove it back.

"On Saturday afternoon, February 28, I found Leedom's mill surrounded by an excited crowd. Ordered out the reserves of the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Eighteenth districts and attempted to clear the streets. Was resisted. I ordered the Tenth District reserves to draw their clubs and force the crowd back. This was attempted, but the mob, which had become violent, resisted. Sergeant McClain, who was in charge, attacked the crowd and drove them before him.

"On Wednesday, April 22, the strike virtually ended, by an agreement between both parties, and the men who were idle returned to work. During the time of the strike a number of arrests were made; some of the parties were held to keep the peace, and eleven persons were held for trial; true bills were found and they all pleaded 'not guilty,' the charge being assault and battery and riot. The parties afterwards withdrew their pleas and they entered pleas of 'guilty.' Sentence was suspended in all cases, and four of the accused were held in additional \$1000 bail to 'keep the peace.'"

In these labor troubles Captain Quirk directed all the movements of the police, and it is a source of gratification to him that not one of his men lost his head far enough to draw his revolver, except when ordered. It was remarkable that in all these collisions between the rioters and the police not a single life was lost when it is known that there were fire-arms in the possession of the strikers as well as of the police officers.

Captain Quirk directed the shadowing which resulted in the arrest of Samuel Tate and a "pal" named McDonald, who were under surveillance as suspicious characters. The officers followed the men for two days from where they started, in a wagon, away up town and arrested them on Union Street. In the wagon was found one of the finest and most complete set of burglars' tools ever seen in Philadelphia. The men each received a term in prison on the charge of conspiring to commit a felony. Captain Quirk led the chase which ended in the capture of "Big Charley" Wilson, "Dutch Gus," and another man named Walton, the Fernwood robbers, and Nat. Connor the receiver. In March, 1886, Trieger's shoe store in Fernwood, just outside the city, was robbed and its entire stock of goods carried off in a wagon, which, with a horse, the burglars had stolen from Mr. Trieger's next door neighbor. The goods were traced to this city, and finally, enough

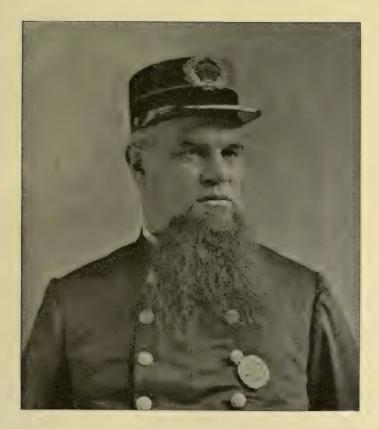
was found out to make the police certain that Nat. Connor's house, at Twenty-fourth Street and Washington Avenue, held the stolen goods. A "pipe" or look-out was placed on the house and the officers were finally rewarded in their watch by seeing "Big Charley," Gus and Connor loading the goods into a wagon. Captain Quirk, Lieutenant Beale, and detectives Bond and Donaghy jumped into a furniture cart and when the burglars drove away, followed them. The thieves led them a long and devious chase through the whole length of the town. Walton joined the other burglars in the wagon, on an out-of-the-way street far up town. The quartette then drove out to Wayne Junction. Walton then jumped out of the wagon to "spot" the depot, and see if it would be safe to unload the goods there and ship them to New York. The police, who had a short while before been compelled to desert their furniture cart, the horse having given out, were close to the wagon when Walton jumped out. and Captain Quirk ordered Detective Bond to follow Walton and capture him. He did so while the captain, Lieutenant Beale and Detective Donaghy overhauled the wagon and captured Charley, Gus and Connor. The wagon was found to be filled with the proceeds of the Fernwood robbery, and there was a quantity of goods found in Connor's house, as well as a lot of burglars' tools. "Big Charley," "Dutch Gus," and Connor were sent to the penitentiary to serve ten years and Walton was sentenced for three years.

Another gang that was preying on the citizens of the Tenth and Eleventh districts was broken up through the efforts of Captain Quirk. He raided a thieves' den kept by one Cunningham, at Second and Putnam streets, and captured "Stump" Malone, William, alias "Lefty" McQuillan, John Hartney, alias "Harkaway," James Brudel and James McKenna, charging them all with burglary. McQuillan was the only one convicted. On December 9, a short time afterwards, James Farley was found by the police with a wagon load of shoes which he was preparing to unload and place in the house of Francis McGurk, a saloon keeper at Lehigh Avenue and Salmon Street. The goods were found to be a portion of the booty taken by burglars from the shoe store of Mrs. Desbayea, at Frankford Road and Somerset Street. McGurks and Farley were arrested, and at a hearing before almagistrate pleaded guirty. Both men belong to the ward gang,

of which "Stump" Malone, "Lefty" McQuillan, and the other habitues of Cunningham's den are members.

Captain Quirk has a good force of officers under him and he has them well disciplined. The men all bear testimony to his efficiency as a commander and the citizens of his division to his attention to their interests.

Captain JACOB ALLBRIGHT commands the Fourth Division of the Philadelphia police, and has his headquarters at the Twentythird District Station-House at Twentieth and Jefferson streets. The Fourth Division includes the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twentysecond and Twenty-third districts, with four sub-stations, and covers the territory from Poplar Street north to the county line, lying west of Broad Street. Captain Allbright is a native Philadelphian, having been born here on April 7, 1837. His education he received in the public schools of the city. Stove-moulding was his election when told to choose a trade, and he learned and worked at that until he was twenty-three years old. In May, 1860, Mayor Alexander Henry appointed him to a position on the police force, and he was assigned to duty in the Seventh District, which included the Eleventh and Twelfth wards. By Mayor McMichael he was, in the fall of 1866, transferred to the Delaware Harbor Police, where he remained for three months until he was transferred to the Central Station as one of the nine day-sergeants, who were under the direct orders of Chief of Police Samuel G. Ruggles for "duty at large." After Mayor Fox's inauguration in 1869 political changes in the force required Sergeant Allbright's removal, and in May of that year he abandoned the police service and took the position of visitor of the poor, an office which existed at that time under the Board of Guardians of the Poor. His duties were confined to the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, a section with which he had familiarized himself when acting as patrolman of the Seventh Police District. He remained in this position until April 1, 1876, when he was recalled to the service by Mayor Stokley, who appointed him lieutenant of the Seventh District. During Mayor Stokley's second term he had considerable trouble with the officers of this district. Cliques had been formed by the men and the district had become disor. ganized, and there was continual trouble between the patrolmen and their superior officers. In the attempt to get better organization into the district the Mayor had changed the lieutenant three



JACOB ALLBRIGHT, Captain of the Fourth Division.



times, but the changes were meffectual. Finally his choice fell upon Jacob Allbright, who when in the department had made a record for himself as a good officer and an energetic man, possessed of clear judgment and promptitude in action. He offered Mr. Allbright the position, and the latter, after three days' hesitation, accepted. He secured the appointment of competent and reliable sergeants under him, and then set about reorganizing his force. He broke up the cliques and settled all the little differences and dissatisfactions among the men, and in a short time the Seventh District was patrolled by a force second to none in the city. He continued in the capacity of lieutenant of that district through the terms of mayors Stokley and King until June, 1884, when he was promoted to the captaincy of the Fourth Division, a vacancy having been caused by the death of Captain Godbou. He held command of that division until the inauguration of Mayor William B. Smith, when a number of his friends, under the mistaken idea that they were favoring him, obtained his transfer back to the Seventh District as lieutenant. again raised to the rank of captain on January 1, 1886.

During his term of service in the city police department as patrolman, sergeant, lieutenant and in his present office, Captain Allbright has made for himself a reputation as an efficient officer, prompt to act, kind to his men, though a strict disciplinarian, and fearless of danger. He had for six years, when patrolman of the Seventh District, one of the hardest beats in the district. It took in the Delaware River front from Noble to Green and extended west to Third. Front and Fairmount Avenue and Front and Callowhill were at that time infested with crowds of corner Many of these were thieves and amateur highwaymen, and nearly all were young toughs. Patrolman Allbright kept these crowds on the move, and finally broke them up entirely and sent several of them to the penitentiary. One afternoon in 1877 "Ninie" Jones, a member of one of these crowds, in company with a "pal," played policeman on a countryman and robbed him. Each put on a tin star, and they then told the countryman they were going to arrest him, and made him give up his money and effects. Officer Allbright apprehended the pair and had them sent to the penitentiary for two years.

In those days the Delaware River front was infested with thieves who preyed upon the vessels at the docks, and made it unsafe for vessel owners to quit their vessels without leaving a strong guard on board. Vigilance on the part of Officer Allbright resulted in the arrest and conviction of these depredators, and as a consequence river thieving on his beat became an infrequent crime. The numerous dance-houses along the river, by reason of the hard class of men and women they drew together, made that part of his beat dangerous, as canal men and sailors on shore for a spree engaged in frequent rows which he had to quell, frequently at the risk of his life. One of the dangers of that bad beat was that of being waylaid by some of the thieves who haunted it. One night Officer Allbright was struck on the head by some one, and the blow left him senseless for nearly two hours in the middle of Delaware Avenue.

During the political campaign of 1860, when the adherents of Douglas, Breckenridge and Lincoln held frequent parades, Officer Allbright was beaten into insensibility and left lying in the street by a mob of Breckenridge Democrats. The Democrats were parading and Officer Allbright stood in front of the headquarters of the German Republicans, now Scheutzen Hall, on Third Street below Green. The paraders, when they arrived in front of the place, broke ranks and attacked the house, broke in the doors and smashed the windows with stones and clubs. Officer Allbright bravely attempted, single-handed, to keep back the mob, and was knocked down by a blow of a club, and was kicked from one side of Third Street to the other, and left lying in the street, bleeding and unconscious.

The most important arrest Captain Allbright ever made was one which finally resulted in unravelling the mystery of the celebrated Beneficial Saving Fund robbery. The brightest of American "Knights of the Jimmy" were concerned in the exploit, and after a large share of the money had been returned, each member of the gang took for his portion over \$20,000. The bank was robbed early in 1869 by Jimmy Hope, "Big Frank" McCoy, Joe Howard, "Big Nell" Burnett, and another well-known burglar. The Beneficial Saving Fund Bank is at the south-west corner of Twelfth and Chestnut. Near the rear of the building there was a hallway, leading up stairs. There was a window opening into this hallway, and it was through this window, after tearing off the iron shutter, that the burglars entered the bank, some time on Saturday night or Sunday morning. They carried in with them several heavy joists

as levers. With the favorite cracksman's tool of that day, "the ripper," they tore off the doors from the vaults and safes, and carried off gold, notes and United States bonds to the amount of nearly a million dollars.

Some time after the robbery a man went to Drexel's banking house and sold one of the \$5000 bonds. After he had left, Cashier Emmett discovered that it was one of those which had been taken from the Beneficial Saving Fund Bank. He went to the Fourth District Station-House and reported the affair, but not satisfied with the activity of the officials there he went to the Seventh District and told what occurred, and gave a description of the man. Captain Allbright, who was then simply a patrolman, thought he recognized the description, and though laughed at by his brother officers went with Mr. Emmett, and, guided by nothing but the man's description, found him, after a long and tiresome search, in his tavern on Fairmount Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The man was Jacob Glassmire, and Mr. Emmett positively identified him as the person who had sold the bond. As soon as the news of the arrest was made known to the detective department, Chief Ben Franklin telegraphed orders that the man should be sent there, and the case was thus taken out of Patrolman Allbright's hands. Glassmire was discharged, but the clew was obtained which did the officers much service in following up the case. Captain Allbright has figured as principal in some large movements, to one of which is directly traceable the second election of Governor Geary.

During the second Geary campaign there lived in the same division of Allbright's ward a German named Eckfeldt, who kept a low lodging-house filled principally with foreigners. One of the lodgers had a personal difficulty with his landlord and was thrown out. In revenge he went to the Central Police Station and revealed a scheme by which Eckfeldt was supplied with naturalization papers in bulk, signed with Supreme Court Prothonotary Snowden's name, and sealed with the court's seal. At this time Allbright was day-sergeant, and while his fellow-officers laughed at him, as they had before, he put some faith in the man's story and determined to take the case in hand. No corroboration of the story could be obtained, but with a full knowledge of the risk, Sergeant Allbright took three or four other officers, and without a warrant entered the house and "arrested" Eckfeldt. He

weakened and confessed, opening a cabinet in which were a large batch of naturalization papers, filled out and sealed, ready to be delivered to any one who would vote the Democratic ticket.

The importance of the discovery was not known until further investigation revealed that this was only one branch of the plot by which the State was flooded with such papers. It was this scheme which gave rise to the nickname "coffee pot," it being alleged at the time that the papers had been soaked in coffee grounds to give the appearance of age.

The result was that all Supreme Court naturalization papers, good as well as bad, were refused at the polls, and Governor Geary was elected by a very narrow margin. The closeness of the vote shows how important was Sergeant Allbright's capture.

In the railroad riots of 1877 Captain Allbright was lieutenant of the Seventh Police District, and he was in the charge which drove the rioters through the cut and over the hill into Thirty-second Street, West Philadelphia. After the serious aspect had worn off of affairs in West Philadelphia, he was detailed to take his district force and guard the Philadelphia and Reading station at Ninth and Green streets, and he remained on duty there until the troubles were over. He was still lieutenant of the Seventh District, when, on the morning of October 7, 1884, Richard Treuke, a compositor on the German paper, the Frie Presse, shot and killed Augusta Zimm, a married woman with whom he was intimate. Treuke and Mrs. Zimm had carried on their clandestine relation for nearly two years, and it was the occasion of many bitter quarrels between the woman and her husband. On the morning of the murder, Treuke called on Mrs. Zimm and induced her to take a walk with him. At Willow Street and York Avenue Treuke drew a new revolver, which he had purchased that morning, and shot Mrs. Zimm in the left breast. She died within a half hour. The murderer was arrested on the spot where he had committed the crime, and he was too drunk to give any reason for the shooting. He afterwards stated that he intended to shoot himself after killing the woman, but that his courage had failed. This statement was to some extent borne out by a letter found in the murdered woman's pocket addressed to Ernest Zimm, her husband, which read as follows:

"DEAR ERNEST:—Forgive us the step we have taken; we acted with deliberation. Live happy and remember us.

[&]quot;RICHARD AND AUGUSTA."

On the back of the sheet was written:

"We die together and we wish to be buried together.

"RICHARD AND AUGUSTA."

Lieutenant Allbright took charge of the case and was active in the prosecution of the murderer. Treuke was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows a year later. The only military service Captain Allbright did was to act as recruiting officer at an office at Fifth and Prune streets when the Hancock Veterans were organized. He was given leave of absence to do this work by Mayor Alexander Henry, at the solicitation of citizens of the Eleventh Ward. Captain Allbright has a record that he is justly proud of, and since his promotion to the captaincy his thorough knowledge of police duties has enabled him to give his division thorough organization.

CHAPTER XIV.

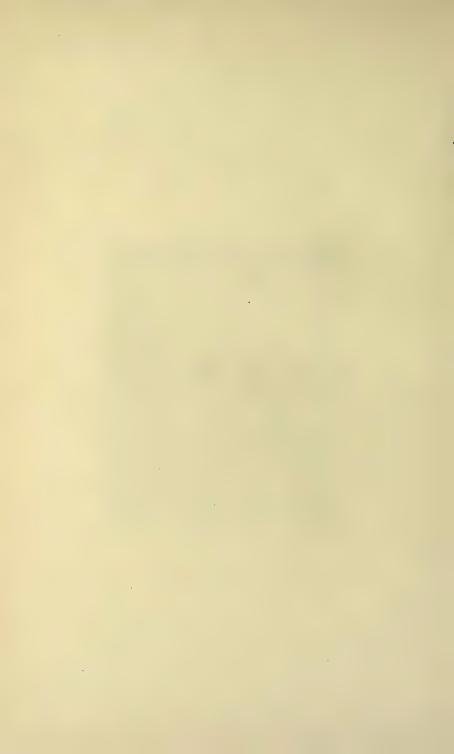
THE BODY OF THE FORCE.

FORMATION, ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHARACTER OF THE RESERVES.—LIEUTENANT BRODE, HIS SERVICES AND RESPONSIBILITY.—SERGEANT MALIN, THE LIBERTY BELL'S GUARDIAN.—THE MEN AND THEIR RECORDS.—LIEUTENANT WARNOCK AND THE FIRST DISTRICT.—SERGEANTS CHARLTON AND CALHOUN, CHADWICK AND BELL.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.

A HISTORY of the "Reserve Corps" of the Philadelphia Police would itself fill a volume. It is a body of picked men, and has been an institution of Philadelphia of which every citizen is justly proud since the day it was founded by Mayor Vaux. Originally, as the name implies, this body of policemen was formed to be held in "reserve" for any emergency which might arise, and require a large number of officers to be at a given place in the quickest possible time. Their patrol duty is now limited to Chestnut Street, from the Delaware River to Fifteenth Street, and on Eighth Street from Chestnut to Arch. Reserve officers are also stationed on Market Street at Seventh and at Third, at the Market Street ferries and at the Pennsylvania Freight Depot at Walnut Street wharf. The immense wagon traffic on Delaware Avenue requires the constant attention of the officer stationed at the ferries, and his time is continually occupied in preventing and breaking blockades of vehicles and providing for the safe passage of the crowds of people to the ferries. The heavy wagon traffic is what necessitates the presence of the reserve officers at Seventh and Market, Third and Market and Eighth and Arch streets. The headquarters of the Reserve Corps are at the Central Police Station at Fifth and Chestnut streets, where they have been since the establishment of the corps.



WALTER BRODE, Jr., Lieutenant of the Reserve Corps.



Upon the death in 1884 of Lieutenant Crout, for so many years the gallant commander of the Reserves, Sergeant Brode was elevated to the lieutenancy of the Reserve Corps by Mayor Smith.

Lieutenant WALTER BRODE, Jr., was born in Philadelphia on Oct. 18, 1847, and is consequently in the prime of his manhood. At nineteen years of age he enlisted, in April, 1866, in the 215th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and served seven months. On December 4, 1866, he re-enlisted in the Tenth U. S. Infantry and served until mustered out on December 4, 1868. Not yet satiated with military glory, and enamoured of the life of the soldier, he again enlisted, in January, 1869, in the Fifth U.S. Artillery, where he served for five years and made for himself an honorable service record. His first appointment in the police department of the city was on June 2, 1875, when Mayor Stokley made him a patrolman of the Twelfth District. Since that time his advancement has been rapid up to the present time, when he commands the choice force of the department. Mayor Stokley transferred him to the Reserve Corps on November 30, 1878, and made him sergeant of the corps, in which position he called to himself the attention of his superiors by the able manner in which he seconded the efforts of his lieutenant, and carried out the intentions and orders of the head of the department. On September 19, 1884, he received his present appointment from Mayor Smith, and the condition of discipline among this choice body of officers shows that no mistake was made by the Mayor when he conferred the lieutenancy on Sergeant Brode. The amount of the business and moneyed interests of the Reserve District show the responsibility laid upon these officers. Chestnut Street from the Delaware River, with all its banks, its trust and safe deposit companies, where millions are stored and where thousands are carried in and out every day; its shops of all kinds, jewellery stores, diamond stores, the large hotels, the Post-Office, the Mint and a number of other places must be and is under Lieutenant Brode's constant surveillance. He has kept his corps in the splendid state of discipline in which it was left by Lieutenant Crout.

By an oversight the books of record of the Reserves during the administrations of mayors Stokley and King were burned by being stored over the furnace in the station-house, and thus the personal records of many of the officers were lost.

Sergeant EDWARD W. MALIN was born in Delaware County,

Pennsylvania, on September 10, 1845. From September 1, 1871. to September 1, 1877, Mr. Malin was paper-register clerk of the United States Government at Glenn Mills, Delaware County, Penn., by direct appointment of Secretary Bristow, of the U.S. Treasury Department. At Glenn Mills all the paper used for U. S. Treasury notes was manufactured, and every sheet of it passed, while he held the position, under the immediate inspection of Clerk Malin. He has been in the Reserve Corps nine years, having been appointed by Mayor Stokley on November 23, 1877. His stand for many years was at Broad and Chestnut streets, where his magnificent physique and his good looks made him a noticeable object of observation. When Sergeant Brode was promoted to the lieutenancy, Officer Malin was, on September 19, 1884, advanced to the grade of sergeant of the Reserves. Sergeant Malin was detailed by Mayor Smith to take charge of the Liberty Bell on its journey to the World's Cotton Centennial and Exposition at New Orleans in 1885. The bell was sent away on January 23, 1885, and was returned in June of the same year, and during the five months of its absence from its accustomed place in Independence Hall it was under the care and charge of the sergeant and reserves Newman and Patton.

House-Sergeant N. P. MURPHY, of the Central Station, was born in Philadelphia, September 8, 1825. Before he became connected with the police department Mr. Murphy was a commission merchant. He was appointed house-sergeant by Mayor King on July 12, 1883.

House-Sergeant CHARLES H. RHODES was born in Philadelphia, and is 54 years old. He was formerly a brick-layer and builder. Mayor Smith appointed him house-sergeant immediately after his inauguration in April, 1884.

Reserve HENRY BECHTILL was born in Philadelphia on August 26, 1845. He was appointed on the police force on January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley, and served eight years and four months until his resignation. Mayor King reappointed him on March 13, 1883, and assigned him to the Reserve Corps. Honorable service in the 44th and the 198th regiments of the Pennsylvania Volunteers bestows upon Officer Bechtill the right to wear the red service-stripe.

Reserve ISAAC J. LAUBER is a native of Easton, Pa. He has served twenty-two years in the department, having been ap-

pointed by Mayor Henry on November 19, 1862. He was out of the service during the administration of Mayor Fox. He served three months in Co. D, 17th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Reserve LEONARDT EBERHARDT was born in Germany March 6, 1839. He has been on the force continuously since his appointment on February 1, 1882, by Mayor King. He served during the war for three years in the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and for one year in the 3d U. S. Volunteers. He bears the scar of a wound received at Stony Creek.

Reserve JAMES A. JACKAWAY was born in Philadelphia on February 4, 1844. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Stokley on August 14, 1876. On May 23, 1878, he resigned from the Reserve Corps to take other employment. Mayor Smith reappointed him a reserve officer on September 14, 1884. During the war he served from October 10, 1861, to October 20, 1864, in the 90th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Reserve URIAH STRUNK was born in Philadelphia on December 2, 1837. He was appointed to a place in the police department on January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant of the Eighteenth District on December 3, 1875, and served in that position for eight years, when he left the department. He was reappointed and assigned to the Reserve Corps in January, 1885, by Mayor Smith. His most important arrest was made in 1873, when he captured George Welch for the killing of his mother, Elizabeth Welch. Young Welch was found to be insane and was sent to the State insane asylum.

Reserve ALBERT R. JONES was born in Philadelphia on April 28, 1844. He was appointed to the police department on April 8, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. On November 14, 1877, he resigned and was reappointed on April 7, 1879, by Mayor Stokley. On September 13, 1876, Reserve Jones arrested Frank Howard and Henry Marshall, two pennyweight thieves, at Sherr's jewellery store, 726 Chestnut Street, for larceny. Each received two years in the Eastern Penitentiary. During the Pennsylvania Railroad riots, in 1877, Reserve Jones was stationed at Callowhill Street bridge, and had under his charge eighty men. On March 22, 1881, he arrested George Rush, alias "Buck Taylor," and W. W. Fisher, alias "Little Horace," for burglary at Charles Foley's establishment, No. 9 North Seventh Street.

Reserve GILBERT L. FORSYTH was born in Bordentown,

New Jersey, on August 15, 1847. He was appointed on the force on January 1, 1882, by Mayor King, and has been in continuous service since.

Reserve THOMAS M. SMITH was born in Philadelphia on October 9, 1839. He was appointed on the police force on January 1, 1866, by Mayor McMichael. He was dismissed by Mayor Fox when the latter took his seat, and he remained out of the department until reappointed on May 15, 1884, by Mayor Smith. Three months in the United States service during the war is the extent of his army record.

Reserve GEORGE W. JONES was born in Roxborough, Pa., on November 4, 1845. Mayor Stokley appointed him a patrolman of the Thirteenth District on September 6, 1875. On February 6, 1876, he was transferred to the Reserve Corps by Mayor Stokley, and he has remained in that branch of the service since.

Reserve THOMAS H. NEWMAN was born in New York City on November 2, 1838. He was appointed on the police force by Mayor Henry on January 14, 1865. Officer Newman was one of the guard of twelve men detailed under Harrison G. Clarke, at that time high constable, to guard the body of President Abraham Lincoln from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. After Mayor Fox had been inaugurated Officer Newman resigned, and remained out of the service until Mayor Stokley's accession to the position of head of the municipal government, when that Mayor reappointed Officer Newman. He was detailed as one of the three guards of the Liberty Bell in its journey to New Orleans. During his career, such well known criminals as Jimmy Hagerty, Shay Nolen, Jerry Eaton and Johnny Tobin passed through his hands to the secure side of prison walls.

Reserve JAMES J. DUCHAR was born in New York on January 25, 1839. He was appointed a patrolman of the First Police District in November, 1874, and was transferred to the Reserve Corps on November 10, 1877. He served three months in the army during the war, and did eleven months provost-guard duty in Philadelphia.

Reserve JACOB P. REIFF was born in Philadelphia on November 14, 1849. He was appointed on the police force by Mayor Stokley on November 5, 1875, and served until March 13, 1877, when he resigned. He was out of the service but a few months, Mayor Stokley reappointing him on October 7, 1877.

Before becoming connected with the city police department he was for a year and a half one of the Fairmount Park Guards.

Reserve CHARLES R. GRACE was born in Philadelphia on August 11, 1837. He was appointed a patrolman of the Twenty-second District by Mayor Stokley on September 15, 1875. On January 1, 1882, he resigned to take a position as special officer for the Reading Railroad. He was appointed to a place on the Reserve Corps by Mayor Smith on May 15, 1884.

Reserve ROBERT MOFFIT was born in Philadelphia on July 23, 1859. He was appointed on May 15, 1884. His stand is at Eighth and Chestnut, one of the hardest in the city, as at certain hours of the day two continuous streams of people, from Eighth Street and Chestnut Street, meet at that point, and it is watchful Officer Moffit's duty to obtain for them safe passage through the processions of wagons that fill both streets at this point.

Reserve WILLIAM DAVID MITCHELL was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on February 7, 1842. He was appointed on the Reserve Corps by Mayor Stokley on December 27, 1875, and has served continuously since. He was in the service of the United States in the Pennsylvania Volunteers for over three years of the war, and took part in every action shared by his command.

Reserve WILLIAM A. DOUGHERTY was born in Philadelphia on July 13, 1850. He was appointed a patrolman of the Fourteenth Police District by Mayor Stokley on March 6, 1879, and was transferred to the Reserves on May 14, 1884, by Mayor Smith. Officer Dougherty's stand is at Eighth and Chestnut streets, and his duties are similar to and as difficult as those of Officer Moffit.

Reserve ALEXANDER FLYNN has been on the force since January 1, 1872, when he was appointed by Mayor Stokley. He served three years in the United States Army as a member of Co. "M," Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated with his command in twenty-four battles and skirmishes.

Reserve DANIEL KENDIG was born in York, Pa., on August 9, 1821. He was appointed to the police department on April 15, 1862, by Mayor Henry. He served through Mayor Henry's term and about six months under Mayor Fox, after which he resigned. Mayor Stokley reappointed him on January 1, 1872, and he has been in continuous service since. The total number

King. Mayor Smith reappointed him on January y,

of years which he has spent in the police department amount to twenty-two.

Reserve WILLIAM C. WOLF was born in Philadelphia on May 29, 1843. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on December 4, 1872. On December 13, 1879, he severed his connection with and remained out of the department until reappointed by Mayor Smith on May 10, 1884.

Reserve JOHN ROLLINGS is the largest man in the police department of Philadelphia. He stands six feet eight and one-half inches in height and weighs three hundred and thirty pounds. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 16, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on April 1, 1876, and served up to the time of his resignation, on January 7, 1882, when he went to Washington, where he served as a guard at the Capitol until his dismissal at the change of administration. He was reappointed by Mayor Smith on January 11, 1886. Officer Rollings served one year on the New York police force, where he was known as the "Broadway giant."

Reserve TAYLOR B. INGRAM was born in Philadelphia on April 27, 1846. He was appointed on February 10, 1866, by Mayor McMichael. During Mayor Fox's administration he was out of the department, but was reappointed by Mayor Stokley upon his inauguration in 1872. He arrested and had sentenced for three years in the Eastern Penitentiary John Cassidy and James Johnson for burglary in this city, and David Mullen for burglary in Delaware County. He enlisted in the Fourth Union League Regiment on January 4, 1864.

Reserve FRANCIS J. LEADEN was born in Philadelphia July 29, 1854. After serving six months on the Park Guard in 1876, he was in October of that year appointed patrolman in the Third District. In January, 1885, Mayor Smith promoted him to the position of sergeant of the Police Patrol No. 1, in which capacity he served until April, 1886, when he was dismissed from the department. He was reappointed in the same month by Mayor Smith and was made one of the Reserves.

Reserve SAMUEL CAVEROW was born in Philadelphia on October 29, 1843. He served under Mayor Stokley, by whom he was appointed January 1, 1872, as patrolman of the Twelfth District, and was afterwards transferred to the Reserves by Mayor King. Mayor Smith reappointed him on January 9, 1886.

Reserve WILLIAM HOLLSWORTH was born in Philadelphia on May 29, 1843. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1875, and has been in continuous service since that time. He served a year in the cavalry during the war.

Reserve JOHN COUSINS was born in Ireland on July 17, 1844. He has been on the police department since May 24, 1873, when he was appointed by Mayor Stokley.

Reserve WILLIAM J. DANNENHAUER was born in Philadelphia on August 1, 1843. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, as patrolman of the Tenth District and was afterwards transferred to the Reserves. Walter Buffin, a "window smasher," and Charles P. Scott, a pickpocket, both have Officer Dannenhauer to thank for three-year terms in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Reserve JOHN PATTON was born in Ireland. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on March 3, 1879. He was one of the three who were detailed to accompany the Liberty Bell to New Orleans in 1885.

Reserve JOHN H. SWOPE was born in Washington County, Maryland, on April 15, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on May 8, 1876, as patrolman of the Twenty-first District and was transferred to the Reserves in August, 1886. He served during the war in Company "A," Seventh Maryland Volunteers. He arrested a highway robber named Miller in 1881, and was instrumental in having him sent to Cherry Hill for three years, and "Bush" Nevils, a burglar, owes a five-year "stretch" in the same retreat to Officer Swope. Officer Swope has saved two persons from drowning since becoming connected with the department. One of these was a woman who jumped off the Chestnut Street bridge into the Schuylkill River in an attempt to commit suicide.

Reserve WILLIAM SEARCH was born in Philadelphia on August 12, 1843. He was appointed on the Reserve Corps by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872.

Reserve SYLVESTER KEYSER was born in Philadelphia on February 6, 1843. He was appointed as a member of the Reserves by Mayor Stokley in August, 1875. He has a splendid war record, having entered the army as a private soldier in a Michigan regiment on June 2, 1861, and risen to the rank of

brevet major of the U. S. Volunteers in four years. The latter rank was conferred upon him "for meritorious conduct at Petersburg, Va." He bears the scars of two wounds received in action, one on the hip and another through the neck.

Reserve GEORGE W. WALLACE was born in Philadelphia on July 4, 1845. He was appointed on the Reserve Corps on

May 13, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

Reserve JOHN A. NICHOLSON was born in Philadelphia on April 4, 1844. Mayor Smith appointed him on the Reserve Corps May 28, 1884. His war record extends over two years, and includes, besides active service under generals Hunter and Sheridan, one month of inactivity and suffering in a Southern prison.

Reserve PHILIP GEIGER was born in Philadelphia on May 3, 1857. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in March, 1878. He arrested Richard Lloyd for murder on May 14, 1880.

Reserve THEODORE QUINTEN was born in Baltimore, Md., December 5, 1849. He was appointed on the force September 3, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

Reserve SAMUEL L. MILLER was born in Philadelphia on April 3, 1836. He was appointed on the force on January 23, 1878, by Mayor Stokley, as a patrolman of the Tenth District, and was afterwards transferred to the Reserves. He served in the Federal army during the war.

Reserve JOHN HUMPHRIES was born in Philadelphia on February 1, 1847. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 12, 1884. He is detailed as messenger at the Mayor's office.

Reserve LAFAYETTE SHOLTZ was born in Philadelphia on October 16, 1841. Mayor Smith appointed him on the force on April 1, 1886.

Reserve JOSEPH G. WILLS was born in Philadelphia. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, as patrolman of the Twelfth District and was afterwards transferred to the Reserve Corps. His war service consisted of four years' service in the Quartermaster's department, at Alexandria, Va.

Reserve FRANK GRUBER was born in New Orleans on October 7, 1840. Mayor Stokley appointed him on the force on January block 72, as quarrelman of the Twenty-third District. He was lafterwards transferred to the Reserves. In He served four

years under Mayor Stokley and resigned and was out of service until Mayor Smith reappointed him on January 31, 1886. Officer Gruber bears the scars of wounds received at Bull Run, Sulphur Spring and Fredericksburg while in the Union army.

Reserve THOMAS GILLINGHAM was born in Philadelphia on May 30, 1845. He was appointed on the Reserve force on January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley, and has served continuously since. On June 27, 1875, he arrested John Hart for the murder of Michael Kervin. Hart went to the penitentiary for nine years. In 1882 he rescued a man from drowning at Clyde's Wharf, with deeds and bonds on his person valued at \$5000.

Reserve ANDREW J. ATKINSON was born in Philadelphia on January 27, 1855. He was appointed on May 4, 1876, by Mayor Stokley as a patrolman of the Third District. He was out of the department for some time under Mayor Stokley and was reappointed by Mayor King.

Reserve HENRY HUMPHRIES was born in Ireland on January 17, 1837. He was appointed to a place in the department on January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley, as sergeant of the Eighteenth District. He was out of the department three months in 1876, and was reappointed as a Reserve in the same year. He served through the war and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg.

Reserve JOSEPH K. ASHTON was born in Philadelphia on May 27, 1837. He was appointed to the department on July 9, 1876, by Mayor Stokley, as a patrolman of the Eighth District. He was afterwards transferred by Mayor Stokley. He served through the war in a Pennsylvania regiment, and spent three months in the Rebel prison at Belle Isle.

Reserve GEORGE W. MERVINE was born in Philadelphia November 30, 1824. He was appointed by Mayor Henry June 4, 1860, was promoted to district sergeant in 1862, and served in that capacity until Mayor Fox's inauguration, when he was dismissed. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley, as patrolman of the Twelfth District, and was transferred to the Reserve Corps in 1874.

Reserve LEWIS E. DAWSON was born in Baltimore on December 24, 1834. He was appointed on the Reserve Corps on June 15, 1874, by Mayor Stokley.

Reserve THOMAS NICHOLSON was born in Philadelphia on

August 24, 1840. He was appointed on March 6, 1879, by Mayor Stokley after having served eight years in the paid fire department, as foreman of truck "A," and as assistant engineer. He has an honorable war record.

Reserve EDMUND Y. ASHTON was born in Philadelphia. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 18, 1884.

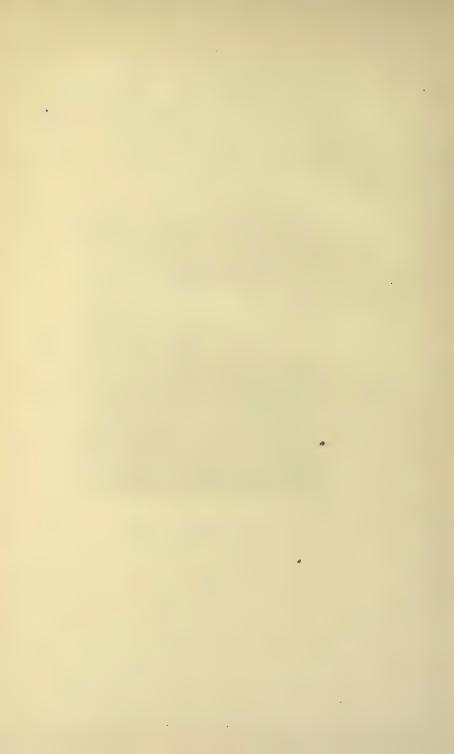
Reserve GILBERT CARNS was born in Philadelphia on October 21, 1833. He was appointed to the police department on May 13, 1861, by Mayor Henry; resigned in 1863, and was reappointed on the Reserve Corps by Mayor Smith on April 16, 1886.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

WILLIAM WARNOCK, lieutenant of the First District, was born in Rathmullen, County Donegal, Ireland, August 15, 1831, and came to America at an early age. He was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Alexander Henry in the Second District June 1, 1858, and was transferred to the Third District, September, 1860, and July, 1861, to the Fourth District. In June, 1863, he was sworn into the United States service for emergency duty as a member of the Henry Guards, and after doing provost duty at Harrisburg for thirty days was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal. In 1864-5, he was detailed by Lieutenant Bowers of the Fourth District for special duty. In July, 1867, he was detailed at the Central Station for detective duty by Mayor McMichael, where he served until May, 1869. Mayor Fox discharged him, but on May 1, 1876, Mayor Stokley appointed him sergeant in the Centennial Division of the police under Captain William Heins. He had charge at one time of a squad of 135 men. On November 30, 1876, at the close of the Centennial Exhibition, he was appointed on the Reserve Corps. During the railroad riots of 1877, he was detailed by Mayor Stokley to take charge of the men from different districts, who were massed at the railroad station in West Philadelphia under command of Captain Charles Wood. On November 9, 1877, Mayor Stokley promoted him to sergeant of the First District, and on December 11, 1878, he was made lieutenant of the same district. In the winter of 1865, while arresting George Mason, a notorious burglar, who afterwards received three years in the Eastern Penitentiary, he was severely beaten about the head. He had



WILLIAM WARNOCK, Lieutenant of the First District.



charge of the celebrated Twitchell murder case, and in November, 1876, arrested Bella McClain, who poisoned a man in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Elm Avenue. She died while serving out a term in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The First District Station-House is on Fitzwater Street below Twentieth. The district extends from the south side of South Street to the north side of Washington Avenue, and from the west side of Broad Street to the Schuylkill River. The United States Naval Asylum and the United States Arsenal, which are both on Gray's Ferry Road, are the most important public buildings in his district. Rosengarten & Sons' Chemical Works, one of the largest in the United States, occupying the entire square bounded by Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Fitzwater and Catharine streets, are also in the First District.

Sergeant ANDREW CHARLTON was born in Ireland, July 12, 1842. Before becoming connected with the department he followed the trade of stone-cutting. His appointment on the police force was made by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872. On December 11, 1879, Mayor Stokley promoted him to the rank of sergeant, connected with the First District. Mayor King transferred him to the Fifth District on May 31, 1882, and he served there until transferred back to the First District by Mayor Smith on April 19, 1884.

Sergeant ADAM CALHOUN was born in Philadelphia on June 18, 1847. Before becoming attached to the police force his occupation was that of brick-maker. He was appointed as a patrolman by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1875. In June, 1877, Mayor Stokley assigned him to duty as special officer of the First District, and he served in that capacity until the time of his appointment as sergeant of the district by Mayor Smith, on August 9, 1886. He served a year in the 112th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness. Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg. He was wounded at Chapman's Farm, Va., on September 29, 1864. Among his most important arrests were the following, with the terms of imprisonment attached: On March 11, 1878, Thomas Martin, burglary, fifteen months; March 7, 1877, Michael Halder, burglary, one year; March 29, 1877, Wilson Stewart, alias "Reddy," burglary, two years; July 11, 1877, James McDevitt, felonious assault, three years; January 6, 1880, Patrick Carroll, burglary, eighteen months, February 15, 1880, Robert Clemments, burglary, three years; May 3, 1880, Wm. Murphy, felony, three years; September 4, 1880, Michael Rafferty, burglary, fifteen months; March 17, 1881, James Marley, house-breaking, two years; March 17, 1881, Walter McVeigh, house-breaking, one year; March 17, 1881, James Clay, house-breaking, one year; November 6, 1883, James Porter, burglary, two years and six months; March 30, 1882, John Conway, alias "Ward," house-breaking, eighteen months; April 12, 1884, Arthur Moore, house-breaking, fourteen months; May 6, 1885, John Riley, felonious assault, eight years; May 6, 1885, John Kane, felonious assault, five years; October 1, 1885, George Hendrick, alias George Harris, larceny, eighteen months; June 26, 1885, John Berk, homicide, eighteen months; April 3, 1885, Jos. Truax, false pretence, six years; May 12, 1886, John Conway, alias "Dutch," burglary, three years.

House-Sergeant THOMAS I. CHADWICK was born in Philadelphia on July 18, 1844. He learned the business of telegraphy, and was thereby fitted for the position of house-sergeant, to which he was appointed by Mayor McMichael in August, 1867. Since his appointment he has held the position continuously through the different changes of administration. He is a veteran of the late war, having served three years in the 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Birney's Zouaves), and at the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted for one year in the 3d Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers.

House-Sergeant ROBERT J. BELL was born in Baltimore, Md., January 29, 1845. He was appointed as house-sergeant of the First District by Mayor Smith. He served during the war in the First District of Columbia Cavalry Regiment. He was wounded and captured on September 3, 1864, and was held for two months as a prisoner of war at Petersburg, during the siege. He was in the United States Signal Service Corps as sergeant, from July 6, 1870, until the expiration of his term of service in 1876. Sergeant Bell's most important arrest was that of Joseph McCaffrey for the larceny of silverware from the rooms of the Cameron Club, on January 1, 1885.

WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT * was born in Ireland, June 27, 1858.

^{*} In this chapter and throughout this volume, officers not designated by other titles may be known as patrolmen.

He was appointed on the force on September 27, 1880, by Mayor Stokley, and has been in continual service since.

THOMAS NEWMAN was born in Philadelphia March 15, 1851. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Smith on April 30, 1884. He arrested John Lynch and John Gaven, on September 9, 1884, for larceny, and had them sentenced to fifteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

THOMAS F. McCURDY was born in Ireland, on March 22, 1851. Mayor Stokley made him a patrolman on April 27, 1880, and he has been in continuous service since.

BERNARD COFFEY was born in Ireland on March 17, 1845. He was appointed a patrolman of the Twentieth District by Mayor Stokley in January, 1873, and served until May 18, 1881, when he was discharged by Mayor King. Mayor Smith reappointed him on January 16, 1886, and assigned him to duty in the First District. He served two years in the army, during the Rebellion.

SAMUEL SMITH was born in Ireland, in February, 1845. He was appointed in January, 1872, by Mayor Stokley and has served continuously since.

JOSEPH CHRISTY was born in Philadelphia July 29, 1851. He was appointed on May 3, 1876, by Mayor Stokley and has served up to the present time.

ALFRED J HAPLITZ was born in Philadelphia May 27, 1839. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 28, 1884. On December 28, 1884, he arrested William J. Noble. a counterfeiter, who was sentenced to a term in the Eastern Penitentiary. He served three years and a half in the Union Army during the war, six months of which time was spent in Southern prisons.

JOHN C. McCANDLESS, patrolman, was born in Philadelphia on November 17, 1853. He was appointed on December 11, 1880, by Mayor Stokley.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON was born in Philadelphia April 28, 1849. He was made a patrolman by Mayor Stokley on September 21, 1875.

HENRY ALLEN was born in Philadelphia May 24, 1853. Mayor King appointed him as patrolman on May 22, 1881. Mayor Smith dismissed him in May, 1884, and reappointed him in July, 1884.

JOHN LITTLE was born in Ireland February 29, 1820. He

was appointed on the force by Mayor Henry on June 14, 1862, and has served under all the succeeding administrations. Officer Little has in his career made many important arrests, but has never kept any record of them. He has been engaged in many conflicts with rioters, chiefly among the rowdy element along the banks of the Schuylkill, and he bears a number of scars to remind him of wounds received during those engagements. Before coming to this country he was drill sergeant in the Royal Irish Constabulary in the city of Dublin.

HARRY KRALL was born in Philadelphia August 8, 1854. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on July 12, 1886.

HARRY EILL was born in Philadelphia on August 31, 1855. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley on September 23, 1879. He arrested, on July 25, 1884, John McGonigle for the murder of his stepfather. McGonigle was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of six years. On July 1, 1885, he arrested Dennis Sulivan for larceny.

JAMES PROCTOR was born in Ireland on November 2, 1837. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on May 27, 1875. He served one year in the navy on board the U. S. S. S. *Unadilla*, of the North American Squadron.

WILLIAM DEVER was born in Philadelphia on March 13, 1858. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on April 30, 1884.

ALEXANDER R. CALHOUN was born in Philadelphia on April 14, 1850. He has been in continual service since his appointment as patrolman by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872.

LOUIS E. KEENE was born in Philadelphia in 1849. He was appointed by Mayor King on August 16, 1881. He served two years in the U. S. naval service. On the night of September 19, 1882, while quelling a disturbance at the Republican primary election polls, Officer Keene was shot in the head by Irwin Alexander, but was not seriously wounded. He arrested Alexander, who was afterwards acquitted through lack of direct testimony.

WILLIAM SHIVERS was born in Philadelphia November 10, 1857. He has served on the force since his appointment by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1881.

GEORGE WARE was born in Philadelphia on March 14, 1832. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872. He has made and assisted in making many important arrests but kept no record of them.

RICHARD JOHNSTON was born in Philadelphia in 1849. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on January 5, 1886.

ROBERT BROWN was born in Philadelphia on October 22, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on March 8, 1880, and has been in the department since that time.

LEWIS WILLIAMS was born in Philadelphia on November 25, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on October 5, 1878.

JOHN MURDOCK is an Irishman by birth. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on January 16, 1886.

GEORGE CULP was born in Philadelphia on June 17, 1830. He was appointed by Mayor Henry in July, 1858, and served until the inauguration of Mayor Fox. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley on February 3, 1872, and served continuously until the present time.

JOHN BERK was born in Philadelphia on March 21, 1835. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on April 30, 1872, and has been in the department continuously up to the present. Among the professional criminals who were sent to prison through his instrumentality at different times the principal ones are Jeff. McCaulley, Mike Hogan, Mose Lathers and "Reddy" Gamble, all burglars. As a Union soldier he served through the entire war, until the surrender of Lee.

ROBERT McKENTY was born in Philadelphia on September 3, 1859. He was appointed on the force on July 15, 1884, by Mayor Smith, and appointed special officer on the 1st November, 1886.

JAMES CAMPBELL was born in Philadelphia on May 25, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on May 3, 1876; resigned June 17, 1881, and was reappointed on March 5, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JAMES JOHNSTON was born in Philadelphia on December 4, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on April 30, 1884.

THOMAS MILLER was born in Philadelphia on April 4, 1853. Mayor Stokley appointed him as a patrolman on August 9, 1878. Among the numerous arrests he made are the following: Charles McAllister, for larceny, George Russel, burglary, George Archer, aggravated assault and battery—five years in the Eastern Penitentiary; Frank Lappan and William Kurtz, larceny.

SAMUEL DEVER was born in Philadelphia February 9, 1857. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on February 1, 1886.

W. K. McBETH was born in Philadelphia on July 25, 1859. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 1, 1884; transferred to the Seventeenth District in January, 1886, and was returned to the First District in May, 1886. He served three years in the United States naval service. He arrested Samuel Rafferty for robbing railroad cars in February, 1886.

WILLIAM HUNTER was born in Ireland on March 13, 1839. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1875, and has served since. One year's service in the Keystone Battery is his record as a soldier.

JAMES CAMPBELL was born in Philadelphia on October 15, 1853. He was appointed on the police force by Mayor Smith on May 1, 1884.

FRANK GALLAGHER was born in Ireland, in 1848. He became a patrolman by appointment of Mayor Stokley in August, 1880. In 1882 he arrested Kate Burneson for the murder of Maggie Curlett, and Henry Swanzberg for house-breaking. In 1884 Daniel Kane was arrested and sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for two years, by Officer Gallagher, for burglary.

ROBERT R. LOCKHART was born in Ireland on June 17, 1840. He was appointed by Mayor King on January 16, 1883.

WILLIAM B. WATSON was born in Philadelphia March 6, 1849. Appointed to the police force May 29, 1874 by Mayor Stokley.

JOSHUA G. BATES was born in England June 21, 1842. He served three years and three months in the army during the late war, enlisting as a private, and was discharged as first lieutenant. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith October 7, 1886.

DANIEL G. KERR was born in Philadelphia on August 18, 1852. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith July 12, 1886.

JOHN GIBSON, turnkey, was born in Philadelphia on March 4, 1841. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley on August 28, 1872, and was transferred to the position of turnkey by Mayor King on July, 1883. Officer Gibson has made a number of important arrests of thieves, burglars, house-breakers, etc., but

has kept no record. He served during the entire war as a Union soldier.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

DAVID R. McCANDLESS was born in Philadelphia on February 17, 1849. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on October 6, 1886.

DANIEL MOORE was born in Chester County, Penn., on April 27, 1859. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on October 6, 1886.

HENRY FOWLER was born in Philadelphia on February 4, 1857. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on November 20, 1886.

WILLIAM RANKIN was born in Philadelphia on February 22, 1854. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley on January 3, 1876, and served until September 28, 1878; was reappointed on February 1, 1880, and again left the department on December 28, 1886. He was reappointed as a substitute patrolman on January 21, 1887, by Mayor Smith.

CHAPTER XV.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Continued).

SECOND DISTRICT AND PATROL SERVICE.—LIEUTENANT GILLINGHAM.—SERGEANTS PETERMAN, LYNCH, BEATTY, ZANE AND POPE.—SPECIAL OFFICERS HAGAN AND BECKLEY.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—CAPTAIN MALATESTA OF THE PATROL.—WORKING OF THE SYSTEM.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

LEWIS GILLINGHAM, lieutenant of the Second District, was born in Philadelphia, October 8, 1835. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteers and served three years. Mayor Stokley appointed him sergeant in the Second District January 1, 1872, and in January, 1880, he was made a lieutenant. During his long service Lieutenan. Gillingham has made many important arrests, the most noted being John Hughes, alias "English Johnny," and Michael Reagan, alias "Kelly," notorious burglars, on April 3, 1872; James Brown and John Gordon, alias "Foster," burglars, January 13, 1873; Jacob Hartborer, for violation of United States Internal Revenue laws, April 17, 1877; Raphael Vienna, Charles Armigui and Cecil Surnio, smugglers, May 18, 1877; William Dankey and Simon Wild, highway robbers, September 19, 1881; Melinda Mowery, a notorious domestic thief, December 9, 1881, and Antoine Raenner, alias "Beefler" Haines, murderer, October 8, 1884. The Second District Station-House is on Second, above Christian Street, and the district comprises the Second, Third, and Fourth wards. E. C. Knight's Sugar Refinery, Delaware Avenue and Bainbridge Street; Harrison Havemeyer & Co., Sugar Refinery, Delaware Avenue and Almond Street; the Southwark Foundry, Fifth Street and Washington Avenue; Schomacker Piano Manufacturing Company, north-west corner of Eleventh and Catherine streets, and Belrose



LEWIS GILLINGHAM,
Lieutenant of the Second District.



& Co., manufacturers of woollen goods, south-west corner Eleventh and Catherine streets, are the most important industrial establishments in the district.

Sergeant JOHN C. PETERMAN, who died December 7, 1886, was appointed sergeant of the Second Police District by Mayor Smith on May 4, 1884. At the time of his appointment to that position he was not in the department, having resigned in April, 1882, after four years' service under mayors Stokley and King. His first appointment to a place in the department was conferred by Mayor Stokley on June 29, 1878. Sergeant Peterman was a native of Philadelphia, having been born here on April 3, 1847.

Sergeant JOHN W. LYNCH was born in Philadelphia in December, 1854. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in May, 1876, and was promoted to sergeant of the Second District by Mayor Smith January 1, 1887, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sergeant Peterman. Among the notorious people whom Officer Lynch has arrested and sent to prison are "Shay" Trusty and "Skinny" Simpson, highway robbers, Eddie, alias "Quaker" Murphy for burglary and jail delivery, Michael O'Rourke and John Carney, burglars, and other lesser lights in criminal circles.

ALEXANDER BEATTY was made sergeant of the Seventeenth Police District by Mayor Smith on May 1, 1884. He was afterwards transferred to the Second District. At the time of his appointment as sergeant he was not in the department, having resigned under Mayor King on February 23, 1883. Up to the time of his resignation he had served as patrolman, having been appointed by Mayor Stokley on November 24, 1877. He was born in Philadelphia on July 6, 1852.

GEORGE B. ZANE, house-sergeant of the Second District, has been in the service of the department over nineteen years. He was appointed house-sergeant on June 1, 1867, by Mayor McMichael and assigned to duty in the Sixth District. He was transferred to the Second District on January 12, 1869. His army record includes three months in the Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and two years and nine months in the

72d Regiment. He lost an arm in the service. He was born in Philadelphia on June 26, 1840.

House-Sergeant CHARLES S. POPE served as patrolman from the time of his appointment by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, until he was promoted to the position of house-sergeant by the same mayor on June 13, 1879, and he has continued to officiate in that capacity up to the present time. He enlisted in the United States Navy on April 15, 1861, and served until April 17, 1864. He made a number of important arrests and assisted in many others. On February 10, 1876, he, with Officer John Myers, arrested Frank Johnson, John Magee, and John Donegan, highway robbers, on February 5, 1826, assisted by the same officer he arrested Thomas Mitchell, a maker of counterfeit money; on April 30, 1879, he arrested Henry Nugent and Henry Cassiday, burglars.

PATRICK HAGAN, special officer, was born in Philadelphia on August 1, 1851. He was appointed as a patrolman and assigned to special duty on January 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. Officer Hagan is a very valuable man, as he knows every professional criminal in his district and nearly every one in the city. He has a good record in the department and he has made a number of arrests.

Among those whom Officer Hagan has sent to the penitentiary are Charles Knight, for burglary and assault with intent to kill; William Smith, burglar; George Wetstone, counterfeit shover; Robert Jefferson and George Schooly, house-breakers; Salmonia Demining, burglar; Edward Cassidy, burglar; Richard Jones, house-breaker; Andy Gegan, horse thief; and many other malefactors of all kinds, from the murderer to the pilferer of pocketbooks. He is known as "the sleuth hound" of the Second District, never tires, and the more work he has to do the happier he is.

ALBERT F. BICKLEY, special officer, was born in Philadelphia on October 3, 1846. He was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, and served until September, 1883, when he resigned to take a position in the sheriff's office. Mayor Smith recalled him to the department on May 6, 1884, and he was assigned to special duty in the Second District. He served two years and eleven months in the army, and was wounded in the left breast on June 18, 1864, at Petersburg.

Since his appointment as special officer he has made a number of important arrests, among which may be mentioned John Morris, a highway robber; William Blotz, alias "Dutch Willie," a thief; Michael Lynch, a burglar; Luke Sheridan, a robber; Joseph Murry, a pickpocket; Anthony Hale, a blackmailer; Lee Hahn, Charles Lee and Lee Gee, Chinamen, robbers and poisoners, and William Stotz and William McCullough, alias "French," burglars.

EDWARD E. WISNER was born in Philadelphia, April 12, 1850. He served six months in the army during the Rebellion. He was appointed on the police force on January 6, 1881, by Mayor Stokley. He arrested on February 3, 1882, William Burns for house robbery, and had him convicted and sentenced to four years and six months.

JAMES C. SCANLAN was born in Philadelphia on January 4, 1845. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1875, as patrolman and has served continuously in that position since.

JOHN NUTT was born in Chester County, Pa., on February 6, 1828. He was appointed on the police force in 1854 by Mayor Conrad and served two years, when he resigned. He was again appointed by Mayor Henry in 1860, and served eight years and four months, when he resigned a second time. Mayor Stokley again made him a patrolman in 1872 and he has served continuously since. His full term of service in the department has amounted to over twenty-five years. His first arrest of great importance was that of John Hart, charged with murder. He also arrested George Woodward for horse stealing in Chester County. He arrested, on May 6, 1883, Harry Berg and Michael Kelly and they were each sentenced to ten years in Trenton. Officer Nutt is known as the "old reliable." Has as much energy and ambition as the youngest man on the force, notwithstanding his twenty-five years of service.

CHARLES J. MURPHY was born in Philadelphia, on May 11, 1836. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Stokley in September, 1874. He arrested John Davidson, who murdered his mother with a hatchet in their miserable lodging on May 4, 1882. Davidson committed suicide in Moyamensing Prison while awaiting trial.

ADAM HUNTERSON was born in Philadelphia February 8, 1836. He served over three years in the United States Navy

during the Rebellion. He was appointed on the police force by Mayor Stokley on May 14, 1880.

JOEL ADAMS was born in Philadelphia April 28, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in April, 1879. He has made many important arrests and saved several persons from drowning.

H. F. KEYSER was born in 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872.

WILLIAM McCLOSKEY was born in Philadelphia in September, 1853. He was appointed to the force by Mayor King in March, 1882.

JAMES C. REDMOND was born in Philadelphia July 2, 1858. He was appointed as patrolman in May, 1881, by Mayor King.

CHARLES S. RONEY was born in Philadelphia April 11, 1840. He served ten years in the United States Navy. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith, May 26, 1884. He has captured several burglars, highway robbers and pickpockets.

JAMES YOUNG was born in Ireland on October 31, 1842. He served three years in the army. Under Mayor McMichael he served three years on the police force. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley on December 8, 1874, and has been on the force ever since.

JOSEPH F. CRILLEY was born in Philadelphia May 1, 1860. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Smith on May 2, 1884. He arrested, in October, 1886, Frank Bennet and Michael Cole for highway robbery.

LEWIS K. PREOLE was born in Philadelphia on July 17, 1851. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Stokley in March, 1880. His most important arrest was that of John Robinson, alias "Jack Sheppard," a highway robber and thief.

JOHN J. BARTON was born in Philadelphia on April 27, 1857. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in May, 1884.

WILLIAM E. LONG was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1843. He has been on the police force nearly fourteen years, having been appointed by Mayor Stokley in March, 1873. He served eighteen months in the army.

JAMES BUCHANAN was born in Ireland on September 19, 1845. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on June 4, 1884.

JAMES SPENCER was born in Philadelphia on March 17, 1845. He has served fifteen years on the force, having been ap-



SECOND DISTRICT STATION-HOUSE.



pointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872. He served three months in the army.

JOHN A. MYERS was born on January 12, 1833. He was appointed on the police force by Mayor Conrad in 1855 and served two years. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley in 1872 and has served ever since. He has made a number of important arrests, notably Robert McKinney, on December 29, 1874, charged with homicide. On February 5, 1876, assisted by Officer Charles S. Pope, he arrested Thomas Mitchell, a counterfeiter, and on February 10, 1876, with Officer Pope arrested Frank Johnson, John Magee and John Donegan, highway robbers.

EDWARD E. WILLS was born in Philadelphia on January 13, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley November 10, 1874.

D. F. HARRINGTON was born in Philadelphia, on August 8, 1860. He was appointed on the force on May 1, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

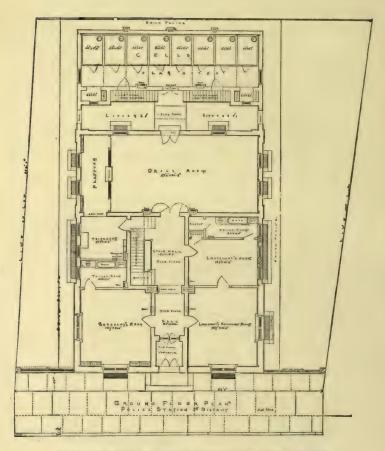
WILLIAM GRIMES was born on October 30, 1830. His first appointment on the force was by Mayor Henry, under whom he served five years. He served three years under Mayor Mc-Michael, eight months under Mayor Fox, nine years under Mayor Stokley, three years under Mayor King and three years under Mayor Smith, a total of thirty-one years.

JOHN GLASS was born in Philadelphia, January 8, 1854. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 1, 1884.

JOSEPH H. SILBERT was born in Philadelphia on August 18, 1838. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Stokley on May 6, 1876.

WILLIAM CALDWELL was born in Philadelphia April 25, 1831. He was appointed on the police force by Mayor Vaux on October 3, 1860, and has served in the department twenty-three years, having been off the force a portion of the time since his appointment. He was a member of the Henry Guards. He has made a number of important arrests, among them being several well-known house-breakers.

RICHARD BERRY was born in Philadelphia, in 1825. He has served on the police force for more than twenty-five years, and in that time has made arrests of all grades of criminals, but has kept no record of them. When the Confederate Army invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, he joined the Henry Guards. He



INTERIOR PLAN, SECOND DISTRICT STATION-HOUSE.

is full of energy and afraid of nothing. He was a constable before consolidation.

LEWIS W. SMITH was born in Philadelphia on April 17, 1846. He was appointed patrolman on May 4, 1876, by Mayor Stokley. He has a war record of four years in the United States Navy.

WILLIAM BOOTH was born in Philadelphia on September 29, 1844. Mayor Stokley made him a patrolman in June, 1875. Four months' service in the army entitles him to wear the red stripes.

JOHN H. LYONS is one of the old officers of the city. He was born in Philadelphia on September 27, 1836. He was appointed by Mayor Henry June 17, 1858, and remained in the service until relieved from duty by Mayor Fox, on May 5, 1869. Mayor Stokley reappointed him on January 1, 1872, and he has served through the terms of mayors Stokley, King and Smith. He has served the department altogether nearly twenty-six years. He enlisted in the United States service as a private in Captain John Spear's company of City Police Volunteers on June 17, 1863, and was discharged by expiration of service on July 21, 1863.

JULIUS PHILIBERT was born in Philadelphia on August 12, 1838. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 27, 1879. He served seven months in the army.

WILLIAM GREGORY was born in Philadelphia on December 13, 1839. He was appointed in May, 1876, by Mayor Stokley. He served one year in the United States Navy during the war.

ROBERT ADDLETON was born in Philadelphia on December 11, 1839. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1875, and has been in continuous service for twelve years. He served one year in the United States Navy.

THOMAS SHANNON was born in 1858. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on June 7, 1884.

JEFFREY C. MORRISON was born in Philadelphia on January 8, 1830. He was appointed on the police force on January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley, and has been in continuous service since.

HORACE W. LILLY was born in Philadelphia on March 30, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Smith, as patrolman, on

March 20, 1886. He served one year in the United States Army during the Rebellion.

JOSEPH N. CONSIDINE was born in Philadelphia in 1858. He was appointed a sub-patrolman on February 15, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

ZACHARY T. MOORE was born in Philadelphia on February 14, 1848. He was appointed a sub-patrolman by Mayor Smith on January 12, 1886. He served thirty-two months in the United States Army during the late war.

ALBERT HAMM was born in Philadelphia May 8, 1840. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in 1872.

JAMES HATTENFIELD was born in Philadelphia January 5, 1855. Appointed to the police force May 7, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM F. LAMB was born in Philadelphia September 4, 1853. Appointed to the police force May 14, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

CHARLES GOLDSTEIN was born in Philadelphia January 19, 1856. Appointed to the police force May 7, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM PAUL was born in Ireland April 22, 1852. Appointed to the police force April 4, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

MARK F. CARROLL was born in Philadelphia February 22, 1853. Appointed to the police force November 15, 1879, by Mayor Stokley.

HUGH SMITH was born in Philadelphia February 15, 1854. Appointed to the police force April 5, 1880, by Mayor Stokley.

CONRAD SCHAEFFER was born in Germany, August 7, 1838. Served in the 8th Regiment Illinois Cavalry in the late war. Appointed to the police force March 7, 1873, by Mayor Stokley.

JOHN SBARBARO was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, 1851. Appointed to the police force April 20, 1883, by Mayor Smith.

MONTRAVILLE LYBRAND was born in Philadelphia December 29, 1837. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

WILLIAM H. KEEGAN was born in Ireland in 1836. Appointed to the police force in 1869, by Mayor Fox, and served

until 1872. Was reappointed by Mayor Stokley in 1876, and again by Mayor Smith in 1883.

FILMORE WALKER was born in Philadelphia August 1, 1854. Appointed to the police force in 1878 by Mayor Stokley. JOHN RUDGE was born in Philadelphia in 1854. Appointed

to the police force April 7, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN KEEGAN was born in Philadelphia October 21, 1855. Appointed to the police force April 22, 1879, by Mayor Stokley.

ROBERT J. SIEMERS was born in Philadelphia in 1854. Appointed to the police force April 30, 1879, by Mayor Stokley.

ROBERT GILFILLAN was born in Philadelphia January 16, 1846. Served in the U. S. Army in the late war. Appointed to the police force March 17, 1880, by Mayor Stokley.

GEORGE BOSWELL was born in Philadelphia in 1846. Served in the 29th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late war. Appointed to the police force January 24, 1875, by Mayor Stokley.

HENRY CRAIG was born in Philadelphia December 5, 1853. Appointed to the police force July 25, 1877, by Mayor Stokley.

DAVID ROACH was born in Philadelphia July 25, 1841. Appointed to the police force in 1869, by Mayor Fox, and served two years. Reappointed by Mayor Stokley in December, 1881.

JAMES METZ was born in Philadelphia March 12, 1835. Served one year in the U. S. Army in the late war. Appointed to the police force October 10, 1875, by Mayor Stokley.

CHARLES ENDRESS was born in Philadelphia October 22, 1830. Served in the U. S. Army during the late war. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1872.

JOHN F. SLATER, special officer, was born at Churchtown, Lancaster County, Penn., on September 1, 1853. He was appointed to the police force on June 23, 1877, by Mayor Stokley and assigned to duty as special officer of the Seventeenth District. While there in that capacity, he and Special Officer Anderson were "side partners," and together performed a great deal of clever detective work. The story of the arrests made by them is given in the sketch of John Anderson, special officer of the Twenty-fifth District. When that district was created Special Officer Slater was transferred to the Second District and Special Officer Anderson to the Twenty-fifth District.

WILLIAM MORROW was born in Ireland on July 4, 1846.

He enlisted in the 20th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry and served three months, and on August 8, 1861, enlisted in the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry, for three years. At the expiration of that term of service, he re-enlisted in the same regiment and served until the close of the war. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley on May 4, 1874.

RICHARD H. SMITH was born in Philadelphia on March 28, 1853. In 1873 he enlisted in the 1st Regiment U. S. Heavy Artillery and served one year. He then enlisted in the U. S. Navy for three years. He was appointed to the police force on May 14, 1884, by Mayor Smith. He arrested William Harris for burglary, in July, 1885.

PAUL BERGER, turnkey, was born in St. Louis, Mo., on August 13, 1827. He was appointed on April 17, 1884, by Mayor Smith. He served two years and a half in the U. S. Army during the Mexican War.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

GEORGE A. WAGNER was born in Philadelphia on May 16, 1851. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on November 11, 1886.

WESLEY HUNTER was born in Philadelphia on October 23, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on November 20, 1886.

JAMES WATSON was born in Philadelphia on March 21, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on February 17, 1874. ROBERT JOHNSTON was born in Philadelphia on July 20, 1840. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on March 11, 1886.

THOMAS H. KRIDER was born in Philadelphia on July 19, 1849. He was appointed to the police force on April 5, 1876, by Mayor Stokley; resigned May 12, 1882, and was reappointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on November 11, 1886. He arrested Martin Curtis in August, 1878, for burglary: sentenced to four years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

THE SIGNAL AND PATROL SERVICE.

JOSEPH MALATESTA, captain of the police patrol service and superintendent of vans, was born in Genoa, Italy, August 2, 1841. He came to Philadelphia when ten years old and started life in the New World as a newsboy. He first sold papers about Fifth and Chestnut streets, and afterwards on railroad trains



JOSEPH MALATESTA, Captain of the Police Patrol Service and Superintendent of Vans.



running between Philadelphia and Baltimore. In 1861 he started a fruit stand at Fifth and Chestnut streets, and meeting with success, five years later branched out as an importer and wholesale and retail dealer in wines and fine groceries. He established his present place of business at Eighth and Lombard streets about fifteen years ago. Mayor Smith appointed him to his present position in 1884. Captain Malatesta is recognized as a leader among citizens of Italian birth, and by his thrift and enterprise has amassed a handsome fortune. He bears the distinction of being the first superintendent of vans and captain of the Police Patrol Service, Philadelphia has had, the office being created by Mayor Smith and tendered to Captain Malatesta. "Captain Joe," as he is familiarly known by his friends and the police, is very popular both in and outside of the department.

The Police Telephone, Signal and Patrol Service System, as operated in Philadelphia at the present time, covers fifteen police districts. There are eight patrol stations, located as follows:

Station 1—Cypress Street, East of Fourth, covering Third and Fourth Police districts; Station 2—Thirty-seventh Street and Woodland Avenue, covering Twenty-first Police District; Station 3—Thirty-ninth Street and Lancaster Avenue, covering Sixteenth Police District; Station 4—Fifteenth and Cuthbert streets, covering Sixth and Twentieth Police districts; Station 5—Juniper and Sansom streets, covering Fifth and Nineteenth Police districts; Station 6—1507 Moyamensing Avenue, covering Second and Twenty-fifth Police districts (East of Sixth); Station 7—Twelfth and Wharton streets, covering Second, Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Police districts (between Sixth and Broad); Station 8—Twelfth and Wharton streets, covering First and Seventeenth Police districts (West of Broad).

The instruments and batteries for receiving and sending the necessary signals are placed in the district station-houses. The apparatus is entirely automatic, and is in charge of the house or signal-sergeant, who also has charge of the telegraph system between the station-house and police headquarters. The men in charge of the signal station, when located at a point other than a district station-house, where no other telegraph service is required, are competent to its supervision.

The register upon which the signals are received is self-acting; and whenever a signal is transmitted from the street station, the

record is made whether the person at the station be present or temporarily absent. The batteries used are of the kind known as "gravity batteries," are very steady, constant and reliable in their working, and require but little care. Telephones and transmitters are also placed in the district stations for use when the arbitrary signals of the telegraph are not sufficient to cover the special information desired to be transmitted.

Radiating from each station-house are telegraph lines or circuits running through the entire districts, connected at the points desired with a small structure, in size and form not unlike a small sentry-box. This street station is octagonal in shape, with



CALLING THE PATROL WAGON.

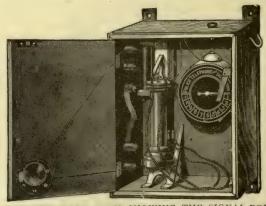
pointed top two feet eight inches in diameter, and about eight feet in height. The sides are covered with iron and the top with heavy glass. These street stations take the place of lamp-posts, and the gas or other lamp is placed upon the top. This serves not only as a street-lamp but also to light the interior of the box at night. The doors of these stations are furnished with a patent trap-lock, so constructed that, whenever a key is used, it cannot be withdrawn until released with a master key. Every key is numbered, and a registry kept of the holder, which establishes responsibility and prevents the giving of needless alarms; for, when a key has been used, it can be returned to its owner only by the proper officer, who holds in his possession the master or release key.



THE STREET STATION, COMPLETE, WITH DOOR OPEN, SHOWING ALARM-BOX, WITH TELEPHONE, ETC., AND WITH LAMP ON TOP, TAKING PLACE OF IRON LAMP-POST.

Keys of street stations may be given to responsible citizens, who are thus able to aid in the supervision of peace in their neighborhood; and are also carried by all members of the force in the districts covered by the system. The locks are uniform throughout the city, and one key will open any station.

Inside of each station is placed a small iron case with a door and lock, the case containing an automatic signal instrument, by means of which a key-holder, by pulling down a hook or lever which protrudes from the side of the case, can signal the police station and call for aid. None but officers are in possession of keys to the inside boxes, which contain, in addition to the signal apparatus, a telephone and transmitter.



ALARM-BOX WITH DOOR OPEN, SHOWING THE SIGNAL-BOX WITH DIAL FOR DIFFERENT CALLS, AND TELEPHONE FOR USE OF PATROLMAN IN COMMUNICATING WITH POLICE STATION.

A patrolman, on entering a street station, can immediately transmit a special signal, which will inform the officer on duty at the police station of his presence. The telephone can then be used for the transmission of orders from headquarters to the patrolman, or by the patrolman to indicate whatever may be his wants or suspicions.

At the police station, a wagon and pair of horses are continuously awaiting orders for service. The force especially held for this service consists of two patrol sergeants, two drivers and two patrolmen, divided into two squads, performing twelve hours duty each. The electrical adjustment, when the wagon is called, lights up the gas in the quarters of the men and in the stable.

ppens the stalls of the horses, and permits the wagon to be upon the street in response to the signal within a fraction of a minute.

The patrol wagons used are models of convenience and adaptability for the service. They combine lightness with strength, are conspicuous by their light blue body and bright red running gear, and are tastily marked and numbered by their district location. A high seat furnishes room for the driver and two men, while the seats, placed lengthwise in the vehicle, accommodate a score more. An alarm gong is used to give warning of their approach and secure their right of way in answering calls. Under the seats are compartments for hand-cuffs, ropes, canvas stretcher, jumping canvas for fires, surgical instruments, bandages, tourniquets, stimulants and other articles, whilst a fire-extinguisher and hand-grenades are ready for an incipient fire.

The stretcher is an ingenious arrangement. When not in use, it is rolled up on the poles and placed in one of the compartments under the seat. When required for use, the stretcher is drawn out through a small door at the end of the wagon; and four spring-hooks, which accompany it, are fitted in their places—two on each side of the wagon. Into these hooks the poles of the stretcher are placed, and the canvas hangs between the seats of the wagon, without jolting. The stretcher can be lifted from the wagon and carried without disturbing the patient. For violent prisoners, there are rings in the floor of the wagon, to which the belligerent party can be tied down and secured.

When trouble of any kind occurs, demanding the presence of a police force in any part of the district covered by the system, the door of the street station is opened and the lever protruding from the side of the alarm-box is pulled down its full length. The signal is instantly communicated to the district station, and the wagon and detail on duty immediately proceed to the point indicated, ready for whatever duty may have caused the call.

Patrolmen as they go their rounds on street duty are required to report at the street stations on the various portions of their beats, either at fixed hours or as often as it may be deemed advisable. This requirement guarantees the faithfulness of the force and prevents any shirking of duty or continued absence from post. A record of every report thus received is kept by the signal-sergeant, and transmitted to headquarters for examination and future reference. In case of any occurrence upon the

beat of an officer, this record will exhibit his movements and show whether he has given the care and vigilance desired in the performance of his duty.

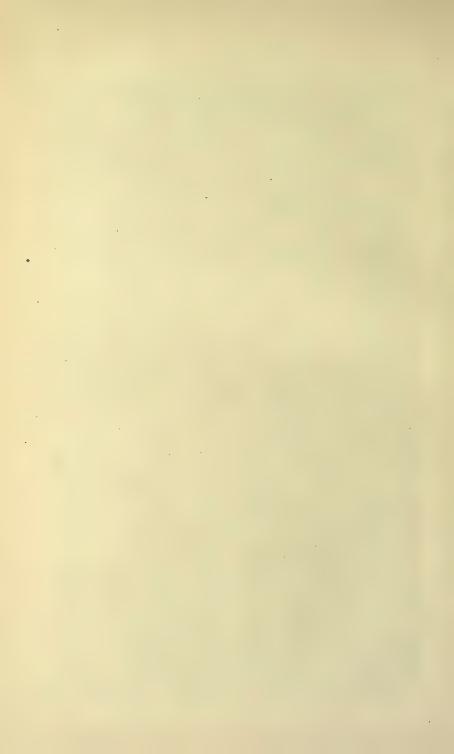
In case of the perpetration of any great crime, the fact being communicated to the various district stations by telegraph from police headquarters, the officers could be individually informed when they reported from the street stations, and the whole force upon the street thus be fully advised of the crime and its details, and be on the alert for the arrest of the suspected parties.

The experience of the police department in the working of the telephone and signal-telegraph system has been such that new uses and advantages have been and are being constantly developed; but the following may be mentioned as among the principal and most important points of value:

It increases the certainty of punishment for crime, and must therefore exercise the most powerful influence for its prevention. It gives to every citizen, however remote from headquarters, the means of instantly summoning police assistance. It enables the authorities to humanely care for the unfortunate victims of accident or sudden illness; it affords the opportunity to convey to the station, in a properly arranged wagon, the uproarious drunkard or street-brawler, without the lamentable exposures so common under the old style of arrests. The city is the custodian of the morals of its citizens, and owes to all ages and both sexes proper immunity from indecent exposures, blasphemy, and impure language, which are too often the accompaniment of such arrests. It is an excellent auxiliary to a fire-alarm system, and possesses the additional advantage of enabling the possessor of a private box to call the fire department directly to his door without leaving the premises. It enables the force, whatever it may be, to work with the greatest efficiency, and to accomplish infinitely more in the preservation of peace and order than could be possible without this valuable aid.

By making a comparatively small force extremely efficient, and therefore a large force unnecessary, it saves a large annual expenditure for the maintenance of the department. Its introduction is in the line of real economy. By promptly furnishing the means of dispersing crowds, checking disturbances or riots, arresting disorderly persons, it decreases the chance of serious outbreaks, which often end in murder, robbery or arson.

PATROL WAGON.



It enables the patrolman to remain on his beat; and if he arrests a party or wishes assistance, he has only to go to the nearest box and make his wants known at the station, and in a short time he is relieved of his prisoner and assistance is at hand. An officer making an arrest under the old system, was obliged to go to the station-house, and leave his route entirely unprotected from one to three hours, a fact often improved by thieves, who have one of their number arrested for a trivial matter simply to get the officer off his beat.

It makes every key-holder, to a considerable extent, a policeman; for he carries with him the power to summon the police to any point wherever he may see that their services are required.

It is the policeman's best friend; it increases his power, dignity, and importance, for he need never feel that he is alone, or beyond the reach of support; and to a very great degree it lessens the chances and necessity of personal encounters with the reughs, who frequently combine for his injury or to divert him from his duty.

It establishes a thorough business-like way of handling a police department—vigilance, efficiency and discipline—and securing on the part of all the protection and support of every individual member of the force.

Electricity is the one thing that criminals dread. It circumvents all their skill and cunning; and this application of it is certain to prove as valuable in municipalities as it has heretofore proved in securing arrests at distant points.

The urgent need of a public watchman or constable at any particular point in any American community is altogether exceptional; and the tendency is therefore to give the policeman a long beat to traverse, and the chances are that he will be out of the way when an accident happens; and evil-doers will take advantage of his known absence to disturb the peace and invade the proper rights of citizens.

To provide against such exigencies by largely increasing the number of policemen is obviously much less economical than to quicken the working of the police system by putting every patrolman within the reach of instant communication with the substation to which he is attached, and, if need be, with headquarters, at the same time giving every orderly citizen, in case of need, the means of calling upon the same authorities with least delay.

The expense of fitting up a district station with the system complete, as organized in Philadelphia, is estimated as follows: Telegraphic and telephonic outfit, including batteries, etc., at station-houses, \$250.00; street stations, say 10 to a district (each \$200.00), \$2,000.00; wagon, complete with stretcher, etc., \$350.00; horses, two sufficient for ordinary service (each \$235.00), \$470.00 harness, blankets, etc., for same, \$200.00; incidental expenses, estimated, \$330.00; total, \$3,600.00.

Expenses of officers required at each wagon station in addition to the ordinary force: Two signal or wagon-sergeants, salary and uniform (each \$950.00), \$1,900.00; two drivers, salary and uniform (each \$908.70), \$1,817.40; two officers for wagon duty alone (each \$908.70), \$1,817.40; total for salaries, \$5,534.80.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Continued).

THIRD AND FOURTH DISTRICTS.—-LIEUTENANT ROCHE'S DARING.—SERGEANTS MOORE, MCCLOSKEY, CROMWELL, JONES AND HARING.—SPECIAL ALEXANDER'S 610 CAPTURES.—PATROL SERGEANTS HILLARY AND MILLINGTON.—RECORDS OF THE PATROLMEN.—LIEUTENANT SHIELDS RIDS THE WORLD OF A RUFFIAN.—SERGEANTS SHOURDS, HEWITT, TAYLOR AND MARLOW.—RECORDS OF PATROLMEN.—SPECIAL OFFICER YARDNER.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

DAVID B. ROCHE, lieutenant of the Third District, was born in Philadelphia in 1848, and served in the army as a drummer boy during the late war. Mayor Smith appointed him lieutenant of the Third District, July 4, 1884. He and Special Officer Thomas Alexander, after weeks of patient investigation, arrested, on December 12, 1885, Samuel, alias "Cuff," Johnson colored, who murdered Sharpless, the head of the well-known Pennsylvania family of that name in Delaware County, on the night of Nov. 22, 1885, and of which Johnson was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. During the burning of the Temple Theatre, December 27, 1886, two firemen were buried beneath the ruins. Lieutenant Roche volunteered to enter the theatre and endeavor to rescue the buried firemen with a squad of picked men. He was prevented from taking in the rescue party, but nevertheless explored the ruins alone in the face of great danger.

The Third District Station-House is on Union Street below Fourth. It was built in 1880, and cost \$18,000. The boundaries of the district are from Chestnut to South streets, and from Seventh Street to the Delaware River, and within its limits are

several banks, trust and deposit companies, the general offices of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading railroads, the Custom House, Independence Hall, Carpenter's Hall, the Corn Exchange, Commercial Exchange, the courts of the city and county, Dock Street Market and the Fish Market, Fitzpatrick's Bonded Warehouses, St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal, St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic churches, many wholesale stores, and on Dock Street below Walnut the "Blue Anchor Tavern," which is one of the oldest buildings now standing in Philadelphia, having been built of bricks imported from Holland in 1719.

Sergeant THOMAS MOORE was born in Philadelphia in June, 1833. He was appointed in January, 1861, by Mayor Henry. He resigned in 1869 and was reappointed in January, 1872, by Mayor Stokley, and was made sergeant of the district. He arrested William A. McGuire for the murder of Maggie Baer, and Patrick Quigley for the murder of his wife, Catherine Quigley; both men were tried and convicted.

Sergeant HARRY McCLOSKEY was born in Philadelphia in August, 1849. He was appointed to the police department in October, 1878, by Mayor Stokley, as patrolman of the Third District and was transferred to the Reserves by Mayor Stokley, and was promoted to sergeant of the Third District in March, 1886, by Mayor Smith. He is an efficient officer and has made a number of important arrests of burglars, pickpockets, house-robbers and highway robbers.

GEORGE W. CROMWELL, house-sergeant, was born in Philadelphia in August, 1840. He served a year in the Union Army and lost his left arm. He was appointed by Mayor Henry in January, 1863, and has served continuously since. He has

arrested a number of well-known burglars in his time.

GEORGE W. JONES, house-sergeant, was born in Philadelphia in November, 1845. He was appointed on the force in September, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

WILLIAM B. HARING, house-sergeant, was born in Philadelphia in June, 1842. He was appointed in January, 1872, by

Mayor Stokley.

Sergeant GEORGE HILLARY, of patrol No. 1, was born in Baltimore, Md., in June, 1837. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in January, 1872, as patrolman. He was transferred



DAVID B. ROCHE, Lieutenant of the Third District.



to the patrol system as sergeant by Mayor Smith, when the new patrol system went into operation. In his time he has arrested John Jackson, Frank Jackson, George Kehoe, George Davis, Charles Waterford, William Jackson, Isaac Quinn and William Dixson, Joseph Dabney and Chargo Frank, all burglars of some note; Black Elwood and Frank Brown, for highway robbery, and Frank Attelf for robbery.

Sergeant ALFRED MILLINGTON, of patrol No. 1, was born at Chelsea, Mass., on 1851. He was appointed a patrolman in December, 1875, by Mayor Stokley and was made patrol sergeant by Mayor Smith, when the new system went into operation.

JOHN HAGERTY, of patrol No. 1, was born in Philadelphia in June, 1844. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on May 27, 1877, and was transferred to the patrol service by Mayor Smith. He arrested Sallie Washington and William Williams for assault and battery with intent to kill, and William Bates for picking pockets.

Special Officer THOMAS ALEXANDER was born in Philadelphia on December 1, 1844. He was appointed a patrolman on March 6, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. On March 1, 1875, he was promoted to special officer by Mayor Stokley, and in that capacity he has made six hundred and ten arrests in the twelve years of service. It was he who, in company with Lieutenant Roche, solved the mystery in connection with the murder of John Sharpless, near Chester, and arrested "Cuff" Johnson. He has arrested a large number of criminals, big and little, and a partial record of his principal arrests embraces every class of criminals from the murderer to the petty thief. Nearly one hundred criminals of note have passed through his hands to the cells of the Eastern Penitentiary, whose sentences aggregated upwards of two hundred and fifty years. In arresting Frank Hielard he was stabbed seven times with a butcher knife.

HARRY C. BOSTON, of patrol No. 1, was born in Philadelphia January 1, 1848. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on February 10, 1874, as patrolman in the Seventh District; was transferred to patrol No. 1 by Mayor Smith when the system went into operation.

ALEXANDER BOYDE, driver of patrol No. 1, was born in Philadelphia in January, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in August, 1884.

ROBERT BRACKEN, of patrol No. 1, was born in Philadelphia in January, 1857. He was appointed on the force by Mayor King in August, 1881.

FREDERICK BROWN was born in Germany in January, 1836. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in January, 1872. He served in the U. S. Navy.

ROGER KENNY was born in Philadelphia in October, 1858. He entered the department under Mayor Smith in 1885.

WILLIAM C. PENNIMAN was born in Maine, in December, 1845. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in August, 1879. He arrested Charles Volkes for attempt to commit murder.

GEORGE DEAN was born in Ireland in January, 1853. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in October, 1877. He has made a number of important arrests, notably John Lewis, burglar, Sadie Trusty, highway robber, and Henry Martin, James Watson and James Wilson for larceny.

NICHOLAS SCHAFFER was born in Philadelphia in November, 1853. He entered the department in February, 1885, under Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM A. HURST was born in Philadelphia in August, 1842. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in May, 1872; after serving several years, resigned and was reappointed by Mayor Smith in 1884. He arrested Frank Jones, pickpocket, Isaac Thomas and Hugh McDevitt for assault and battery.

HENRY HARVEY was born in Philadelphia in January, 1857. He entered the department under Mayor Smith in January, 1885. He arrested Charles Burke, Charles Minor and George Roberts for highway robbery, Frank Brown for assault and battery and Frank Sutter for robbery.

BOICEY DILLON was born in Boston, Mass., in June, 1855. He entered the department under Mayor Smith in June, 1884.

WILLIAM BURNS was born in Ireland in February, 1832. He was appointed by Mayor Henry in September, 1863, and served until 1869, when he resigned. He re-entered the department under Mayor Stokley in January, 1872.

MAURICE MURPHY was born in Ireland in November, 1849. He entered the department under Mayor King in February, 1882.

DANIEL JONES was born in Philadelphia in August, 1851.

He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in November, 1877. He arrested a number of criminals, notably William Tolley and Frank Jones, burglars, Florence Mahon for robbery, David Mumford for highway robbery and Thomas Johnson for felonious assault.

LEWIS GOLDMAN was born in Ohio in June, 1858. He entered the service under Mayor Smith in December, 1885. Among his arrests were Henry Martin and John Lynch, highway robbers.

ALBERT W. CHANTRY was born in Philadelphia in March, 1846. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in February, 1872; resigned on December 28, 1873, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith on October 2, 1884.

JAMES MALATESTA was born in Italy August 8, 1852. He entered the department under Mayor Smith in April, 1884.

JAMES B. WALTON was born in Philadelphia December 28, 1856. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on June 19, 1884.

THOMAS ASHMORE was born in Philadelphia on November 8, 1835. He entered the department under Mayor Henry in June, 1863, and served until Mayor Fox's inauguration, when he resigned. He was reappointed in 1872 by Mayor Stokley. He served five years in the 4th U. S Cavalry.

HENRY C. PATTERSON was born in Philadelphia on May 24, 1847. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on November 1, 1872, and has served over fourteen years.

JOSEPH FOWLER was born in Greensborough, Md., on January 13, 1854. He entered the service in May, 1884, under Mayor Smith. He arrested "Oyster Ike" for assault and battery with intent to kill.

ANTOINE CAPPELLI was born in Italy in August, 1838. He entered the department in February, 1885, under Mayor Smith. He served three months in the army.

JOSEPH GILLIS was born in Philadelphia in May, 1827. He entered the department under Mayor Conrad in January, 1856, serving until June 5, 1875, when he resigned. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley January 6, 1876.

FREDERICK MICKENS was born in Philadelphia in December, 1854. He entered the department under Mayor Smith in May, 1884. He arrested William Harrison for highway robbery.

GEORGE W. JEFFERIES was born in Philadelphia in November, 1844. Mayor Stokley appointed him as patrolman in January, 1873. He served three years in the army. He has made a number of important arrests for different crimes.

WILLIAM H. LONG was born in Reading, Pa., in February, 1851. He entered the police department in February, 1879, under Mayor Stokley, and served until June 5, 1882, when he resigned. He was reappointed by Mayor Smith on July 1, 1884. He arrested Henry Wilson, a burglar, and George Jones, a highway robber.

ADOLPH BRUNET was born in Cuba in March, 1853. He was appointed on the force in October; 1884.

ROBERT CARDWELL was born in Philadelphia in February, 1859. He entered the department in January, 1886.

JOHN B. THORNTON was born in Philadelphia in August, 1850. He entered the department in 1874, under Mayor Stokley.

ALFRED ABADIE was born in Philadelphia in September, 1852. He was appointed on the police force by Mayor Smith in June, 1884.

JOHN FORESTAL was born in Philadelphia in August, 1848. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in June, 1877.

HENRY GAULER was born in Philadelphia in April, 1847. He entered the police department under Mayor Stokley in Jan uary, 1872. Among his important arrests were Thomas Johnson and Eliza Benson, both murderers, and John Murphy, George Elwood, William Moore, Henry Jackson, Levi Anderson and Thomas Johnson, burglars.

GEORGE H. HAZZARD was born in Millford, Del., in April, 1853. He entered the department in December, 1884.

WILLIAM KEARNEY was born in Ireland in June, 1837. He entered the service under Mayor Henry in October, 1864. He served three years and six months in the army.

GEORGE H. KNIGHT was born in Philadelphia in January, 1845. He entered the department as an appointee of Mayor Stokley in January, 1872. He saw two years and a half of service in the army.

NATHAN C. JONES was born in Philadelphia in May, 1832. He entered the department in November, 1853, under Mayor Gilpin, and is consequently one of the oldest policemen in the department. He served four years in the army.

GEORGE W. CARSON was born in Philadelphia in January, 1859. He entered the department under Mayor Smith in March, 1886.

JOHN VOLTZ was born in New York City in October, 1834. He entered the department as an appointee of Mayor Stokley in April, 1877. He served three years and three months in the army.

JOSEPH KELLEY was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in April, 1886. He was born in the United States.

WILLIAM REEVES was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith in November, 1886. He was born in the United States.

ROBERT CARROLL was born in Ireland in 1842. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in November, 1886. He has served in the U. S. Navy.

JOHN WRIGHT was born in the United States in February, 1853. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in March, 1886.

WILLIAM HUGHES was born in the United States in 1859. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in November, 1886.

ROBERT TAYLOR was born in the United States in 1839. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor McMichael in April, 1866. He has served in the U. S. Navy.

CHARLES W. FISHER was born in the United States in 1860. He was appointed to the police department in August, 1886.

LAWRENCE J. CAREY was born in the United States in 1855. He served three years and two months in the U. S. Army. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in August, 1886.

JOHN MOODY was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on November 9, 1886.

LOUIS MANOUVER, turnkey, was born in Philadelphia in October, 1815. He entered the department under Mayor Gilpin in 1852.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

WILLIAM S. RUSSELL was born in the United States in 1843. He served in the U. S. Army as sergeant. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith in November, 1886.

JOHN McCONNELL was appointed by Mayor Smith on November 18, 1886. He was born in the United States.

SAMUEL J. MALONEY was appointed in December, 1886, by Mayor Smith. He was born in the United States in 1853.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM H. SHIELDS, lieutenant of the Fourth District, was born in Philadelphia in January, 1847. In 1863, when but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and subsequently in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth. During his term of service he was in action several times, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge. On March 27, 1875, Mayor Stokley appointed him a patrolman in the Fourth District. On April 7, 1884, Mayor Smith promoted him to the lieutenancy of the district, which position he has retained since. In 1877, while on duty at the North Penn Railroad Depot, American and Berks streets, he was attacked by the railroad rioters, and while taking a prisoner whom he had arrested to the station-house was severely injured. One night in the summer of 1881, while patrolling his beat, he was set upon by a gang of roughs near Second and Arch streets. The gang was led by a notorious criminal, Frank Burke. He threw a paving-stone at the officer, which the latter dodged, and when about to hurl another Shields drew his revolver and shot the ruffian dead. Although his district is one of the richest in the city, extending as it does from the Delaware River to Franklin Street, and from the north side of Chestnut to the south side of Vine, there have been very few crimes committed in its bounds since he became lieutenant. It is estimated that the merchandise alone in his district exceeds one hundred millions of dollars in value. The great wholesale and manufacturing houses centre in the Fourth District. Among them is the representative firm of James S. Mason Co., at Nos. 134 to 140 North Front Street. A majority of the banks and nearly all the great saving and deposit companies, whose magnificent and costly buildings are the pride of the city, are guarded by his men. The Fourth District Station-House is situated at Nos. 219 and 221 North Fifth Street, and is one of the most commodious and comfortably furnished houses in the city. It was built by Mayor Stokley in 1871 and cost \$26,500. It is the equipping sta-



WILLIAM H. SHIELDS, Lieutenant of the Fourth District.



tion for the police department, and John Shedden, chief of that bureau, has comfortable quarters in the second story.

A number of fires of importance have occurred in the Fourth District since Lieutenant Shields' appointment. On February 19, 1885, a fire broke out in a wool house on the north side of Chestnut Street, below Second. It gained such rapid headway that although four alarms were sent in, several large buildings, used as wholesale stores, were entirely destroyed, together with their contents, entailing a loss of \$250,000 and the sacrifice of two lives. Two nights later, on February 21, a fire at 504 and 506 Market Street destroyed property to the amount of \$100,000. On May 28, of the same year, an explosion of benzine in Vehemeyer's furniture factory, south-west corner of Second and Market streets, blew out the wall of the building, instantly killing a woman who was passing, and injuring two other persons. Before the flames were extinguished a damage of \$60,000 was done. On January 20, 1886, fire broke out in an oil house, No. 115 Arch Street. The weather being very cold the firemen worked under great disadvantage, and before the flames were subdued the loss of half a million dollars was sustained, and a negro porter, who bravely entered the building to save his employer's property, was burnt to death. Lieutenant Shields has the fullest confidence of the bankers and other business men whose property he guards, and is a general favorite with the men under him.

Sergeant BENJAMIN SHOURDS is one of the oldest officers on the force, being seventy-four years of age. He is a native of Philadelphia and has been connected with the police department for thirty-four years, having served as an officer under Marshai Keyser before the consolidation of the city. He was made a sergeant in 1871, and he has served in the Fourth District ever since.

Sergeant RICHARD B. HEWITT was born in Philadelphia thirty three years ago, and was appointed a patrolman in the Seventh District by Mayor Stokley in 1876. He was promoted to sergeant in 1879, and in 1882 was transferred to the Fourth District by Mayor King.

House-Sergeant GEORGE W. TAYLOR was born in Philadelphia in 1845. He enlisted in the Seventy seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, December 8, 1861, and was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1863. He was appointed to the police force January 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley.

House-Sergeant ALFRED T. MARLOW was born in Maryland in 1851, and was appointed to the police force January 1, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

EDWARD P. WHEELER was born in Philadelphia on January 23, 1844. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872; resigned February 9, 1884, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith on May 1, 1884. He was in the United States service from April 25, 1861, to July 29, 1868, and was wounded three times.

FRANK C. WOLFINGER was born in Bucks Co., Pa., on May 4, 1845. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley in June, 1872; resigned in 1880 and was reappointed by Mayor Smith in February, 1885. He served in the army and rose to the rank of lieutenant.

JACOB OECHSLIN was born in Switzerland on April 12, 1842. He entered the service under Mayor Stokley on January I, 1872; resigned in 1875 and was reappointed in March, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JAMES W. LEWIS was born in Paulsboro, N. J., on December 4, 1838. He entered the service under Mayor Stokley on October 15, 1879. He was dismissed on June 29, 1883, by Mayor King and was reappointed by Mayor Smith on January 30, 1885. He served three years in the United States service.

THOMAS GREER was born on March 14, 1857. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley in February, 1878, and resigned January, 1879. Mayor Smith recalled him to the department in May, 1884.

WILLIAM P. KENNEDY was born in Allegheny City, Pa., February 21, 1833. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 15, 1878.

ROBERT BURNS was born in Ireland June 15, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on January 29, 1886.

JOHN REDDING was born in Philadelphia on December 23, 1858. He entered the department under Mayor King on March 11, 1882.

MICHAEL McGUIRE was born in Ireland on September 15, 1833. He was appointed patrolman on October 20, 1868. He

resigned on October 15, 1871, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley in July, 1877.

JOHN J. CONEYS was born in St. John, N. B., on November 27, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on June 5, 1884. He served two years in the United States Navy.

WILLIAM NAGEL was born in Philadelphia on March 29, 1837. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on September 15, 1875.

JOHN MUEGGE was born in Hanover, Germany, on May 24, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 24, 1884. He served in the United States Army.

CHARLES E. STEVENSON was born in Philadelphia on October 9, 1846. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in 1876, was discharged in 1880 and was reappointed by Mayor Smith in 1884.

EDWARD A. FOW was born in Philadelphia on December 4, 1843. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor King on October 11, 1883.

EDWARD McNAULTY, was born in Philadelphia on August 3, 1863. He was appointed on April 23, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

HARRY A. BEAM was born in Philadelphia on May 27, 1860. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on May 24, 1884.

FRANK BAUMGRATZ was born in Philadelphia on December 21, 1858. Mayor Smith made him a patrolman on June 15, 1884.

HENRY HENKLE was born in Germany on December 23, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley December 23, 1875; was discharged on June 26, 1881, and was reappointed on May 1, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN RUSSEL was born in Philadelphia on December 8, 1860. He entered the service under Mayor Smith on June 15, 1884.

GEORGE GOSS was born in Camden, N. J., on April 11, 1856. He entered the department under Mayor Smith May 24, 1884.

THOMAS F. NILAN was born in Baltimore, Md., on May 3, 1856. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on February 16, 1885.

PETER J. SYNAN was born on March 28, 1851, in Liver pool, England. Mayor Smith appointed him on April 28, 1884.

HARRY VAN METER was born in Philadelphia on March 2,

1856. He entered the department on October 7, 1886, under Mayor Smith.

THOMAS CECIL was born in Philadelphia on October 5, 1851. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on September 15, 1875.

JACOB NESPER was born in Germany on March 3, 1831. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Fox May 15, 1869; was dismissed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, and was reappointed August 3, 1883, by Mayor King.

FREDERICK NOLLINGER was born in Germany on October 18, 1848. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on April 26, 1886.

WILLIAM H. LISTER was born in Philadelphia on September 28, 1837. He was appointed by Mayor Henry in March, 1864; resigned January, 1868, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley in February, 1872.

HOWARD P. FROWERT was born in Philadelphia on January 19, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on September 8, 1879; was dismissed in February, 1884, by Mayor King, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith on April 25 of the same year; was again dismissed by Mayor Smith in August, 1884, and was reinstated on March 4, 1886.

THOMAS CROPPER was born in London, England, on January 16, 1834. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in September, 1872; was dismissed in August, 1876; reappointed in June, 1877; again dismissed in November, 1883, and reappointed by Mayor Smith in March, 1884.

H. C. NOBLIT was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., on September 24, 1844. He entered the department under Mayor Mc-Michael on June 20, 1867; resigned June 27, 1870, and reappointed January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

GEORGE C. TURNER was born in Rahway, N. J., on April 29, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 4, 1874. He arrested William Fields, a negro, at Third and Chestnut streets, and on the way to the station-house the prisoner turned on the officer and shot him through the hand.

AUGUST SPEISKEY was born in Philadelphia on August 25, 1846. He was appointed on April 20, 1878, by Mayor Stokley. He served two years and eight months in the army.

THOMAS W. GARDNER, special officer, was born in Phila-

delphia on March 8, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Mc-Michael on October 10, 1866; was dismissed by Mayor Fox, June 28, 1868; was reappointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, as a reserve; was promoted to sergeant of the Twenty-fifth District by Mayor Stokley on September 12, 1884; was removed by Mayor Smith on January 1, 1886, and was appointed as special officer of the Fourth District on April 1, 1886.

HERMAN THAU was born in New Jersey on April 17, 1849.

He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on February 19, 1876.

CHARLES A. ALLBRIGHT was born in Philadelphia on May 25, 1834. He entered the department under Mayor Mc-Michael on May 1, 1866; was dismissed by Mayor Fox January 11, 1869, and reappointed November 22, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. He served one year in the army.

JOHN R. BARNARD was born in Philadelphia on March 14, 1853. He became a patrolman under Mayor Stokley on March 22, 1878; was removed on January 21, 1879, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley on July 2, 1879.

HARRY D. SHOURDS was born in Philadelphia on August 20, 1856. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on February 10, 1877.

CHARLES H. VAUGHN was born in Philadelphia on January 25, 1841. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Smith on May 17, 1884.

GEORGE GREER was born in Philadelphia on October 3, 1862. He became a patrolman under Mayor Smith on April 14, 1885.

GEORGE E. KELLY was born in Philadelphia on December 9, 1853. He became a patrolman under Mayor King in February, 1882.

MICHAEL CRONIN was born in Ireland on September 29, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor King on January 4, 1883.

JEREMIAH BURK was born May 9, 1850. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1879.

EDWARD STAFFORD was born in Ireland on November 5, 1838. He was appointed February 5, 1886, by Mayor Smith. He served in the army for five years.

JOSEPH STOREY was born in Philadelphia on January 20, 1845. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley on January

1, 1872; dismissed October 11, 1883, by Mayor King and reappointed by Mayor Smith, 1884.

EDWARD J. DAWSON was born in Melbourne, Australia, February 27, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on April 6, 1886. He served in the United States Navy.

JOHN W. ALEXANDER was born in Philadelphia on March 11, 1854. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on November 5, 1878. He arrested "English Bill," a watch thief, whose right name is George Wittig.

WILBUR WARD was born in Philadelphia on August 16, 1861. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on August 16, 1884.

CHARLES DECKER was born on March 4, 1838, in Orange Co., New York. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Smith on October 24, 1884. He served three years in the army.

DANIEL J. MacNEIL was born in Philadelphia August 5, 1843. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley January 25, 1878. He served three years in the army.

JOHN W. GREENWOOD was born in Philadelphia August 31, 1852. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley on November 12, 1876; resigned under Mayor Smith, and was reappointed by him October 6, 1886.

VALENTINE RUNTNAGLE, turnkey, was born in Germany on December 12, 1827. He was appointed turnkey by Mayor Smith on May 6, 1884.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

CHRISTIAN EBERLE was born in Germany on October 13, 1839. He was appointed by Mayor Smith October 8, 1886.

FRANK J. HUGHES was born April 29, 1854. He was appointed on July 10, 1883, by Mayor King; resigned January 27, 1886; reappointed November 27, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

HARRY F. MILLET was born in Philadelphia on January 25, 1858. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on October 30, 1886.

ALFRED WHEELER was born at Newberryport, Mass., on November 24, 1843. He enlisted in the 19th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in 1861, and served three years. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on December 14, 1886.

JOHN J. LOWRY was born in Philadelphia on January 25, 1863. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on December 14, 1886.

JOHN HARTLEY was born at Bristol, England, on October 12, 1847. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on January 10, 1887.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT was born in Kent County, Delaware, on March 31, 1840. He enlisted on May 5, 1861, in the 26th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on October 5, 1862, was transferred to the 1st Regiment U. S. Artillery. He was discharged on May 5, 1864. Mayor Henry appointed him to the police force on April 1, 1865, and he served until July 1, 1869. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872, and served continuously until October 9, 1886. Mayor Smith appointed him a substitute patrolman on January 15, 1887.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Continued).

FIFTH AND SIXTH POLICE AND FIFTH PATROL DISTRICTS.

—LIEUTENANT USILTON'S DUTIES.—SERGEANTS KING,
MATTHEWS, IRWIN, FRANK M. AND GEORGE B. EVANS.

—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—THE PATROL WAGON'S
IO,000 MILES OF TRAVEL.—SERGEANTS CROOKS AND
WOODS.—LIEUTENANT WALTON'S LONG SERVICE.—
SERGEANTS EAGAN, FORD AND BABE.—SPECIAL OFFICERS MYERS AND LENOIR.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

EDWIN L. USILTON, lieutenant of the Fifth District, was born in Kent County, Maryland, June 2, 1837. He was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872, and resigned May 1, 1879. On April 1, 1884, he was appointed lieutenant of the Fifth District by Mayor Smith. The Fifth District Station-House is at Fifteenth and Locust streets, and was erected during Mayor Fox's administration, under the supervision of General St. Clair Mulholland, his chief of police. It was the first improved station-house built in the city. The Fifth District extends from the west side of Seventh Street to the Schuylkill River, and from the south side of Chestnut Street to the north side of Spruce Street. Six places of amusement and five of the largest hotels in the city are in his district, as well as the new Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Depot.

Sergeant JOHN KING was born in Philadelphia on October 10, 1843. He was appointed to a place on the force as a Reserve by Mayor Stokley in January, 1872. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant of the Fifth District by Mayor Smith in June, 1884. He served in the army.

Sergeant WILLIAM T. MATTHEWS was born in Philadelphia



EDWIN L. USILTON, Lieutenant of the Fifth District.



on October 2, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on September 2, 1880, as patrolman of the Nineteenth District. He was, promoted to the position of the sergeant of Fifth District by Mayor Smith in 1884.

House-Sergeant WILLIAM H. IRWIN was born in Philadelphia on February 16, 1848. Mayor Fox appointed him in December, 1871, and he has served continuously since. He is a veteran of the late war.

House-Sergeant FRANK M. EVANS was born in Philadelphia on August 17, 1851. Mayor Stokley appointed him in January, 1874.

House-Sergeant GEORGE B. EVANS was born in Pennsylvania on April 30, 1845. Mayor Stokley appointed him in April, 1877. He served in the army.

JOHN MURRAY, special officer, was born August 26, 1854. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor King on October 16, 1882, and was transferred to the Fifth District as special officer in 1886 by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM BOON was born in Philadelphia, August 9, 1849. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley, July 18, 1874. He served in the army.

SAMUEL C. STUART was born in Ireland on July 1, 1831. He entered the department under Mayor Henry on June 17, 1858. He served in the army.

JAMES W. DILLARD was born in Virginia on October 12, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor King on May 28, 1883.

JOSEPH W. BROWN was born in Philadelphia February 15, 1846. Mayor Stokley appointed him on April 4, 1875. He is a veteran of the war.

ROBERT GILMORE was born in Ireland in 1858. He entered the department as an appointee of Mayor Smith on May 18, 1884.

JOSEPH L. KRINKS was born in Connecticut, August 8, 1853. Mayor Smith appointed him on January 19, 1886.

THOMAS MILLIGAN was born in Ireland in 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in December, 1880; resigned under Mayor King and was reappointed in May, 1884, by Mayor Smith. He served in the army.

JOHN UPRICHARD was born in Philadelphia in 1858. He entered the department under Mayor Smith, in May, 1886.

J. C. MANSFIELD was born in Pennsylvania February 22, 1848. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley, February 8, 1880. He served in the army.

JAMES CARROLL was born in Ireland in 1839. He first entered the department under Mayor Stokley on February 18, 1880, and served until April 7, 1884. Mayor Smith reappointed him on April 7, 1886.

DAVID M. BLIZZARD was born in Philadelphia on September 8, 1842. He was appointed by Mayor McMichael in 1866, and served until 1869. Mayor Stokley reappointed him on January 1, 1862. He served in the army.

THOMAS McCRAN was born in Ireland in 1855. Mayor

Smith placed him in the department on April 7, 1886.

DENNIS FLYNN was born in Philadelphia on July 21, 1856. Mayor Smith appointed him a patrolman on May 27, 1885.

JOHN RAIDEN was born in Connecticut on August 10, 1845. He became connected with the department under Mayor Smith on December 22, 1884.

THOMAS MEHAFFY was born in Ireland in 1849. He was appointed on May 8, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

THOMAS W. MILLER was born in Philadelphia in February, 1843. Mayor Stokley appointed him on December 4, 1880. He served in the army.

GEORGE FULTON was born in Ireland in 1840. Mayor Smith appointed him on June 4, 1884.

CHARLES PLEASANTS was born in Philadelphia on July 9, 1843. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on March 27, 1886.

PETER ANDERSON was born in Philadelphia on March 30, 1847. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on March 30, 1886. He served during the war in both army and navy.

NOAH COLEMAN was born in Maryland in 1834. He was appointed as patrolman by Mayor Stokley in January, 1872, and has served continuously since that time.

GEORGE W. CHATHAM was born in Philadelphia in 1836. He has been in the department continuously since his appointment by Mayor Stokley on May 14, 1876. He served in the United States Army.

JOSEPH ROBINSON was born in Philadelphia in 1850.

Mayor Smith appointed him March 27, 1886. He served in the navv.

PETER L. FITES was born in Philadelphia in 1842. He served in the department under Mayor McMichael from 1860 to 1862, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith on June 3, 1884.

JACOB MORGAN was born in Philadelphia in 1852. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on January 22, 1886.

BENJAMIN HEMPHILL was born in Philadelphia March 29, 1855. Mayor Stokley appointed him patrolman on April 22, 1874.

WILLIAM K. COLBURN was born in Connecticut in 1836. He was appointed in June, 1866, by Mayor McMichael. He served in the army.

ARTHUR STETTEN was born in Germany on April 12, 1840. Mayor Stokley appointed him on October 21, 1874.

B. FRANK POTTS was born in Philadelphia August 27, 1850. Mayor Smith appointed him in April, 1886.

C. V. TOLSON was born in Maryland, January 12, 1849. He was appointed by Mayor Smith November 1, 1886.

CORNELIUS GALLAGHER was born in Philadelphia November 7, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Smith as driver of patrol No. 5, January 1, 1886, and was made street patrolman October 12, 1886.

THOMAS SHERIDAN was born in Ireland in August, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith September 16, 1886.

JOHN F. CROSSIN was born in Philadelphia May 18, 1862. He was appointed by Mayor Smith September 27, 1886.

JAMES GIBSON was born in Ireland August 12, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Smith December 8, 1886.

WILLIAM W. HAGGERTY was born in Philadelphia March 25, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith December 8, 1886.

CORNELIUS A. THOMAS, turnkey, was born in Virginia, March 20, 1859. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 15, 1884.

THE FIFTH PATROL DISTRICT.

The Fifth Patrol District was organized January 1, 1886, but horses were not provided until the first of April. From that time until Jan. 1, 1887, the two squads responded to 3648 alarms, and

made 3822 arrests. To do this they travelled 9397 miles. The patrol house is at Juniper and Sansom streets. The district comprises the Fifth and Nineteenth Police districts, and extends from Seventh Street to the Schuylkill River, and from Chestnut to South streets.

ALEXANDER CROOKS, sergeant of squad No. 1, of the Fifth Patrol District, was born in Philadelphia in 1849. He was appointed to his present position Jan. 1, 1886.

JOHN WOODS, sergeant of squad No. 2, was born in Philadelphia in 1851. He was appointed to the patrol service Jan. 1, 1886.

HENRY WALLRATH, driver for squad No. 1, was born in Philadelphia April 23, 1852, and was appointed January 1, 1886.

GEORGE FOREMAN, driver for squad No. 2, was born in Philadelphia in 1843, and was appointed October 12, 1886. Driver Foreman served with distinction during the war in the volunteer service, and was afterwards for five years in the First Regular Cavalry.

JOSEPH S. KELLEY, patrolman in squad No. 1, was born in Philadelphia January 10, 1849. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers September, 1863, and served until the close of the war. Mayor Smith appointed him special officer of the Nineteenth District, April 1, 1886. He was transferred to the patrol service November 1, 1886.

ALFRED FILI, patrolman in squad No. 2, was born in Philadelphia, and was appointed to the service Jan. 1, 1886.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

JOHN A. GOLDIE was born in Scotland September 29, 1860. He was appointed by Mayor Smith December 16, 1886.

JOSEPH GALLAGHER was born in Ireland in the year 1849. He was appointed a substitute patrolman on January 8, 1887, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM HENSON was born in Philadelphia December 17 1859. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on January 15, 1887.

JOHN O'BOYLE was born in Philadelphia June 12, 1856.

He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on Jan-

uary 15, 1887.

ALEXANDER McNULTY was born in Philadelphia in 1851. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on February 7, 1887.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Lieutenant ENOCH E. WALTON is in charge of the Sixth District. He was born in New York City on September 15, 1840, and came to Philadelphia when about sixteen years of age. He served a year in the United States Navy before his appointment on the city police force. He was appointed by Mayor Henry on June 1, 1865, as patrolman, attached to what was at that time the Eleventh District, which covered the north eastern section of the city. He continued in that position during the remainder of Mayor Henry's term and through the entire term of Mayor McMichael. The politics of the administration having been changed by the election of Daniel M. Fox as Mayor, Patrolman Walton resigned from the force and went to work in the old Navy Yard, in the painting department. When Mayor Stokley was elected, he appointed Mr. Walton on the Reserve squad, and in that capacity he served twelve years, having been variously located at Fifth and Chestnut, Second and Chestnut and Thirteenth and Chestnut. On April 14, 1884, Mayor Smith made him lieutenant of the Sixth District, one of the most important in the department.

The Sixth District extends from and includes the north side of Chestnut to the south side of Vine, and from the west side of Seventh to the east side of Broad. The station-house is located on Eleventh Street below Vine, and it is manned by forty-two officers, patrolmen and "subs." The district includes large business interests. In its south-western corner, at Juniper and Chestnut streets, is the United States Mint. Right below is John Wanamaker's Grand Depot. Other large business houses under the care of Lieutenant Walton and his men are Strawbridge & Clothier's; Hood, Bonbright & Co.'s immense new building at Eleventh and Market streets; Joel J. Bailey's; Lippincott's publishing house; Granville B. Haines & Co. (late Cooper & Conard's dry-goods house), and Sharpless' large dry-goods store. Besides these and hundreds of other big stores there are the Post-Office and eight places of amusement,—the Chestnut Street Theatre, the

Chestnut Street Opera House, the Eleventh Street Opera House. the Arch Street Opera House, Forepaugh's Theatre, the Club Theatre and the Dime Museum. The Girard and Bingham houses are the only hotels of any note in the district. The district officers have also five newspaper offices to look after. They are The Record, The Daily News, The North American, The Evening Call. The Star, and The Item. As well as having to protect these immense business interests Lieutenant Walton has to look after the vicious element drawn to the north-eastern section of his district by the number of concert dives, saloons, and other disreputable resorts which are thickly scattered within the blocks bounded by Arch and Vine streets and Eleventh and Seventh streets. He has broken up several dangerous thieves' gangs, notably the one that a few years ago made Joe Burns' saloon, at No. 804 Rose Street, a rendezvous, and although unable to close up the concert saloons he has them so under surveillance that nothing can be done in them which is not permissible under their license.

Lieutenant Walton has figured as principal and assistant in many important arrests. A few years after his first appointment on the force as a patrolman he caught two horse thieves, named John Skillman and George Headley, as they were driving into the city with a pair of horses they had stolen from a farmer named Hickman near Doylestown, Bucks County. He had the men convicted, and they both served five years in the penitentiary.

When he was on the Reserve force he was, a portion of his term, stationed at Second and Chestnut. While standing at his post one day his attention was attracted by a cry of "murder," coming from the gold-refining room of an old man named Lees, who occupied the second floor of a building a few steps from the corner. Hastening to the place he met John Blake, a well-known criminal, coming out. He arrested Blake and took him up to Mr. Lees' room, where the old gentleman stated that Blake had struck him on the head with something and knocked him down and had then grabbed a handful of old jewellery. The prisoner was searched and the stuff was found in his pockets. Blake was imprisoned for eight years.

It was in Lieutenant Walton's district that Annie Cutler, the negress, shot and killed her former lover, William Knight, on Wednesday evening, April 22, 1885. Annie Cutler was employed in Joseph Mettler's saloon, and Knight, who was a waiter in a private



ENOCH E. WALTON,
Lieutenant of the Sixth District.



family, had been paying her attentions, and according to her statement, had ruined her under a promise of marriage. Tiring of her he abandoned her and transferred his attentions to and married another woman. She was maddened by his neglect and determined to kill him. Going in search of him on the evening of the murder she found him on Arch Street above Eleventh.

Upon coming close to him she fired two shots from a revolver into his back. The man fell dying at her feet, and he expired in the hospital half an hour after he was shot.

When she was seized by passers-by she struggled to get loose, crying, "For Heaven's sake let me give him the balance of it." She was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The public took great interest in her case, and a petition for a commutation of the death-sentence to imprisonment for life was numerously signed and sent to Governor Pattison, and the result was that the death penalty was commuted and she is now serving a seven-year sentence.

Lieutenant Walton is a strict disciplinarian, and requires his men to pay the same strict attention to their duties as he himself gives. His force is therefore one of the best ordered and organized in the city.

Sergeant ANDREW EAGAN of the Sixth District was born in Philadelphia forty-eight years ago. He was appointed patrolman on August 10, 1865, by Mayor Henry and was in continuous service until he resigned, at the expiration of Mayor McMichael's term, on December 31, 1868. He returned to service in the department, when Mayor Stokley made him a patrolman on January 1, 1872. On January 1, 1873, he was promoted to the position of sergeant and has worn the sergeant's stripes ever since. Sergeant Eagan is also entitled to wear the red stripe, denoting service in the United States Army. He earned this privilege by one year's service in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion.

Sergeant SAMUEL G. FORD is a Philadelphian by birth. He was but twenty-six years old when appointed by Mayor Smith to the force on May 1, 1884. During his short service he has made for himself a record as a good officer.

House-Sergeant WILLIAM BABE, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in July, 1875, and was promoted to house-sergeant in April, 1879; removed December 31, 1885, by Mayor Smith, and reappointed in

March, 1886, as a sub-officer. He was made a regular on September 11, 1886, and assigned to duty as sub-house-sergeant of the Twenty-third District. He was transferred to the Sixth District on January 4, 1887. On November 28, 1879, he arrested John Moothart, a notorious horse thief.

House-Sergeant CHARLES JAHRAUS was born in 1842. He was appointed a telegraph operator by Superintendent Philips in 1865, and served until 1875. He was a U. S. Deputy Marshal in Washington, D. C., from 1880 until 1884. He was appointed house-sergeant by Mayor Smith on September 6, 1886.

HARRY E. RULON, who is connected with the Mayor's office, is carried on the rolls of the Sixth Police District. He was born in Philadelphia on February 25, 1837. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 19th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on April 27, 1861, and re-enlisted in the 114th Regiment on August 7, 1862, as first sergeant. He was promoted to second lieutenant December 13, 1862, for meritorious conduct at Fredericksburg, Va. On May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was made first lieutenant, and at Gettysburg, on July 2, 1863, the rank of captain was conferred on him. He was taken prisoner at Shirfy House, Gettysburg, on the date of his promotion, and was confined in Libby Prison for nearly ten months. He rejoined his regiment at Spottsylvania on May 27, 1864, and was assigned to duty as assistant provost marshal on the staff of General Patrick, Provost Marshal General, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the siege of Petersburg, Va., and was present at the battles of Fort Sedgwick, Weldon R. R., the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, and at Appomattox when General Lee surrendered.

In August, 1865, Captain Rulon was appointed to a position in the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, and remained there until the administration of President Cleveland, a period of nearly twenty years. He was appointed to the police department by Mayor Smith on May 14, 1885, and assigned to special duty at the Mayor's office. He is on duty from four o'clock in the afternoon of each day until relieved at midnight. He receives and answers all telegrams or inquiries on police matters, and communicates the same to the Mayor or Chief of Police at their homes by telephone, and when directed, he acts in any emergency in the absence of the Mayor or Chief until they can be communicated with.

JAMES ORR was born in this city 47 years ago. He was

appointed patrolman by Mayor Henry on November 1, 1865, and served till the end of Mayor McMichael's term, when he resigned. He was reappointed on May 1, 1873, by Mayor Stokley and has been in continuous service ever since. Nine months' service in the United States Army during the Rebellion constitutes his record as a soldier. The most important arrest he ever made was the capture on December 25, of the murderer, John O'Toole, and a number of thieves owe their incarceration to his watchfulness.

HENRY HUMPHRIES has served the department as patrolman for fifteen years. He was born in this city in 1839. Mayor Stokley appointed him as a patrolman on January 1, 1872, and he has been in continuous service ever since. He is commended as a faithful and attentive officer, and evil doers keep at a distance from him.

WILLIAM H. MYERS, special officer, has served fifteen years in the district. He was appointed on January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. He arrested Howard Price on August 16, 1874, for the murder of Cornelius Gristman. These two men were engaged in a prize-fight and Price knocked Gristman down. The latter died from the effects of the blow. On May 29, 1875, he arrested John Flowers for the killing of George Alexander. thur McManes, George Shaffer, William Cope and Joseph Carr, burglars, were some of his important captures. Lizzie Kirby, a notorious badger-thief, was arrested by him on December 2, 1885. He had a hand in the arrest of Edward Kilo, the forger. He also captured James Mervine, who stabbed Sergeant Wallace of the Sixth District four times with a pen-knife; Thomas Laycock, William Nixon, Joseph Foster, William Walker, George McClellan, George Brooks, alias Hustin, Frank Richardson, John McNamee, alias "Cockey," Annie Casey, Samuel Chapman and George Morrison, all dangerous thieves; Joseph Harding, George Merrick and Charles Dickson, burglars; Charles Rose, a "killer;" Thomas Blake and Charles Bigley, pickpockets, and many other criminals of less note but hardly less dangerous.

JOSEPH ARBUCKLE was born in Philadelphia in 1851. He was appointed patrolman on September 18, 1875. He has served the district in the capacity of patrolman for eleven successive years. His most important arrest was that of Lottie Sweigart, a notorious shop-lifter, on March 22, 1886.

WILLIAM D. SOUDERS is a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania. He is fifty-one years of age. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on February 18, 1873. His years of good service in the department are fourteen.

ROBERT BROWN is a Philadelphian born. He has been on the force nearly twelve years, since his appointment in March, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. Officer Brown served the country in the U. S. Navy for eight years and five months. His record as a policeman is a good one.

WILLIAM HASLETT was born forty-two years ago in this city. He has been in continuous service since his appointment by Mayor Stokley on February 14, 1875. His record includes the arrest, on January 20, 1878, of Samuel Doyle and John Coleman, for burglary; on March 8, 1878, John Bradford, a counterfeiter; April 14, 1879, John Meredith, and on September 24, Henry Osterhorst and William Cutler, for passing counterfeit money, and on February 22, 1882, the notorious pair of badger thieves, James Wilson and Mary Phillips.

EDWARD LISTER was born in Philadelphia and is 43 years old. He became a patrolman by appointment of Mayor Stokley, in October, 1875. During the Rebellion he served three years in the United States Navy.

EDWARD MOCK was born in Philadelphia. He was appointed on October 9, 1877, by Mayor Stokley. One year's service in the United States Army gives him the privilege of wearing the red stripe. He is a good officer and has done commendable service.

ROBERT McCALLEY was born in this city in 1846. He served four years in the United States Army during the late war. On July 1, 1878, Mayor Stokley made him a patrolman of the Sixth District, and he has become known as an efficient officer during eight and a half years of service. Among the well-known criminals whom he has arrested were John McGlinchey, Michael Reardon and Arthur Campbell, highway robbers; Frank Hirlstine for arson, and Tobias Barker and William McPherson, burglars.

JOSEPH C. HODGSON was born in this city. He has been on the force eight years, being one of Mayor Stokley's appointments in October, 1878. He is a good officer. He arrested Christian Alexander on February 4, 1880, for highway robbery.

JAMES A. KEEFE was born in Philadelphia. He has been

an officer for eight years and a half and has a good record. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on June 28, 1878. On January 10, 1880, he arrested Henry Hall for robbery.

HARVEY FRENCH was born in Bordentown, N. J., 42 years ago. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on April 13, 1878. He served in the United States Army for three years during the late war.

GEORGE APPLE is a Philadelphian by birth. Mayor Stokley appointed him patrolman on January 14, 1879. He is an efficient officer. On November 13, 1882, he arrested Lewis Schum, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill.

WILLIAM BOILEAU was appointed in February, 1879, by Mayor Stokley and has done active duty ever since. He is a native of this city. He arrested James Green for felony on November 28, 1880, and on December 28, 1879, he arrested William J. Mehan for manslaughter.

WILLIAM ROSE was appointed by Mayor Stokley in August, 1875, and served for one year and eleven months, when he left the department. He was reinstated by Mayor King in March, 1884, and resigned on February 7, 1885, under Mayor Smith. The latter reappointed him on January 16, 1886. He was born in this city.

TIMOTHY REDMOND is a native Philadelphian. He was appointed September 15, 1879, by Mayor Stokley and served two years and seven months under his administration. Two months after Mayor King's election Officer Redmond resigned. He was reappointed by Mayor Smith on September 6, 1884. He arrested Eugene Walsh on August 1, 1879, for rape; Fanny Brown, on February 2, 1886, and Lincoln Pfieffer, a highway robber, on August 5, 1886.

FREDERICK LENOIR, special officer, is credited with being one of the best officers in the district. He was appointed in May, 1879, by Mayor Stokley, and has served for nearly eight years. He is a veteran of the late war, having served two years in the army during its duration. The books of the district credit him with many important arrests, the principal of which were, the capture of the well-known burglar, Thomas Owens, alias Black Tom, on December 10, 1884, and of George Taylor, a forger, on August 11, 1885. He assisted in the arrest of the forger, Edward Kilo, on July 11, 1885.

JOSEPH THAYER was born in New York and is forty-one years old. Mayor Stokley made him a patrolman in November, 1879 He served in the army one year during the Rebellion. He assisted in the capture of Lincoln Pfieffer, the highway robber, on August 5, 1886.

SAMUEL G. POLLOCK was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley and has served on the force seven years in all. He has a good record as an officer.

HENRY NEVINS is a young patrolman with a good record. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on September 6, 1880. On September 25, 1881, he captured "Jack" Green and Harry Martin, highway robbers; on July 28, 1883, Edward Frodden, murderer; on March 12, 1885, Charles White, a highway robber; on December 7, 1885, William Scott and Lizzie Kirby, badger-thieves, and on July 17, 1886, Charles Ferguson and John Kelly, window-smashers.

JOSEPH M. BOYCE was born in this city in 1842. He was in the United States Navy during the Rebellion. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley and resigned after two years, service. He was again appointed by Mayor Smith on June 9, 1884.

JAMES O'NEIL was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1850; appointed by Mayor Stokley September 8, 1877; resigned in May, 1884, and was reappointed on May 1, 1885, by Mayor Smith. He is credited with good service.

JAMES CLAYTON was born in this city. He joined the department by appointment of Mayor Stokley in March, 1880, and has been in continuous service through the administrations of mayors Stokley, King and Smith. He was a volunteer in the late war and in the Regulars for twelve years. On August 16, 1886, he captured James Barton, a counterfeit money dealer.

BOWMAN SIMPSON has been a patrolman nearly seven years. He was appointed in June, 1880, by Mayor Stokley. He is a native of Philadelphia. He is a good officer.

HARRY C. COOKE has been a patrolman six years. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 7, 1881. He has done good service in the department. He arrested burglar John Campbell on June 24, 1881.

CHARLES H. FIELD is an appointee of Mayor Smith and has been on the force less than three years, but in that time he has

commended himself to his superiors by his attention to duty. He was born in Hollowell, Maine, and is thirty-nine years old.

OLIVER BLACKBURN is an Irishman by birth. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in May, 1884, and his superior officers consider him a good officer.

WILLIAM H. SMITH was made a patrolman on June 9, 1884, by Mayor Smith. Burlington, N. J., is the place where he was born. In his short term of service he has done good work.

ALBERT HALLOWELL was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 16, 1884. He was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-three years old.

CHARLES GRASSELL was born in Philadelphia. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in June, 1884.

JOHN W. HARTSHORNE became connected with the department on May 10, 1876, when he was appointed by Mayor Stokley, under whom he served one year. He was reappointed by Mayor Smith on December 30, 1884. He has done good service during his connection with the department. He arrested the negress, Annie Cutler, who shot and killed William Knight, her lover, at Eleventh and Arch streets, on April 22, 1885. On June 22, 1886, he captured the highway robbers, Martin Ryan and John Glazier.

SAMUEL E. CAMPBELL was appointed by Mayor Smith on June 24, 1886. He is an efficient officer.

GEORGE W. LOCKREY was a patrolman under Mayor Stokley for two years and two months, having been appointed by him on September 20, 1878. He served two years and nine months under Mayor King and through all of Mayor Smith's term.

JOHN C. PEARSON was appointed on January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley and served under that mayor for seven years. He was reappointed by Mayor King. His record as a soldier is two years and nine months in the Volunteers during the Rebellion and three years in the Regular Army.

JOHN M. RANDALL was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1844. He served nine months as a soldier in the late war. He was made a patrolman in March, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

HENRY T. WILSON was made a patrolman by Mayor Smith on July 12, 1886. He served nine months in the Federal Army.

THOMAS CLOUSER was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Stokley in January, 1872. He was born in 1845.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

LEWIS MYERS was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-four years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in October, 1886.

FRANK HENRY was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-nine years old. He served two years and four months in the U.S. Army, and was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in September, 1886.

WILLIAM COLLINS was born in Scotland and is thirty-eight years old. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in October, 1886.

THOMAS E. GARDNER was born in Philadelphia and is twenty-eight years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in October, 1886.

HENRY PALMER was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-nine years old. He served two years in the U. S. Army. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in December, 1884.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Continued).

SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH DISTRICTS.—LIEUTENANT SMITH.—SERGEANTS VINCENT, PEMBERTON, BROWN AND PAINTER.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—PECULIARITY OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—PLUCKY LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. SMITH.—SERGEANTS HYNSON, LEUTWINE, FULMER AND GOODHART.—SPECIAL OFFICERS HOFFMAN AND KEATON.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—LIEUTENANT GREEN AND HIS DISTRICT.—SERGEANT SHILLING, MOORE, SHAFFER AND SMITH.—SPECIAL OFFICERS HUMPHRIES AND RICHARDS.—OFFICER WILHELM'S UNREQUITED SERVICE.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM L. SMITH, lieutenant of the Seventh District, was born in Philadelphia February 26, 1838. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and afterwards learned the trade of a lithographer. He was appointed to a position in the engineers' department of the U.S. Mint, at Philadelphia, where he was employed when General Lee raided into Pennsylvania in 1863. Mr. Smith then joined Captain William B. Mann's Independent Company and served during the emergency. When John G. Butler was elected clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Mr. Smith accepted a clerkship in the office, which he held until he became connected with the police department. He was first appointed lieutenant of police by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. He served two years and then resigned. Mayor Smith reappointed him January 5, 1886. The Seventh District Station-House is located at No. 514 St. John Street. The district extends from the north side of Vine Street to the south side of Poplar, and from the east side of Sixth Street to the Delaware River. The Philadelphia and Reading

Railroad's freight and coal depots at Noble Street, John F. Betz & Sons' brewery, Fifth and Callowhill streets, the Consolidated National Bank and the National Bank of the Northern Liberties are within the limits of this district.

Sergeant DANIEL VINCENT was born in Philadelphia on February 15, 1850. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872. On April 12, 1872, he arrested Silas Waxford, who was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for eighteen months for forgery; on May 8, 1875, Charles Spurie, for house-breaking, and on February 28, 1877, Andrew Haeble for larceny.

Sergeant JOHN A. PEMBERTON was born in Philadelphia on December 18, 1850. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley April 2, 1873, as patrolman; resigned November 3, 1874; was reappointed on May 4, 1876, and was promoted to sergeant by Mayor Smith on May 1, 1884. He arrested on August 23, 1876, James Brooks, a diamond thief, for the theft of a diamond pin valued at \$1700; on April 16, 1877, John C. Smith for larceny; October 12, Gustavus Haney for burglary, and on December 21, 1877, he captured Charles Martin, a safe-blower, in the act of blowing open the safe of French, Richards & Co.

House-Sergeant HARRY C. BROWN was born in Philadelphia on March 16, 1847. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on March 28, 1876.

House-Sergeant HARRY PAINTER was born in Philadelphia October 1, 1854. He was appointed by Mayor King on March 1, 1882.

THOMAS B. WHITEMAN, special officer, was born in Philadelphia on July 15, 1844. He was appointed on the force on January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley, and was detailed to duty as special officer, and during his fifteen years of service he has made a number of arrests, of which the following are the most important: On July 25, 1875, Michael Hill and Samuel Brown, pick-pockets; June 3, 1875, Charles Smith, highway robber; August 25, 1877, James and Charles Gallagher, burglars; October 27, 1877, Charles Miller, passing counterfeit money; February 25, 1882, Teresa Matthews, pickpocket; May 5, 1882, James Miller and Henry Corr, horse thieves; May 19, 1882, Benjamin Hawley, larceny of a horse and buggy; July 13, 1882, Israel Solomon, house robbery; July 18, 1882, John Holmes, negro house-breaker; November 16, 1882, Thomas Gardner and Charles and Edward



WILLIAM L. SMITH, Lieutenant of the Seventh District,



Jacques, store robbery and burglary; September 1, 1884, Frederick Strong, passer of counterfeit money; September 15, 1884, Pete Burns, alias Brown, and William Robinson, alias Murray, highway robbers; March 10, 1885, J. W. Corr, forger; April 3, 1885, Henry Fry, and "Dutch Fred," burglars; October 1, 1885, Joseph R. Truitt, negro forger; January 30, 1886, Herman Schieber, alias Richards, and Herman Hamel, alias Dunn, housebreakers; February 11, 1886, William Kellar, burglary; February 12, Hugh McMahon, arson and conspiracy, and many others, each of whom were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from one to ten years, according to the gravity of their offences.

CHARLES EDWARDS, special officer, was born in Philadelphia on June 27, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in 1873, and was detailed as special officer. He worked with Officer Whiteman and assisted in many of the arrests accredited to that officer. Among the important arrests which he has made are the following: On March 26, 1881, William White, an old offender, for passing counterfeit money; July 26, 1882, Charles Nichols and August Kraemer, boys, for setting fire to the warehouse of Campbell & Harris, at Beach and Brown streets, when \$80,000 worth of property was destroyed; August 13, 1882, Albert Harrison, for stabbing his son; October 2, John Warner and Tillie Shaffer, store robbers; February 6, 1883, Michael Comber, alias "Jingles," highway robber; December 20, 1883, Herman Bohnke, alias Harry Brown, Joseph Good and Joseph Adel, masked burglars, who had been operating in Montgomery County; and March 6, 1884, Charles Konstandine and William E. Lutz, for complicity in the same burglaries; July 20, 1884, John McCarthy, a watch thief; November 28, 1884, fur thief; April 3, 1885, Henry Fry, a professional burglar; July 30, 1885, William, alias "Bum" Horney, highway robber; August 16, 1885, Max Harris, alias Jacobs, a bogus special officer; September 21, 1885, Frank, alias "Soapy" Donahue, a highway robber, and many others, all of whom were convicted and received sentences varying from one to five years. In some of these arrests Officer Edwards acted in conjunction with Officer Whiteman.

THOMAS MAGEE was born in Philadelphia on December 25, 1840. He was appointed by Mayor King on November 1, 1881. JOHN A. JOHNSON was born in Philadelphia on September 9, 1830. He was appointed by Mayor Henry, May 11, 1860,

and after serving nine years resigned. Mayor Smith reappointed him in May, 1884.

JOSEPH V. CLAWGES was born in Philadelphia on October 29, 1830. He was appointed by Mayor King in November, 1881.

WILLIAM MOSER was born in Philadelphia on December 11, 1850. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in May, 1876.

GEORGE MAIS was born in Hazleton, Pa., on May 22, 1853. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on March 5, 1879.

JOHN ROBB was born in Philadelphia on February 13, 1851. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on May 22, 1884.

JACOB W. YOUNG was born in Baden, Germany, on July 27, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Fox on January 1, 1871. He arrested, on August 9, 1875, Samuel Wilson and William Jones, highway robbers; and on May 5, 1876, John Francis and William Brady, burglars.

ABRAHAM DEAL was born in Philadelphia on April 24, 1842. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on August 2, 1872. JAMES C. FINCH was born in Philadelphia on June 27, 1842. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in 1877.

CHARLES W. STEEL was born in Philadelphia on May 11, 1840. He was appointed by Mayor King on March 11, 1883.

WILLIAM ALLBRIGHT was born in Philadelphia on April 5, 1840. He entered the department in 1872, under Mayor Stokley. EDWARD PEACOCK was born in Philadelphia on March 9, 1852. He entered the department under Mayor Smith in 1885. WILLIAM COFFIN was born in Philadelphia on Feb. 27, 1834. He entered the department in 1866, under Mayor McMichael.

LEWIS HERWIG was born in Philadelphia on October 16, 1855. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on December 24, 1879. JOSEPH MAUCHER was born in Philadelphia on August 10, 1856. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in 1879. On March 27, 1885, he arrested James Cook, for forgery.

FRANK CARROLL was born in Washington, D. C., on January 14, 1858. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in 1884.

DANIEL BASTIAN was born in France, August 20, 1843. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in 1876. He resigned afterwards and was out of the department until Mayor Smith reappointed him in 1884.

BERNARD LYNN was born in Philadelphia on March 16,

1853. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 11, 1884. On September 21, 1885, he arrested Frank Donohue for highway robbery, and on February 21, 1885, Stephen Muldoon, for robbery.

ELIJAH DURHAM was born in Philadelphia on May 7, 1851. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on May 22, 1884. On January 3, 1885, he captured Frank Feiss, boardinghouse thief, and had him sent to the penitentiary for fifteen months.

LEWIS BUCK was born in Philadelphia on August 18, 1836. He entered the department under Mayor King in 1883.

JOHN ARBUCKLE was born in Philadelphia on December 5, 1859. He was appointed May 14, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

LOUIS BOXBURGER was born in Philadelphia on April 29, 1855. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in 1885.

EDWARD AHERN was born in Philadelphia March 5, 1857. He entered the department under Mayor Smith May 21, 1884.

JEREMIAH MAHONEY was born in Philadelp'ua on June 20, 1845. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 21, 1884.

WILLIAM HIMEBACK was born in Philadelphia on September 2, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on November 18, 1874. He arrested on December 31, 1877, William Wallace, a burglar, and on September 28, 1878, William McCloskey and George Morris, house robbers.

EDWARD STINE was born in Philadelphia on September 4, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on February 28, 1878. He arrested on March 27, 1878, Edward Myers, for false pretence; February 28, 1882, James Rodgers, highway robber; October 28, 1854, John Bulger, for passing counterfeit money.

THOMAS PEARCY was born in Nottingham, England, March 4, 1832. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on May 8, 1876.

ANGUST FISS was born in Philadelphia on October 11, 1837. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in April, 1878.

CHARLES SNYDER was born in Philadelphia on August 1, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley February 15, 1880.

EDWIN OGLE was born in Philadelphia on October 30, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in 1875. He arrested, on March 23, 1877, John Agner, a burglar; and on April 14, 1882, he arrested Edward Lee for larceny.

THOMAS J. BARRY was born in Philadelphia on August 10, 1853. Mayor Smith appointed him in 1884. On April 9, 1886, he arrested James Jones, a bogus check swindler.

FRANK PHILLIPS was born in Philadelphia on August 19, 1859. Mayor Smith appointed him on May 22, 1884.

CHARLES LA TURNEAU was born in Philadelphia on April 3, 1829. He was appointed by Mayor Henry on March 14, 1861.

GOTTLIEB WAGNER was born in Germany August 7, 1848. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on March 18, 1884.

ELLSWORTH ADAMS was born in New Jersey June 20, 1860. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on Jan. 9, 1886.

CHARLES HUNT was born in Philadelphia on October 10, 1860. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on February 12, 1886. FRANK WEIBLE was born in Germany July 10, 1840; ap-

pointed to the police force October 3, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN HAUSEMANN was born January 8, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Smith November 6, 1886.

J. G. WRAY was born in Philadelphia on September 26, 1851. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on September 10, 1886.

JEREMIAH C. CALLAWAY, turnkey, was born in Virginia on June 13, 1851. He was appointed turnkey by Mayor Stokley in 1876.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

ADAM AMBRON was born in Philadelphia on October 30, 1860. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on September 17, 1886.

AMOS A. ENGLE was born in Philadelphia on March 5, 1847. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on October 6, 1886.

JAMES H. HUSTED was born in Pennsville, N. J., in 1845. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on December 4, 1886.

THOMAS McCREEDY was born on February 19, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on October 6, 1886.

WILLIAM KAGLE was born in Philadelphia on May 5, 1834. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on March 8, 1886.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Eighth Police District has the distinction of being purely Philadelphian, every man connected with it, both officers and patrolmen, having been born in the City of Brotherly Love.



GEORGE W. SMITH,
Lieutenant of the Eighth District.



GEORGE W. SMITH, lieutenant of the Eighth District, was born December 5, 1845, in the city of Philadelphia. He enlisted in Company H, Thirty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the 18th of June, 1863, and served until the close of the war. He was appointed on the police force as sub-officer in the Eighth District by Mayor Stokley, September 22, 1873. He was promoted from a sub to a regular patrolman October 14, 1873; made sergeant October 1, 1875, and commissioned lieutenant by Mayor Smith January 1, 1886. On July 24, 1878, Lieutenant Smith, who was then a sergeant, arrested, after a desperate struggle, three wellknown burglars, James Lewis, Henry Moran and Charles, alias "Dutch" Murphy. When observed by the sergeant, who was in citizen's attire, these men were acting in a suspicious manner. He shadowed them for several hours, and finally ran them to cover in a vacant house at the north-west corner of Franklin and Brown streets. Two of the burglars climbed the fence and entered the house, while the third stationed himself in an adjoining alley to "pipe" or keep a lookout on the outside. sergeant arrested him, but not until he had given the alarm to his companions within. They quickly came out, and seeing their "pal" in trouble attacked the sergeant. He was roughly handled by the trio, but bravely held his prisoner. One of the members of his squad was attracted to the spot, and with the assistance of a citizen who volunteered his services, two of the law-breakers were secured and taken to the station-house. The third broke away and the sergeant started after him. Finding himself hard pressed the burglar drew a revolver and began firing at the officer, at the same time running down the street. One shot took effect in the sergeant's left leg, but notwithstanding his wound he still kept up the chase, and finally succeeded in arresting and conveying his prisoner to the station-house. The three men were convicted and sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for five years each.

On May 11, 1879, after a long period of quiet shadowing, Lieutenant Smith arrested Charles and Lewis Lightenberger, who had been making counterfeit ten, twenty-five and fifty cent silver pieces. At the time of their arrest they had in their possession between two and three hundred dollars worth of bogus coin. At their residence, every imaginable contrivance for making counterfeit money was found. Both men were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for three years each. On February 21, 1884, he

arrested William Casey, the murderer of a man named Pugh, at Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets. When Casey was tried the testimony was very conflicting, but he was finally convicted and sent to the penitentiary for five years.

The Eighth District Police Station is situated at Nos. 1012 and 1014 Buttonwood Street. The district comprises the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, and extends from the west side of Sixth Street to the east side of Broad, and from the north side of Vine Street to the south side of Poplar. The factories of Thackara, Sons & Co., manufacturers of fine gas-fixtures, Twelfth and Brown streets; William Buck & Co., gas-fixtures, north-east corner Eighth and Willow streets; Lippet & Loeb's skein silk manufactory, 317, 319 and 321 Garden Street; Lewis & Bro., storage warehouse, extending from 1011 Willow Street to 1027 Ridge Avenue; Powers & Weightman's Chemical Laboratory, extending from Brown to Parrish streets on Ninth; Hance Bros. & White, chemical works, north-west corner of Marshall and Callowhill streets; Fidelity Manufacturing Company, Willow Street above Eleventh; William F. Shaw's Book and Music Publishing House, 719, 721, and 723 Vine Street; and L. Thompson's Saw and Planing Mills, north-west corner of Ridge Avenue and Hamilton Street, are the most important industrial establishments in the district. Handel and Haydn Hall, the Spring Garden Bank, the National Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Mænnerchor Garden and Hall, and the Philadelphia and Reading Passenger Railway depots are also in this district.

Sergeant GEORGE B. HYNSON was born in Philadelphia and is fifty-four years old. Has served in the U. S. Army. He was appointed sergeant by Mayor Stokley April 2, 1875. On August 10, 1876, he arrested James McGlinchey for highway robbery, who was tried the same day and sent to the penitentiary for two years; and on June 25, 1881, Albert Flake, for highway robbery, sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

Sergeant GEORGE LEUTWINE, a bright and faithful officer, was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-six years old. He served a number of years in the U. S. Marine Corps, and in the capacity of a marine has visited the principal ports of the world. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Stokley December 12, 1878, and made a regular patrolman on the Reserve Corps January

2, 1879. He was promoted to the sergeancy of the Eighth District January 1, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

House-Sergeant GEORGE GOODHART was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-four years old. He was appointed to the police force as a patrolman by Mayor Stokley in January, 1877. On January 1, 1887, he was promoted to house-sergeant by Mayor Smith.

House-Sergeant EDWARD T. FULMER was born in Philadelphia and is thirty seven years old. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872, and promoted to house-sergeant of the Eighth District by Mayor Smith in 1886. On November 12, 1875, Officer Fulmer arrested John Donnelly and Arthur Harvey, members of a gang that had been named the Reading Hose gang. Their rendezvous was principally in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Wood, and Broad and Vine streets. These two men were the most dangerous members of the gang. They were caught by Patrolman Fulmer at an early hour in the morning, while committing a burglary, and with much difficulty taken to the station-house. They were sentenced to three years each. June 18, 1878, he arrested James Quinn, alias Brown, on a charge of conspiracy: sent to penitentiary for two years; March 15, 1883, James Haggerty, alias Hagan, and James Fitzpatrick, alias Fitch, for burglary: sentenced to eight years each.

JOHN HOFFMAN, special officer of the Eighth District, was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-eight years of age. He has served in the U. S. Army, and was appointed a substitute patrolman April 11, 1876, by Mayor Stokley, and made a regular officer June 3, 1876. He was promoted to special officer March 8, 1882. September 21, 1877, Officer Hoffman arrested Hezekiah Wooten, who was "wanted" in Reading, Pennsylvania, for incendiarism, having fired a bridge at that place; October 4, 1879, Henry Harrigan, for passing counterfeit money; January 2, 1880, Maggie Canfield, a boarding-house thief; August 12, 1879, Charles Adams, assault with intent to kill, all of whom were convicted and received various terms of imprisonment.

JOHN KEATON, special officer of the Eighth District, was born in Philadelphia and is forty-seven years old. He has served in the U. S. Army. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, January 1, 1872; promoted to special officer May 13, 1882. On February 5, 1874, Officer Keaton arrested Charles

Lanning, for robbery; January 1, 1877, John Hasson, for highway robbery, and assault with intent to kill, and December 8, 1879, Thomas Crease, sneak thief, all of whom were sent to prison for various terms.

Special officers Hoffman and Keaton have done good and efficient work together. On May 20, 1882, they arrested William H. Dampman for highway robbery; October 8, 1883, William Clark for robbery, and on October 28, 1883, Casper Youngheim, a German. Youngheim was not living happily with his wife, so he decided to get rid of her, and having manufactured a dynamite bomb, secreted himself in a small alley-way opposite her house. When he saw her in the front room of the second story, he hurled the missile through the window. She escaped injury, and the husband was sent to the penitentiary for three years. December 21, 1883, they arrested Harvey Summers and Charles Mills, alias "English Bill," for burglary; January 19, 1883, Robert Welch for forgery in Maryland, where he was sent for trial; July 26, 1884, Charles Vansant, for forgery; February 21, 1884, William Casey, for murder; October 22, 1885, William Knabe, for forgery; February 5, 1886. Lottie Sweigart, who had been obtaining goods under false pretence from retail dealers throughout the city; January 15, 1886, John Hughes, alias Hayes, for burglary. On July 3, 1885, they apprehended William, alias "Judy" Lee, an expressman, for robbing trunks. His custom was to call at a house for a trunk, take it away and rifle it of its contents, and filling it with some heavy substance take it to the depot and check it to its destination. He would generally select for despoiling baggage destined to a distant city. He operated successfully for a long time, but was finally caught by a trap laid for him. He was sent to prison for three years.

JAMES BROOKS was born in Philadelphia and is forty-seven years old. He served in the U. S. Army. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, January, 1872.

JOHN PATTON was born in Philadelphia and is thirty years of age. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley August, 1876.

JOHN NUNNEMAKER was born in Philadelphia, and is fortytwo years old. Has served in the U.S. Army. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, October, 1884.

THEODORE F. BOURQUIN was born in Philadelphia and is

forty-four years old. Served in the U. S. Army. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, May, 1876.

GEORGE BARTLEY was born in Philadelphia and is thirtythree years old He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, April, 1884.

ELISHA RENNERD was born in Philadelphia and is fiftyeight years of age. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry, March, 1865.

MATTHEW SHERIDAN was born in Philadelphia and is forty years of age. Has served in the U. S. Army. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, June, 1877. He arrested, November 14, 1878, John, alias "Bull" O'Brien, for burglary; April 1, 1885, William McGee, for house robbery, and October 9, 1882, Peter Robinson for riot, and assault to kill, all of whom were sent to prison for various terms.

ISAAC H. SMITH was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-four years old. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, May, 1879.

CHARLES WILLIAMS was born in Philadelphia and is fortyseven years of age. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, August, 1876.

WILLIAM KAHLHOFER was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-four years old. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, January, 1886.

JOHN WILSON was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-four years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, May, 1884.

JOHN LEX was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-eight years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, February, 1879.

JOSEPH ADAMS was born in Philadelphia and is forty-eight years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, March, 1876.

JOSEPH WHITNEY was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-five years old. Has served in the U. S. Army. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor King, March, 1883.

JOHN D. CULP was born in Philadelphia and is forty-eight years of age. Has served in the U. S. Navy. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, October, 1880.

WILLIAM SENIOR was born in Philadelphia and is forty-

eight years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley,

June, 1879.

GEORGE W. LEWIS was born in Philadelphia and is forty years of age. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, January, 1872.

JAMES COLWELL was born in Philadelphia and is fifty-three years old. Has served in the U.S. Army. Appointed to the

police force by Mayor Stokley, October, 1879.

CASPER TRACE was born in Philadelphia and is forty years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, January, 1872.

JOHN H. LACEY was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-four years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, January, 1886.

CHARLES AUSTIN was born in Philadelphia and is forty years old. Has served in the U.S. Army. Appointed to the police force October, 1874, by Mayor Stokley.

ERNEST SILBER was born in Philadelphia and is forty years old. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, May, 1876.

JOHN RITCHIE was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-six years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, December, 1884.

WILLIAM GRAEFF was born in Philadelphia and is fortytwo years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, April, 1878.

ALBANUS FREAS was born in Philadelphia and is fifty-six years of age. A veteran officer, appointed to the police force by Mayor Conrad in May, 1854.

MARTIN BLOOM was born in Philadelphia and is forty-three years old. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, October, 1879.

CHARLES C. KETLER was born in Philadelphia and is forty-three years of age. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, January, 1875. Officer Ketler has made a number of important arrests; among them are: June 5, 1875, James Ferguson, alias "Funny Jim," and Henry Wallace; June 13, 1875, William McGuire, alias "Brockie Bill," and George Seitzinger; July 8, 1875, William Stocker; April 26, 1876, Thomas Allen; June 16, 1876, John

Wood and William McGuire, alias "Brockie Bill"; July 5, 1876, George W. Curtis, all for house breaking. December 17, 1876, he arrested Edward Williams and John Reese for burglary; January 23, 1878, Robert Hackett, for receiving stolen goods; January 30, 1878, David Frorilli, for assault with intent to kill, who stabbed another man eleven times, some of the wounds extending through his body; September 15, 1878, Peter Burns, for window smashing; November 24, 1879, Henry Mackowen, for house breaking; December 30, 1879, William Brodgen and William Hillyard, sneak thieves; April 9, 1880, James Early, for highway robbery; May 4, 1882, Frank McGowan, pickpocket; November 21, 1882, William Jennings, alias Thomas Smith, for window smashing, and May 16, 1885, Edwin A. Arther, for forgery. All of these people were convicted of the crimes charged and received sentences of imprisonment for various terms.

SAMUEL W. DURELL was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-eight years old. Has served in the U.S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, November, 1877. He arrested, July 6, 1881, Albert Fleck, Charles Linn and James Mack, for highway robbery; May 15, 1881, Oscar Snowden, for house breaking, and October 14, 1882, Charles Smith for burglary, all of whom were sent to prison for various terms.

JAMES WILLIAMS was born in Philadelphia and is thirtynine years of age. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, November, 1875. Arrested, January 3, 1877, Richard Lennox, for forgery on a bank in Peoria, Illinois, amounting to \$15,000; February 12, 1877, Charles Millham and Robert McKee for burglary, and October 17, 1886, Frank Smith for highway robbery.

CASPER ANDRESS was born in Philadelphia and is fifty years old. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force February, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

JOHN WARNER was born in Philadelphia and is fifty years old. Has served in the U. S. Navy. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, November, 1874.

ANDREW McFARLAND was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-two years of age. Appointed to the police force June, 1878, by Mayor Stokley.

CHARLES WARD was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-four years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley,

May, 1876. Arrested July 14, 1884, Albert H. Ward for burglary: sent to the penitentiary for two years.

THEODORE T. TOMKINS was born in Philadelphia and is forty-seven years old. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, June, 1875.

JOHN KERN was born in Philadelphia and is sixty-two years old. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police

force by Mayor Stokley, January, 1872.

LEWIS HOFFMAN was born in Philadelphia and is thirtynine years old. Has served in the U.S. Army. Appointed to the police force January, 1878, by Mayor Stokley.

ROBERT TORREY was born in Philadelphia and is forty-two years old. Has served in both the army and navy. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, December, 1880.

EDWARD ROBINSON was born in Philadelphia and is fortyfour years of age. Served in the U.S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor King in May, 1883.

FRANK LEWIS was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-five years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May, 1884.

JOHN SNYDER was born in Philadelphia and is forty-seven years old. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley July, 1879.

M. L. C. RHOADES was born in Philadelphia and is fortyone years old. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January, 1886.

GEORGE W. RICHARDS was born in Philadelphia, and is twenty nine years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith March, 1885.

WILLIAM J. BROOKS was born in Philadelphia, and is twenty-seven years old. Appointed to the police force January 23, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

FRANK ELLENDER was born in Philadelphia on February 5, 1850. He was appointed to the police force on January 15, 1886.

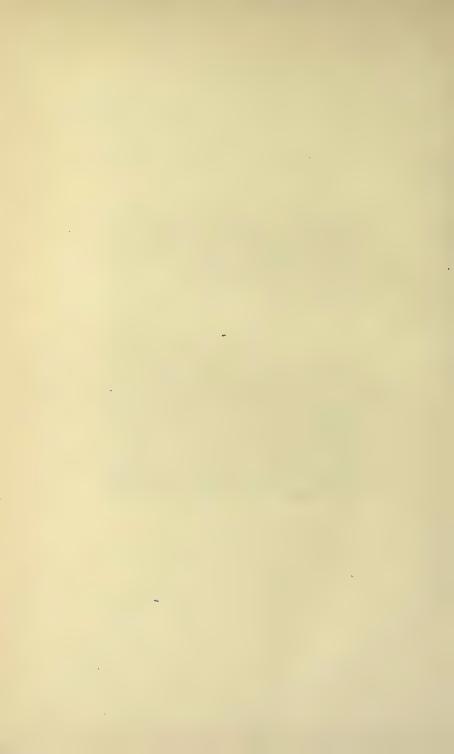
JAMES GRINNAGE, turnkey, was born in Maryland and is forty-five years old. Appointed by Mayor Stokley in 1874.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

THOMAS J. LENOIR was born in Philadelphia on July 9, 1857. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on March 5, 1886.



JOSEPH P. GREEN, Lieutenant of the Ninth District.



WILLIAM LOVETT was born in Philadelphia on May 25, 1845. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on April 22, 1886.

FREDERICK W. SCHOBER was born in Philadelphia on February 27, 1857. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on April 15, 1886.

WILIAM DITMAN was born in Philadelphia on March 27, 1846 appointed by Mayor Smith on September 13, 1886.

ROBERT WINN was born at Taunton, England, on August 3, 1848. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on January 8, 1887.

WILLIAM BUDDY was born in Philadelphia on April 16, 1854. He was appointed substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on February 3, 1887.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH P. GREEN, lieutenant of the Ninth District, was born in Philadelphia April 12, 1855. He was educated at the public schools of the city, and at the age of nineteen began to learn the trade of a tinsmith with his father, who had been established in that business in the Fifteenth Ward for thirty years. After serving his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in his father's shop until he was appointed to the police force, as a patrolman, by Mayor Stokley, on January 1, 1878. He served in that capacity until May 29, 1880, when he resigned to take charge of the tin department in the large establishment of Martin, Fuller & Co. He remained with them over a year, when he accepted the position of inspector in the gas department of the city. He relinquished the latter to accept the lieutenancy of the Ninth District, to which he was appointed by Mayor Smith on March 19, 1886. The Ninth District Station-House is at Twenty-third and Brown streets, and the district is bounded on the north by Poplar Street, south by Vine Street, east by Broad Street, and west by Fairmount Park and the Schuylkill River. The Eastern Penitentiary, the Boys' House of Refuge, Baldwin's Locomotive Works, the Reading Railroad's Freight Parks, William Wood's Woollen Mills, Alexander Crow & Son's Carpet Mills, James Moore's Iron Works, the Keystone Watch Factory, several breweries, besides a number of other silk, woollen, and cotton mills, carpet factories, foundries and machine shops, spice mills, smelting works, braid mills, soap factories, dye houses, tool works and cabinet manufactories are in this district. As are also the Home for Soldiers' Orphans and a large number of handsome residences.

The Ninth District is one comparatively free from crime, but recently a murder occurred within its limits. Early in the evening of December 19, 1886, three men entered the saloon of Peter Kane at No. 2022 Callowhill Street, and called for drinks. After they had had them, the men refused to pay their score. An altercation ensued between them and Kane, and the latter was attacked. The assailants threw plates and other missiles at the saloonkeeper, and a large heavy spittoon, hurled by one of them, struck the unfortunate man in the forehead, cutting a deep gash and knocking him down. As Kane fell, one of the attacking party stabbed him with a long bread-knife in the back. The blade penetrated to a depth of eight inches and was then bent. It inflicted a wound from the effects of which Kane died the next day at the German hospital. Immediately after the affray and stabbing Sergeant Moore and officers Aikens and Toner of the Ninth District arrested Pennsylvania Oxley, James Monaghan and William Gilfillan for the crime. They were given a hearing and committed without bail for the murder of Kane. They are now in Moyamensing prison awaiting trial.

Sergeant JOSEPH SHILLING was born March 27, 1829. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor McMichael, February 1, 1866, and served as a patrolman until September, 1875, when he was promoted to the sergeancy of the Ninth District, by Mayor Stokley.

Sergeant ISAAC MOORE was born November 3, 1852. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley in February, 1874. He resigned from the force in 1877, and was reappointed as sergeant of the Ninth District by Mayor Smith in May, 1884.

Since Sergeant Moore's connection with the department, among other important arrests made by him were the following: January 22, 1875, he arrested Daniel Collins for attempted robbery: sentenced to one year's imprisonment. July 14, 1884, arrested George Gouldy for robbing William James of a gold watch and \$300 in money: sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. July 20, 1884, arrested Peter McGinley for burglary: sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary. On February 14, 1885, Sergeant Moore arrested John Lewsey for burglary: sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

House-Sergeant CHARLES H. SHAFFER was born August 24, 1846. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Fox, in February, 1869.

House-Sergeant GEORGE W. SMITH was born in Leicester, England, June 18, 1842. He came to the United States in October, 1849 August 30, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864. He was discharged July 1, 1865. Appointed operator in the police and fire-alarm telegraph by Superintendent Philips, August 15, 1868, and when that department was merged into the police department in 1875 he was appointed by Mayor Stokley house-sergeant. He resigned from the force May 15, 1879, and was reappointed house-sergeant by Mayor Smith July 10, 1884.

GEORGE D. HUMPHRIES, special officer, was born January 2, 1851. Appointed to the police force May 12; 1874, by Mayor Stokley.

ANDREW M. RICHARDS, special officer, was born March 14, 1852. Appointed to the police force May 10, 1876, by Mayor Stokley; served two years and five months, when he resigned. Reappointed March 19, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

ARCHIBALD GRIFFITH was born May 26, 1848. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. He resigned April 14, 1881, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith in May, 1884.

WILLIAM MITCHELL was born August 10, 1835. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

WILLIAM H. NAGLE was born October 4, 1860. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 27, 1885.

JOHN QUERNS was born March 6, 1861. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 20, 1884.

BENJAMIN McMANES was born September 1, 1853. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley March 2, 1878.

PHILIP BERRY was born in the year 1834. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. He was discharged by Mayor King in July, 1882, and reappointed to the force by Mayor Smith January 8, 1885.

WILLIAM MITCHELL was born February 2, 1836. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry in June, 1858, and was displaced by Mayor Fox April, 1870. He was reappointed by

Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872; resigned April 1, 1875, and again reappointed to the force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1879.

WILLIAM HAWORTH was born September 16, 1832. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley June 5, 1877.

RICHARD VAUGHAN was born April 19, 1849. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, August 12, 1875.

GEORGE MORGAN was born August 7, 1842. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

JOHN MILLER was born December 8, 1885. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in August, 1880. Resigned in August, 1881, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith April 10, 1885.

THOMAS KENNEDY was born September 28, 1841. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 16, 1886.

JOHN J. STANTON was born May 10, 1858. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 26, 1885.

CHARLES HICKLEY was born May 5, 1834. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry August 14, 1864. He was displaced by Mayor Fox April 1, 1870, and reappointed by Mayor Stokley April 1, 1872. Patrolman Hickley arrested Francis Cavalli, burglar, in March, 1866, who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

GEORGE McEWAN was born September 6, 1842. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry in May, 1863. Resigned in 1864 to enter the service of United States Government; reappointed to the force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. September 18, 1878, Patrolman McEwan arrested John Brady for highway robbery: sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary. October 8, 1876, he arrested Ishmael Jones for an outrageous assault on a seven-year-old girl. Sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Also arrested James Ferguson, alias "Funny Jim," and John McManes, for burglary: sentenced to ten and six years respectively in the penitentiary; George Laughlin, alias "Skinny," for robbery: sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

JOHN H. RICHARDS was born September 16, 1848. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, January 16, 1886.

JOHN A. SUPPLEE was born November 4, 1843. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley November 7, 1874.

JOHN P. GRIFFITH was born October 2, 1842. Appointed to the police force August 13, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. In January, 1877, Patrolman Griffith arrested J. J. Williams and William Williams for making and passing counterfeit money. He captured their press and dies: sentenced to five years each in the Eastern Penitentiary. For this arrest and capture, Patrolman Griffith was complimented by Chief Brooks of the National Secret Service.

JAMES BRINES was born January 19, 1842. Appointed to the police force May 8, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

GEORGE A. SNYDER was born September 4, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, August 4, 1879.

PHILIP LOGAN was born September 3, 1846. Appointed to the police force May 20, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM COPPES was born February 2, 1839. Appointed to the police force September 1, 1880, by Mayor Stokley.

GEORGE W. MORRIS was born December 27, 1853. Appointed to the police force November 12, 1879, by Mayor Stokley.

JOHN CROW was born August 10, 1851. Appointed, to the police force by Mayor Smith May 20, 1884.

E. C. LEWIS was born on March 1, 1842. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley on November 21, 1872, and served three years. Was reappointed to the force by Mayor Smith on November 20, 1884.

GEORGE T. SNYDER was born September 27, 1848. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, February 20, 1878.

JOHN F. PETERSON was born April 16, 1840. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 1, 1874.

DAVID STEELE was born May 11, 1841. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley October 10, 1877.

ANDREW WALLACE was born April 23, 1836. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 10, 1876.

GEORGE FOSTER was born June 11, 1848. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 1, 1873, and served one year and three months. He was reappointed to the force June 24, 1880, by the same Mayor.

RALPH BRYAN was born March 10, 1842. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley July 21, 1872.

JOHN ROTHERMEL was born September 19, 1851. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley November 15, 1877.

ROBERT MOFFIT was born April 12, 1841. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 3, 1878.

GEORGE W. W. SOUDER was born December 9, 1854. Appointed to the police force August 29, 1881, by Mayor King.

HENRY CLAYTON was born February 23, 1840. Appointed to the police force February 9, 1879, by Mayor Stokley.

JAMES L. THORNE was born August 24, 1833. Appointed to the police force May 10, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

WILLIAM C. HAMILTON was born July 12, 1852. Appointed to the police force August 12, 1880, by Mayor Stokley.

JOHN L. WILHELM, who died January 1, 1887, was born January 29, 1831. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Conrad in September, 1854, under whom he served two years; under Mayor Henry four years; Mayor Stokley six years; Mayor King three years, and under the present administration until his death. Had this veteran officer lived until April 1, his family would have received the benefit of the Police Pension Fund. No stronger example could be named for the need of such a fund than the record of a life devoted to the public service, and finding at its end no provision made for those dependent upon it for a livelihood.

WITTINGTON DURHAM was born September 20, 1841. Appointed to the police force December 10, 1873, by Mayor Stokley.

JOHN McKENNA was born May 15, 1850. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 28, 1884.

JAMES DONNELLY was born May 1, 1834. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley March 6, 1881.

EDWARD AUBLE was born September 4, 1838. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley June 16, 1872.

WILLIAM McCORKELL was born June 12, 1843. Appointed to the police force by Mayor McMichael in September, 1866, and served two years. He was reappointed to the force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872, and served six years. Reappointed by Mayor Smith January 16, 1886.

JOHN ROONEY was born May 3, 1838. Appointed to the police force April 3, 1869, by Mayor Fox.

WILLIAM J. IRWIN was born September 6, 1846. Appointed to the police force November 8, 1874, by Mayor Stokley.

JAMES BALL was born August 28, 1846. Appointed to the police force November 12, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

WILLIAM ASHMAN was born September 14, 1857. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 27, 1885.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON was born August 14, 1844. Appointed to the police force January 28, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. Patrolman Hamilton arrested, in 1872, James McIlhenny for assault with intent to kill: sentenced to five years in the penitentiary; September 11, 1873, John Laws, for larceny of a watch: sentenced to two years in the penitentiary; October 13, 1873, George McLaughlin, for the larceny of a watch; June 14, 1876, William Green, for horse stealing, and August 16, 1876, John Starr, for larceny.

ROBERT ORR was born February 1, 1841. Appointed to the police force June 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

JACOB WOBENSMITH was born September 13, 1856. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 20, 1884.

JOHN TONER was born November 10, 1858. Appointed to the police force May 10, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

ALEXANDER AIKEN was born April 1, 1849. Appointed to the police force May 10, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

OSCAR ALLISON was born February 25, 1848. Appointed to the police force August 14, 1883, by Mayor King.

CHARLES HUGHES was born October 15, 1854. Appointed to the police force February 12, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

H. H. COURTNEY was born June 27, 1847. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, May 6, 1886.

WILLIAM H. GREEN was born August 16, 1847. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 10, 1886.

WILLIAM F. SNODGRASS was born October 10, 1849. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 16, 1886.

HARRY SPIRTZEL was born in Philadelphia December 24, 1856. Appointed to the police force April 30, 1882, by Mayor King.

JOHN MALCOMSON was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on January 18, 1887.

THOMAS PATTERSON, turnkey, was born November 26, 1849. Appointed by Mayor Smith May 28, 1884.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

THADEUS H. BRADY was born in Philadelphia and is fortysix years old. Appointed to the police force in July, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. Served two years and resigned. Reappointed May 20, 1884, and again resigned May 1, 1885. Reappointed by Mayor Smith February 19, 1886.

E. H. GOVENS was born September 14, 1856. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 10, 1886.

T. H. WATTERMAN was born January 11, 1854. Appointed to the police force May 10, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM PELHAM was born in Philadelphia March 16, 1851. Appointed to the police force September 18, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JOSEPH RALSTON was born in Philadelphia March 11, 1851. Appointed to the police force December 14, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

HENRY STRATTON was born in Philadelphia April 18, 1864. Appointed to the police force December 22, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Continued).

TENTH, ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH DISTRICTS, AND THE SUB-STATIONS.—LIEUTENANT BEALE RAIDS THE GREAT COCKING MAIN.—SERGEANTS MCCLAIN, STECK, DOUGHERTY AND COOPER.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—LIEUTENANT WOOD'S GREAT MANUFACTURING DISTRICT.—SERGEANTS MURRAY, GILBERT, WILSON AND LINTHI CUM.—SPECIAL OFFICER KENNEY'S MISHAPS IN THE SERVICE.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—LIEUTENANT KIMBLE'S IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—SERGEANT BRODE'S THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE.—SERGEANT JEFFRIES FOUR BULLET WOUNDS.—SERGEANTS DEPERVEN AND ASHTON.—SPECIAL OFFICER EHRMAN.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—SYSTEM AND LOCATION OF SUB-STATIONS.

THE TENTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES E. BEALE, lieutenant of the Tenth Police District, was born in Philadelphia January 5, 1838. He attended the Mount Vernon school, on Catherine Street above Third, until his thirteenth year, when he went to work as an errand boy. At the age of sixteen he went on a whaling voyage, being absent three years, and then shipped on a merchant vessel plying between Philadelphia and the West Indies. When twenty-one years old he forsook the water and turned his hand to farming in New Jersey. At the first call for volunteers for three months' service, at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Beale enlisted in the old National Guards Regiment, the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private. He was mustered out of service in 1861, and engaged in the milk business until 1863, when, on March 11, he was appointed on the police force as a substitute by Mayor Henry. April 1, 1863, he was made a regular officer. At the time Vol-

unteers were called out for emergency service, when the State was threatened, Officer Beale was the first man to volunteer in the Henry Guards, at the Tenth Police District Station-House. The commander, Captain Spear, was then lieutenant of that district. After being mustered out of the emergency service, he continued on the police force. April 15, 1867, Patrolman Beale was promoted to sergeant. He served under mayors Henry and McMichael and Mayor Fox until May, 1869, when he resigned to accept the position of Deputy U. S. Marshal. In 1870, he was appointed bailiff in the United States Court, which post he held until 1872.

Upon Mayor Stokley's inauguration, January 1, 1872, he tendered to Beale the lieutenancy of the Tenth Police District, which he accepted, and has filled the position since, serving through the administration of mayors Stokley, King and Smith, to the present time. Lieutenant Beale has made, during his connection with the police department, one hundred and twenty-nine arrests for larceny, robbery, and burglary. On February 8, 1872, he planned and executed a raid of the largest cocking main ever known to have been fought in the United States, at Mullins' place, No. 310 Master Street. He captured one hundred and twenty-six prisoners, who were present at the cock-fight, seventy-three of whom were fined and committed. The others were discharged on the ground that they were in the bar-room connected with the place, and when the descent was made by the officers were not witnessing the fight. The arrests were made by Lieutenant Beale and thirty-seven officers. Twenty-seven men were used to guard the prisoners, while ten others carried squads of them to the station-house. In February and March, 1886, he, with Captain Quirk and detectives Bond and Donaghy, arrested a gang of notorious burglars, known as the Tate and Wilson gang. Sam Tate was a safe-blower; John Clayton, alias Charles Wilson, Christopher Chopaz, alias "Dutch Gus," of the crowd were sentenced to eight and ten years' imprisonment respectively; Matthew Conner, the receiver of the stolen goods, to three years, and Sam Tate and Henry O'Donnell to two years each. Mayor Smith sent a letter to Lieutenant Beale and the other officers connected with him in these captures, complimenting them highly for the arrests. Lieutenant Beale's connection with the police department has extended over twenty-one years. The Tenth District Station-House is located



CHARLES E. BEALE, Lieutenant of the Tenth District.



on the east side of Front Street above Master. The district comprises the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, and is bounded on the south by Poplar Street, north by Oxford, west by Sixth Street and on the east by Frankford Avenue and the Delaware River. Within its boundaries are the following important buildings which the officers of the Tenth have to guard: the Eighth National Bank, Kensington National Bank, Dornan Bros. & Co.'s Carpet Mills, the Star Mills, and other large manufacturing establishments.

Sergeant JOHN McCLAIN was born February 5, 1828, in the city of Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland. He came to the United States when he was six years old, living at Summit Hill, Carbon County, this State. At an early age he was employed in the coal mines as a driver. In 1844 he came to Philadelphia, finding various employments, and finally learned the trade of machine moulding. McClain was a member of the Globe Engine Company, in the old volunteer fire department. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry June 10, 1858. At the beginning of the war, in 1861, he enlisted as a private for three months' service, and was mustered out at the expiration of that time. re-entered the police service and continued on the force until 1864, when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy for one year. Being again mustered out, he was employed in the Philadelphia Gas Works, and in 1866 was again appointed to the police force by Mayor McMichael. He served a short time under Mayor Fox and then resigned. On January 1, 1872, Mayor Stokley appointed him again to the police force, where he has served since. He was promoted to sergeant by Mayor Stokley in 1880. Sergeant Mc Clain has served over twenty-five years on the Philadelphia police force, and has to his credit a number of important arrests.

Sergeant WILLIAM C. STECK was born in Philadelphia January 20, 1846, and learned the trade of undertaking. He enlisted in the 49th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers as a private, for three months' service, in June, 1863, and was discharged in September the same year. He re-enlisted in the 112th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 8, 1864, and served in that regiment until the following September, when he was transferred to Horse Battery B, U. S. Artillery Regulars. He was discharged February 8, 1866. Mayor Stokley appointed Steck a pa-

trolman May 2, 1876, and he was promoted to sergeant by Mayor Smith May 11, 1884.

House-Sergeant JAMES DOUGHERTY was born in Philadelphia December 29, 1836, and learned the trade of brick-making. He enlisted in the army as a private, August 10, 1861, in the 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. After his discharge from the army he learned telegraph operating, and was appointed by Superintendent Philips of the police and fire telegraph as an operator January 1, 1870. He was merged into the police department with the rank of house-sergeant under Mayor Stokley and has held the position since.

House-Sergeant GEORGE W. COOPER was born in Philadelphia May 24, 1846. By trade he is an ornamental painter. He enlisted in 1863, in the 119th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years' service, and was wounded in front of Petersburg June 2, 1865, by a piece of shell. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley July 5, 1875, and promoted to house-sergeant September 1, 1879.

AUGUST MUTH was born in Germany July 3, 1833. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 1, 1876.

JOSEPH BAUSCH was born in Philadelphia December 1, 1855. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith July 17, 1884.

CLAYTON L. WILSON was born in Philadelphia April 24, 1851. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley October 5, 1875.

CHARLES E. CLARK was born in Philadelphia September 23, 1860. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 8, 1885.

SAMUEL MULHOLLAND was born in Philadelphia January 24, 1826. Enlisted in Second Corn Exchange Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers for three months' service. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1873. Resigned April 1, 1873. Reappointed in 1878, and again left the force. He was appointed by Mayor Smith December, 1884.

MICHAEL BINDER was born in Germany October 15, 1843. He served three years in the army during the late war in the Seventy-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley July 2, 1872.

ISAAC G. WILLIAMSON was born in Philadelphia June 18, 1849. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, July 26, 1873. Patrolman Williamson arrested Harry Manice for burglary, May 28, 1875; sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and on January 21, 1876, arrested James Pollis and George James for burglary, who were also convicted.

LEWIS REMY was born in Philadelphia June 20, 1846. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, March 8, 1879.

MATTHEW McCARRON was born in Ireland April 10, 1850. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, November 7, 1879.

JOSHUA HOLLINGSWORTH was born in Ireland April 28, 1836. Enlisted in the United States Navy in 1863 and served until 1865. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 9, 1872.

WILLIAM NEWTON was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 22, 1838. Enlisted as a sergeant in the Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery July 24, 1861, and served until September, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability incurred while in action. Re enlisted as a corporal for three months' service for the emergency, June, 1863, in the Fifty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, May 1, 1876.

HENRY SMITH was born in Philadelphia April 5, 1856. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 2, 1884.

ROBERT CRAWFORD was born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1839. He enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Regiment Scott Legion August 14, 1862, and was taken prisoner July 2, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg. After thirteen weeks he was exchanged, and joined his regiment, in which he served until the end of the war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley December 5, 1872.

CHARLES BASH was born in Germany January 20, 1845. Enlisted in the 165th Regiment New York Volunteers June 17, 1864; discharged September 17, 1865. Appointed on police force by Mayor Stokley June 14, 1873.

WILLIAM HENRY was born in Philadelphia July 28, 1858. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 6, 1884.

FREDERICK CARLIN was born in Philadelphia, October

16, 1846. Was a teamster in the army during the late war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley November 1, 1872.

WILLIAM S. HERSEY was born in Philadelphia March 23, 1834. Enlisted in the army in 1861, and served two years. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 12, 1886.

FRANK COULTON was born in Philadelphia November 6, 1852. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 21, 1885.

GEORGE AIRD was born in Philadelphia June 15, 1852. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 2, 1876.

JOHN MILLS was born in Philadelphia February 22, 1856. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 10, 1884.

LEWIS S. RUE was born in Philadelphia July 24, 1828. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

GEORGE PETERMAN was born in Philadelphia, September 11, 1834. September 20, 1861, enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; discharged February 27, 1863, for disability incurred during service. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley July 7, 1873.

PHILIP PRIFOLD was born in Philadelphia December 26, 1829. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January

1, 1872.

CHRISTIAN KELLER was born in Würtemberg, Germany, June 25, 1849. Enlisted May 14, 1867, in the Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry; re-enlisted May 30, 1870, in Third United States Cavalry as corporal, and was discharged in 1875. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 2, 1884.

HENRY A. STIRK was born in Doylestown Pennsylvania, August 6, 1842. Enlisted in the United States Navy April 19, 1861; discharged June 15, 1864. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 10, 1874; served five months and resigned. Was reappointed by Mayor Smith May 31, 1884.

JOHN J. WALLS was born in Philadelphia October 24, 1852. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 2, 1884.

JAMES KIRBY was born in Philadelphia April 22, 1845. Enlisted in 215th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers April, 1865, and was discharged in September of the same year. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley June 7, 1874.

CHARLES HEFT was born April 19, 1859. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith March 29, 1885.

SAMUEL B. HARRING was born in Pennsylvania April 11, 1843. Served in 104th and 214th regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers during the late war. Appointed to the police force March 6, 1869, by Mayor Fox, and served until January, 1872. Was reappointed by Mayor King February 1, 1883.

SAMUEL TAYLOR was born in Philadelphia May 12, 1847. Enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers September 10, 1861; re-enlisted December 23, 1863, as a corporal; discharged June 23, 1865; re-enlisted in Company H, United States Cavalry, February 1, 1869; discharged February 1, 1874. Was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864, and at the battle of Cedar Creek. Appointed to the police force December 20, 1880, by Mayor Stokley.

FREDERICK RETTER was born in Germany October 6, 1847. Enlisted as a private in Battery B, First Division Artillery, Regular Army, May 21, 1866, and served five years. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 31, 1884.

WILLIAM H. BOYER was born in Philadelphia February 13, 1837. Appointed to the police force April 23, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

FREDERICK BREGLER was born in Germany October 10, 1844. Enlisted as a private in the 112th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in January, 1864; also served in the Fourth Union League Regiment. Appointed to the police force December 24, 1879, by Mayor Stokley.

GEORGE W. HILSEE was born in Philadelphia July 4, 1860. Appointed to the police force May 8, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM N. MORWOOD was born in Philadelphia September 18, 1848. Appointed to the police force May 12, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM A. CRAIG was born in Philadelphia January 23, 1850. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 11, 1876.

CHARLES SEMLER was born in Philadelphia June 20, 1849. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 13, 1884.

DANIEL SEXSMITH was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, March 4, 1842. Appointed to the police force August 1, 1881, by Mayor King.

HARRY LAYRE was born in Philadelphia July 7, 1854. Appointed to the police force May 9, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

ENGLEBERT YOUNG was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1853. Appointed to the police force January 7, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

GEORGE W. BOYD was born in Philadelphia January 14, 1849. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith April 13,

1886.

DAVID T. SMITH was born in Ireland on August 14, 1845. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in January, 1872, and was assigned to duty on the Delaware Harbor squad. He left the department after serving a year and a half. He was reappointed by Mayor Smith on December 10, 1886, and assigned to the Tenth District. He was afterward detailed to the Reserve Corps. He served during the late war in the United States Navy both as a marine and a sailor.

PATRICK McMAHON was born in Philadelphia on July 6, 1854. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor King on March 28, 1883; resigned June 7, 1884, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith on September 27, 1886.

BENJAMIN OCHS was born in Philadelphia on May 16, 1854. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on December 1, 1886.

JAMES C. STIRK was born in Philadelphia, August 27, 1847. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley on November 18, 1880; resigned April 10, 1885, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith on December 7, 1886.

JAMES H. MULVEY was born Philadelphia on November 8, 1854. He enlisted in the U. S. Navy in August, 1878, and served three years. He was appointed to the police force on June 8, 1882, by Mayor King; resigned March 31, 1886, and reappointed by Mayor Smith on October 13, 1886. Officer Mulvey arrested, on September 3, 1883, Emma Bickel for the murder, by shooting, of John Morrow. She was adjudged insane and sent to the Norristown Insane Asylum. He also arrested John Coughlan for assault with intent to kill, on January 2, 1883, and Frederick Fisher, for larceny, on November 3, 1886.

JOSEPH JARVIS, turnkey, was born in England March 18, 1842. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley October 20, 1872.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

WILLIAM WRIGHT was born in Ireland, June 21, 1839. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley on May 8, 1876. Resigned February 15, 1882, and was reappointed as substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on January 28, 1887.

GEORGE W. SELL was born in Philadelphia. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley on February 28, 1877; resigned January 31, 1879, and was reappointed as substi-

tute patrolman by Mayor Smith on January 8, 1887.

CHARLES F. SEXTON was born in Philadelphia, May 21, 1854. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor King on January 26, 1882; resigned March 31, 1886, and was reappointed as substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on December 7, 1886.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE WOOD, lieutenant of the Eleventh District, was born in Manchester, England, January 3, 1836. His father brought him to this country when George was but four years old, finding a home in Manayunk. At an early age young Wood was apprenticed to the trade of brass moulding. After serving his apprenticeship, he worked at his trade until he enlisted in the 186th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on February 23, 1864. Soon after his enlistment Mr. Wood was made a corporal and was assigned to detached duty. He was stationed at the barracks at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, this city, for about a year, and was detailed to carry deserters from Philadelphia back to their regiments. While performing this duty he made trips to Alexandria, Va., Jacksonville, Florida, and to various points in Pennsylvania and other Northern states. He was afterwards transferred to Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware River, where part of his regiment was stationed on guard duty.

When the organized resistance was made to the draft towards the close of the war, in the vicinity of Bloomsburg, Penn., the command to which Corporal Wood was attached, under General Cadwallader, was ordered to that place to enforce order and assist the officers charged with making the draft. His regiment, with others, was on duty several weeks, encamped on Fishing Creek. Between six and seven hundred prisoners were captured by the troops, and

brought to Philadelphia. Corporal Wood served until the close of the war and was mustered out of service with his regiment at Fort Mifflin.

Upon Mayor Stokley's inauguration on January 1, 1872, he appointed Mr. Wood sergeant of police, and assigned him to duty in the Eleventh District. He was promoted to the lieutenancy on March 1, 1881, by the Mayor who had first appointed him to the force. Lieutenant Wood, in his more than fifteen years of service in the Eleventh District, has made a number of important arrests, some of them being of dangerous criminals. Years ago the Eleventh District had within its limits much of the rougher element, with which its officers had to deal; but that is changed now, and it is one of the most orderly in the city. The Delaware River front, from Laurel Street to Lehigh Avenue, is under the care of Lieuten ant Wood's men, and the rescue of persons from drowning forms no small part of the duties of the patrolmen stationed along that beat during the summer months. This part of the river is a favorite resort for boating parties and bathing, a large number of boathouses being located about Otis Street wharf.

Lieutenant Wood is attached to his men, and enjoys their confidence and esteem. He has made it one of his rules since he has filled the lieutenancy of the district, to bestow all proper credit on his men when they have distinguished themselves by an important arrest or any other clever piece of work. His station-house is at No. 615 East Girard Avenue. His district extends from the Delaware River at Laurel Street to Frankford Avenue, along Frankford Avenue to Norris Street, along Norris Street to Gunner's Run, to Lehigh Avenue, to the Delaware River. His is one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the city, and contains potteries, lead and glass works, machinery and engine works, ship-yards, pump and block works, saw and planing mills, door and sash factories, chair factories, rolling mills, file works, ice depots, extensive coal yards, sugar refineries, oil works, knit goods and carpet manufactories, wagon works, stove works, wire factories, distilleries, and dye houses. The winter quarters of Forepaugh's Menagerie and Circus, Morse & Son's grain elevator, St. Mary's Hospital, Pennsylvania Widows' Asylum, Cramp & Co.'s extensive dry docks, the Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot at Beach and Laurel streets, and the extensive coal yards



GEORGE WOOD, Lieutenant of the Eleventh District.



of the Reading Railroad on the Delaware River are also in the Eleventh District.

Sergeant WILLIAM MURRAY was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 10, 1829. By trade he is a plumber. He served one year in the U. S. Navy as fireman. He was first appointed to the police force as a patrolman by Mayor Henry, June 11, 1858, and has served a quarter of a century on the force as patrolman, sergeant and lieutenant. His present position is sergeant of the Eleventh District.

Sergeant GEORGE W. GILBERT was born in Philadelphia January 22, 1845. He enlisted in Company D, 214th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 20, 1865, as a private, and was discharged a corporal September 7, 1865, for disability incurred in the service. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley March 20, 1876, and promoted to sergeant March 10, 1881.

House-Sergeant LORENZO F. WILSON was born in Millville, N. J., January 4, 1838, and learned telegraphy as a business. He served in the 88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers as color corporal, having enlisted August 29, 1861. He lost a leg at the battle of Antietam. He was discharged November 30, 1862, and appointed police telegraph operator December 1, 1873, by Superintendent W. J. Philips. He has been house-sergeant at the Eleventh District over thirteen years.

House-Sergeant JOSEPH LINTHICUM was born at Bridgeton, New Jersey, February 28, 1842. He was appointed house-sergeant of the Eleventh District by Mayor Smith October 22, 1886.

CHARLES C. KENNEY, special officer of the Eleventh District, was born in Philadelphia April 25, 1849. Appointed to the police force as patrolman by Mayor Stokley May 8, 1876. He was detailed as special officer by Mayor Smith May 9, 1884. On October 29, 1879, Patrolman Kenney had both arms and his nose broken while making an arrest, and on February 25, 1885, during the carpet weavers' strike, he suffered further injury in the discharge of his duty by the breaking of the sinews of his right leg. July 27, 1881, he arrested Edward Dossell, alias Dorsey, for horse stealing: sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary. December 20, 1882, arrested George, alias "Sloppy" Hoffman, and George Martin for burglary: sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment each. September 30, 1885, he arrested Charles Blade for larceny; John Burdy and Ida Buchanan for

conspiracy and drugging a girl; October 18, 1874, William Murray and Peter O'Rourke for forgery, and the larceny of \$600, which Officer Kenney recovered; November 29, 1884, William Arbuckle for robbery; December 19, 1884, George Steelman for highway robbery; December 15, 1884, John Maguire for breaking and entering; May 9, 1885, Charles B. Hoffner, for the larceny of fifty watches; May 8, 1885, William Tees, for larceny; July 3, 1885, Thomas McNally and Robert Dougherty for robbery, all of whom were convicted of the crimes with which they were charged and received various sentences of imprisonment. Officer Kenney has also recovered and restored to the owners over \$2000 worth of stolen property.

JOHN LUFFBARRY was born in Philadelphia July 5, 1848. Appointed to the police force August 18, 1873, by Mayor Stokley.

GEORGE M. BEIDERMAN was born in Philadelphia January 16, 1855. Appointed to the police force June 6, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

ANANIAS GARTON was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, in 1845. Appointed to the police force June 6, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

SAMUEL J. PRICE was born in Philadelphia March 19, 1839. He served in the army two years and one month, and was wounded in the left hand at Munson's Hill. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and was four months in Libby Prison. His rank was orderly sergeant. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

JOHN W. HARMER was born in Pennsylvania December 21, 1825. Was first appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry June 12, 1858, and reappointed by Mayor Stokley April 22, 1872. His term of service is nearly twenty-seven years.

JOSEPH H. BRADSHAW was born in Philadelphia September 26, 1827. He served in the U. S. Navy four years. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

JOSEPH STROCKBINE was born in Philadelphia February 26, 1850. Appointed to the police by Mayor Stokley May 7, 1879. In October, 1881, he arrested Conrad Heck, who attempted to kill his wife. Heck was sentenced to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

JOHN CROSSETT was born in Ireland September 18, 1835. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley October 2, 1872.

THOMAS R. JONES was born in Wales August 11, 1848. Appointed to the police force July 16, 1881, by Mayor King. He arrested, December 15, 1884, John Maguire for burglary, and on August 25, 1885, William, alias "Stump" Malone, for stabbing John O'Donnell. Both these men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

ISAAC HAMMITT was born in Philadelphia October 19, 1822. First appointed to the police force by Mayor Conrad June 3, 1854. Under different administrations he has been an officer about eighteen years.

JOHN H. CLUNN was born in Philadelphia August 6, 1849. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 3, 1884.

GEORGE W. TYSON was born in Philadelphia October 20, 1819. A veteran officer, who was appointed to the police force March 1, 1854, by Mayor Conrad.

GEORGE W. ABEL was born in Philadelphia September 6, 1843. Appointed to the police force May 20, 1874, by Mayor Stokley.

CHARLES W. UHL was born in Germany October 11, 1844. Enlisted in Company A, 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 7, 1862. Discharged June 6, 1865. Was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, being shot through the left leg. Appointed to the police force June 3, 1874, by Mayor Stokley.

JOHN HARREN was born in Philadelphia August 19, 1844. Appointed to the police force May 8, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

GEORGE JACKSON was born in Philadelphia February 17, 1844. Enlisted as a private, February 11, 1862, in Co. A, 98th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged, a sergeant, July 6, 1865. Appointed to the police force June 11, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

WILLIAM J. HOWELL was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 13, 1852. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 16, 1878.

JOHN W. WOOD was born in Philadelphia July 3, 1844. He enlisted in 192d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers June 10, 1864, and was discharged at the end of the war. Appointed to the police force October 12, 1877, by Mayor Stokley.

JOHN H. PIDGEON was born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, April 13, 1844. Enlisted, June 19, 1861, in Co. C, Second

Regiment Delaware Volunteers, for three years. Was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, 1864. Was discharged March 25, 1865. Appointed to the police force May 2, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

THOMAS McLEES was born in Boston, Mass., in the year 1838. Enlisted in the U. S. Navy, February 12, 1861, and was discharged in July, 1867. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

JOHN BALDWIN was born in Philadelphia December 28, 1838. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 24, 1879.

CONRAD LUTZ was born in Philadelphia July 31, 1842. Shipped in the U.S. Navy October 24, 1861, and was discharged November 24, 1864. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 2, 1876.

ROBERT G. CITHCART was born in Ireland October 12, Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley June 14, 1843. 1874.

PETER D. JONES was born in Philadelphia January 16, 1840. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, September 1, 1874.

DALLAS MYERS was born in Philadelphia June 1, 1844. Served in the U.S. Army three years and seven months as a private. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley August 3. 1878.

JOHN A. WHITSON was born in Philadelphia October 6, 1848. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 1, 1876.

SAMUEL JONES was born in Philadelphia July 6, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 24, 1879.

CHARLES E. BENNETT was born in Philadelphia. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley December 7, 1879.

GEORGE E. EAKINS was born in Philadelphia May 22, 1853. Appointed to the police force October 12, 1877, by Mayor Stoklev.

JACOB CARVER was born in Philadelphia August 13, 1846. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 3, 1884.

CHARLES A. CRESS was born in Philadelphia June 4, 1851. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley October 5, 1874. He on May 6, 1878, arrested George Bazil, for manslaughter; June 12, 1881, William Creeby and William Malone, alias "Stumps," for highway robbery, who were convicted and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary.

CHARLES T. NORRIS was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1841. Enlisted in the 12th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers as a private, August 4, 1862, and served two years and nine months. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, January 1, 1875.

JOHN CAHILL was born in Philadelphia July 4, 1840. Enlisted, July 1, 1863, in Co. C, 59th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged September 9, 1863. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 8, 1884.

CHRISTIAN KLEINGUENTHER, Jr., was born in Philadelphia March 10, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 3, 1884.

JAMES CURRY was born in Ireland August 23, 1837. Appointed to the police force by Mayor McMichael May 5, 1867. During his service he has saved three men from drowning; two of them at Shackamaxon Street wharf, and one at Ridgeway Park wharf. Arrested Devine and his accomplice for highway robbery, who were convicted and sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary, and also arrested Mackin and Tomlinson, river pirates, who were sent to prison.

ROBERT GRAHAM was born in Philadelphia May 19, 1850. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, July 29, 1872. Arrested Francis Marion, on April 14, 1875, for arson, and, August 16, 1878, Joseph Flack for homicide.

EDWARD ROACH was born in Philadelphia May 12, 1848. Enlisted in Company B, 196th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 14, 1864. Discharged, November 17, 1864. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, May 10, 1884.

AUGUSTUS BLACK was born in Philadelphia January 25, 1853. Appointed to the police force May 10, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM W. JONES was born in South Wales on June 24, 1844. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on April 1, 1885.

THOMAS L. STAFFORD, turnkey, was born in Philadelphia November 27, 1842. Enlisted, August 8, 1861, in the 106th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged for disability

contracted in the service, March 20, 1863. Appointed to the police force, February 20, 1879, by Mayor Stokley.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

EDWARD W. FONTAIN is forty-five years old. and was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith, January 12, 1886.

THOMAS PETERSON was appointed by Mayor Smith on April 11, 1886. He is thirty-eight years old.

JAMES H. HASLETT was appointed by Mayor Smith on April 16, 1886. He is twenty-four years old.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Jr., was appointed by Mayor Smith on October 4, 1886. He is twenty-eight years old.

S. H. WEBB is twenty-eight years old, and was appointed by Mayor Smith on October 19, 1886.

WILLIAM H. CALVERLY is thirty-one years old. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on December 20, 1886.

EDGAR A. DONAVAN is twenty-eight years old. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on January 17, 1887.

THE TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NATHAN S. KIMBLE, lieutenant of the Twelfth District, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, December 6, 1836. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Henry October 20, 1863, and has served continuously on the force with the exception of a part of Mayor Fox's administration. He acted as special officer for several years, was made a sergeant February 14, 1883, by Mayor King, and afterwards a lieutenant February 23, 1884, by the same Mayor. While acting as special officer he made a number of important arrests, among which were Edward Lynch, convicted and sentenced to fifteen years in the Eastern Penitentiary for outraging Mary Mornham at the Monument Cemetery; John Fields, convicted of murder and sentenced to twelve years in the Eastern Penitentiary; William E. Dell, a notorious burglar, who received a sentence of two years in the Eastern Penitentiary; and George Dutill, who received two years in the Eastern Penitentiary for attempted rape.

The Twelfth District Station-House is situated at the northeast corner of Tenth and Thompson streets. The Twelfth District begins at Sixth and Poplar streets, and extends along the



NATHAN S. KIMBLE, Lieutenant of the Twelfth District.



north side of Poplar to the east side of Broad, to the south side of Montgomery Avenue, to the east side of Eleventh Street, to the south side of Susquehanna Avenue, to the west side of Sixth Street to the place of beginning. Among the most prominent buildings in the district are the Seventh National Bank, northwest corner Seventh Street and Girard Avenue; the Tenth National Bank, northwest corner of Comac Street and Columbia Avenue; John Sullivan's Silk Mill, south-east corner Ninth Street and Montgomery Avenue; Samuel Thornton's Mill, south-east corner Tenth Street and Columbia Avenue; Farmers' Market, northwest corner Ninth Street and Girard Avenue, and the Globe Market, north-west corner Tenth Street and Montgomery Avenue.

Sergeant WALTER BRODE, Sr., was born in Philadelphia June 30, 1824, and learned the trade of whip-making. He was appointed to the police force by Marshal Keyser October 10, 1851, and two years later was promoted to captain of the watch of the South Pennsylvania District, which position he held up to the Consolidation. He was appointed patrolman on the new city force by Mayor Conrad, in which capacity he served until 1858, when Mayor Henry made him a sergeant. Three months after Mayor Fox's inauguration he left the police force. Was reappointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley, and promoted to sergeant in December, 1875. His term of service as patrolman extended over ten years and as sergeant over twenty-five years.

Sergeant JOHN JEFFRIES was born in Philadelphia April 11, 1840. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry January 9, 1864. On the night of March 26, 1864, Officer Jeffries had four pistol balls fired into him by a burglar, at the corner of Water and Race streets. Shortly after twelve o'clock on that night Officer Hutchinson observed a man emerge from Craven Street into Front Street, acting, as the officer thought, in a suspicious manner. Hutchinson summoned Jeffries, and the two officers met the man coming down Water Street at Race. Officer Jeffries took him into custody, while Officer Hutchinson went back to ascertain whether any place had been robbed. He had proceeded no further than Craven Street when he heard the report of a pistol from the direction of Race Street, and immediately ran back. When he reached there he found Officer Jeffries lying insensible on the sidewalk, and his late prisoner running down Race Street. He pursued the fleeing burglar, who, when he got near Vine Street, threw off his overcoat, and was soon lost in the darkness. In the pockets of the overcoat were found a number of burglars' tools, a quantity of gunpowder and a slow-match. Officer Jeffries was found to be dangerously wounded, four balls having entered his body, three in his back and one in his shoulder. After Officer Hutchinson had left them, the burglar made an attempt to wrest himself from the grasp of Officer Jeffries, who held him by the coat collar. Finding himself unsuccessful in this he pulled a pistol and fired. It was not until after the third shot had entered Officer Jeffries' body that he released his hold, when he fell and the villain fired a fourth shot into him. The pistol was held in such close proximity to the officer when it was fired, that his coat was singed by the burning powder. After a long illness Officer Jeffries recovered from his wounds. The would-be murderer was never caught. Jeffries was promoted to sergeant by Mayor King February 26. 1884.

House-Sergeant GEORGE W. DEPERVEN was born in Philadelphia October 26, 1845. By occupation he was a sugar manufacturer. He was appointed telegraph operator and house-sergeant by Mayor Stokley October 5, 1873.

House-Sergeant FRANK R. ASHTON was born January 6, 1854. He is a painter by trade. Was appointed telegraph operator and house-sergeant by Mayor Stokley on December 8, 1874.

NICHOLAS EHRMAN, special officer of the Twelfth District, was born in Philadelphia February 9, 1843. He was apprenticed to the picture-frame gilder's trade, but before finishing his apprenticeship, the war coming on, he enlisted in the 21st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, April 21, 1861, for three months. He was discharged August 7, and re-enlisted on the 10th in the 95th Pennsylvania, for three years. Discharged November 2, 1864. Appointed to the police force February 2, 1874, by Mayor Stokley and served as a patrolman until May, 1884, when he was designated by Lieutenant Kimble as special officer. Among his important arrests were Andrew Boyce for burglary, in May, 1880; George Dutill, robbery, in August, 1883; Annie Reily and James McNally, pickpockets; Louis Kille, assault to kill, in January, 1885; George Green, house robbery, in October, 1885; Henry Sargent and Edward Harris, burglary, in March,

1883; Thomas Trumpp and William Magee, burglars, in January, 1886, and Carl Meichenfelder, burglary, in March, 1886.

WILLIAM H. MOSS was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1840. Enlisted May 29, 1861, in Co. I, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years. Discharged June 17, 1864. Enlisted as sergeant, September 28, 1864, in Co. L, 198th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for one year, and was discharged June 3, 1865. Appointed to the police force August 8, 1877, by Mayor Stokley.

JAMES E. MERCHANT was born in Philadelphia January 6, 1842. Served three years in the late war in Co. C, 71st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley October 5, 1878.

CHARLES GUTGSELL was born in Philadelphia January 1, 1836. Served in the army three years during the late war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Vaux March 3, 1856.

SAMUEL PEARSON was born in Philadelphia December 4, 1845. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley December 3, 1879.

GEORGE W. RANSOM was born in Salem, New Jersey, April 5, 1843. Enlisted in Col. Small's regiment April 16, 1861. Was in the riots at Baltimore April 19. Also served in 18th and 72nd regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisting in the latter for three years. He was wounded, being shot through both thighs, at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. He served with the 21st Veteran Reserve Corps from December, 1864, until November, 1865, as commissary and provost sergeant at Camp Cadwallader, Philadelphia. Enlisted in the 6th U. S. Infantry Regiment December 13, 1866, and served three years as sergeant. Enlisted in 5th U. S. Artillery Regiment August 22, 1870, and served five years as first sergeant. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 3, 1876.

FREDERICK ACKER was born in Philadelphia January 29, 1850. Appointed to the police force by Mayor King August 29, 1881.

EDWARD GEORGE was born in Bucks County, Penn., October 1, 1843. Enlisted in the 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 29, 1861. Discharged June 17, 1864. Re-enlisted November 8, 1864, in 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry; discharged August 11, 1865. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stok-

ley, January 1, 1872. Arrested, in 1878, Edward Lynch for an outrageous assault: sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

JAMES H. NUNEMAKER was born in Franklin County, Penn., April 26, 1842. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, April 21, 1873. Served three years and three months in the army during the late war. Arrested Henry Clark, pickpocket, Edward Donahue, for larceny, and William Stenhauer.

WILLIAM D. TYSON was born in Philadelphia January 29, 1835. Served in the army during the late war. Was appointed

to the police force by Mayor Stokley November 11, 1878.

HENRY JUMP was born in Philadelphia February 9, 1846. Served three years in the army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

BENJAMIN F. WEATHERBY was born in Philadelphia August 7, 1848. Appointed to the police force September 6,

1877, by Mayor Stokley.

CHRISTIAN SCHENCK was born in Germany, February 28, 1840. Appointed to the police force May 10, 1875, by Mayor Stokley.

STEPHEN LUKENS was born in Bucks County, Penn., October 4, 1835. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley December 15, 1875. Arrested William McGee for highway robbery, William Seltzer for burglary and assault with intent to kill and Henry Layton for horse stealing.

JAMES R. TAYLOR was born in Philadelphia September 24, 1829. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Conrad September 10, 1854, and has served, with the exception of short intervals, under all the mayors since.

HENRY L. OLER was born in Philadelphia November 9, 1841. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 4, 1876. Arrested Francis George, a New Jersey horse-thief.

JOHN B. GOODWIN was born in Maine November 23, 1823. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry in May, 1858.

JOHN M. SCHAEFER was born in Philadelphia November 16, 1855. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith November 22, 1885.

PHILIP KALOVER was born in Philadelphia October 19, 1842. Served three years in the army during the late war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley September 2, 1873.

Made a number of arrests, among them George Hicky, for larceny, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN was born in Philadelphia August 2, 1830. Enlisted October 22, 1851, for five years, in the 1st Regiment Mounted Rifles, and served on the Rio Grande frontier of Texas. Was in several engagements with the Indians. Discharged as sergeant October 22, 1856. Re-enlisted April 18, 1861, 18th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; discharged in July, 1861. Re-enlisted August 22, 1861, in 95th Pennsylvania, as sergeant, for three years. Was promoted to 2d lieutenant. Discharged for disability incutred in service November 3, 1863. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry October 1, 1864. Displaced by Mayor Fox; reappointed January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. Arrested, February 21, 1878, John Howard, alias Daly, professional thief; June 1, 1878, Fred Berger, for stabbing; March 19, 1879, Edward Baker, sneak thief; March 19, 1880, "Jimmy" Holden, pickpocket; April 29, 1880, Walter Daw, alias "Jimmy" O'Brien, for robbery, and James McDonald, receiver of stolen goods; March 28, 1882, Lizzie Jenkins, professional hotel thief.

CHARLES D. WEATHERBEE was born in Philadelphia December 3, 1849. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 4, 1875. Resigned in 1878; reappointed September 10, 1883, by Mayor King.

WILLIAM D. FUSSELBACH was born in Philadelphia July 12, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, May 21, 1884.

WILLIAM KNECHT was born in Philadelphia November 17, 1834. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry October 12, 1862. Arrested Edward B. Paul for burglary, April 1, 1877.

WILLIAM F. SPILLMAN was born in Philadelphia September 21, 1832. Served three months in the First Regiment Grey Reserves of Pennsylvania. Appointed to the police force by Mayor McMichael July 20, 1866. Resigned under Mayor Fox's administration; reappointed by Mayor Stokley.

HARRY RUH was born in Philadelphia April 2, 1859. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 27, 1884.

EDWARD GILLESPIE was born in Philadelphia March 28, 1839. Served three months in the 18th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry Sep-

tember 1, 1862. Arrested Ned Dougherty for assault to kill, in January, 1866; one Walsh, for pocket-picking in 1867; September 19, 1875, Fred Hargis and James Russell, for highway robbery.

FREDERICK LINDEMAN was born in Germany December 17, 1828. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley Octo-

ber 30, 1877.

JOHN S. WARNER was born in Philadelphia January 1, 1837. Appointed to the police force February 1, 1878, by Mayor Stokley. Arrested John Hanson, the safe-blower.

JACOB KIRCH was born in Germany September 4, 1835. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley October 19, 1874. Arrested Joseph Ledlie, James Malone and Richard McCormack for house robbery.

JOSEPH RUTHERFORD was born in Ireland April 12, 1844. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 9, 1871. Arrested, August 20, 1872, Michael Malone and his two sons for aggravated assault and battery on Frank Willets, a conductor on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

G. J. FRIES was born in Germany April 23, 1842. Served three years as sergeant in the 104th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the late war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry January 15, 1864, and served under him and under Mayor McMichael for about two years. Reappointed by Mayor Stokley September 9, 1874.

WILLIAM BARRY was born in Philadelphia July 27, 1857. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith September 28, 1884.

ANDREW J. HALL was born in Philadelphia June 30, 1843. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 21, 1884.

ELIJAH BREWER was born in Huntingdon County, New Jersey, November 17, 1846. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 22, 1884. Served in the late war in the 38th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

GEORGE W. DAVIS was born in New York April 14, 1842. Enlisted in U. S. Marine Corps, December, 1858; discharged March, 1863. Enlisted in Company C, 200th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 9th Army Corps, as orderly sergeant, and served to the end of the war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley December 4, 1877.

NATHANIEL G. REEVES was born in Philadelphia June 6,

1839. Appointed to the police force September 21, 1880, by Mayor Stokley.

ISAAC WRIGHT was born in Vermont in the year 1839. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry April 8, 1861, and served eleven years. Reappointed by Mayor Smith October 6, 1884.

MICHAEL F. DALTON was born in Philadelphia September 28, 1859. Appointed to the police force by Mayor King September 3, 1883.

SAMUEL LEFFERTS was born in Bucks County, Penn., September 30, 1836. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry, March 2, 1863.

HARRY C. SIMPSON was born in Philadelphia July 19, 1850. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 6, 1878.

JOHN WOOD was born in Philadelphia December 31, 1834. Served three months in the Scott Legion; discharged and re-enlisted for three years in the 82d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Also served five years in the 6th Regiment U. S. Cavalry. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1875.

THOMAS REED was born in Philadelphia February 7, 1841. Served three years in the 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and one year in Co. G, 7th Regiment Hancock's Veteran Corps. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 1, 1884.

JAMES H. BAIRD was born in Philadelphia July 8, 1846. Enlisted in the army, June 1, 1863; discharged August 1, 1865. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in February, 1872; resigned January 31, 1875; reappointed October 5, 1879.

JUDSON BOWERS was born in New Jersey, September, 1842. Enlisted, September, 1862, in the 23d Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville; discharged June, 1863. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 10, 1886.

GEORGE W. LAWRENCE was born in Philadelphia December 1, 1852. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 1, 1872.

WILLIAM H. HOSTER was born in Philadelphia April 29, 1846. Enlisted, February 9, 1864, in the 19th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years. Discharged August 12, 1865, upon the ending of the war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith March 12, 1886.

WILLIAM P. NIPPES was born in Philadelphia June 4, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, March 25, 1886.

THEODORE H. K. CONGER was born in Philadelphia on October 17, 1848. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, August 24, 1886.

JACOB A. BOYER, turnkey, was born in Philadelphia August 18, 1834. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 14, 1875.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

REGINALD H. GIBSON was born in Philadelphia April 14, 1862. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on September 22, 1886.

J. C. GOLDSTEIN was born in Philadelphia and was appointed a substitute patrolman on December 3, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

EDWARD J. WALSH was born in Philadelphia December 2, 1859; he was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 21, 1884, and served until November 30, 1884. He was reappointed as a substitute patrolman December 3, 1886.

WILLIAM O. ROURKE was born in Connecticut in 1847. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor King February 1, 1882, and served until June 1, 1884. He was reappointed as a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on November 18, 1886.

MICHAEL HEMMINGER was born in Germany August 20, 1844. He enlisted in the U. S. Army in July, 1861, as a private and was discharged in 1865 as First Sergeant of Co. I, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was a patrolman in 1874–75 by appointment of Mayor Stokley. He arrested, in the spring of 1874, Richard McCarty for burglary. He was reappointed as a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith.

THE SUB-STATIONS.

In the large outlying, suburban districts, where the population is sparse and the beats of the patrolmen long, it was found necessary to establish sub-stations. Sergeants and patrolmen are detailed to these sub-stations by Chief of Police Stewart, but the men are under the command of and report to the lieutenants of the several police districts within the bounds of which the substations are located. There is a sub-station at Roxborough in the Thirteenth District; in the Seventeenth at Point Breeze; at

Chestnut Hill and Olney in the Fourteenth District; at Tacony, Holmesburg and Bustleton in the Fifteenth District; at Falls of Schuylkill in the Twenty-second District, and at Bridesburg and Nicetown in the Twenty-fourth District. The detail of men at these stations is not less than four nor more than eight at each, exclusive of the sergeants, who also act as telegraph operators. The patrol system is in operation in only one of the districts named, the Seventeenth, and the sub-station is two miles from the station-house.

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CHAPTER XX.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Continued).

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT AND ABDUCTION OF CHARLEY ROSS.—LIEUTENANT ALLISON'S DUTIES IN MANAYUNK.—SERGEANTS WARD, LUSH, REGER, DUNLAP, HORNBY AND LAWRENCE.—LIEUTENANT BUCHANAN AND THE GERMANTOWN DISTRICT.—THE ROSS MYSTERY.—SERGEANTS CURRIER, MAXWELL, SANDERSON, NEILSON, FRALEY, ELLIOTT, WILDE AND TOMLINSON.—PATROLMAN HOUSTON AND THE WISSAHICKON MURDER MYSTERY.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

ALBERT C. ALLISON, lieutenant of the Thirteenth District, was born in Manayunk, Philadelphia, June 24, 1844. He enlisted in Company L, One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 11, 1864, and served three months. was appointed patrolman in the Reserve squad by Mayor Stokley July 13, 1876; was promoted to sergeant of the Thirteenth District October 28, 1878, and made lieutenant March 26, 1881. In January, 1882, he arrested Napoleon Taylor in Easton, Pennsylvania, for the theft of a horse in Montgomery County. Taylor was sentenced to eight years in the Montgomery County Prison. In May of the same year he arrested Thomas Bannon and George W. Rhodes for house-breaking. Both men were sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary. On January 21, 1884, he arrested Peter Monoghan for burglary, who was sentenced to two and a half years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Charles Deckey and William Dwyer, notorious burglars, were arrested by him October 19, 1885. They were convicted and sentenced to two years each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Thirteenth District Station-House is located on Station



A. C. ALLISON, Lieutenant of the Thirteenth District



Alley, between Cotton and Mechanic streets, and Main and Cresson streets, in Manayunk. The district comprises the Twenty-first Ward, and is bounded on the north by the Montgomery County line, running east from the Schuylkill River to the township line; on the east by the township line, running south from the Montgomery County line to School Lane; on the south by School Lane, running west from the township line to the Schuylkill River; on the west by the Schuylkill River running north from School Lane to the Montgomery County line.

Manayunk is a suburb of Philadelphia with over 25,000 inhabitants, and contains some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city, including Schofield's Economy Mills, Fitzpatrick & Holt's, A. Campbell & Co.'s, the Patterson Mills and numerous other extensive manufactories.

Sergeant ROBERT H. WARD was born in Philadelphia October 21, 1842. He has served in the U. S. Army. He was appointed to the police force April 29, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. March 25, 1881, he was promoted to sergeant of the Thirteenth District.

Sergeant WILLIAM H. LUSH was born in Philadelphia July 25, 1843. He has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley March 6, 1872, and promoted to sergeant of the Thirteenth District May 2, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

Sergeant LEVI S. REGER, detailed for duty to the Roxborough sub-station, was born in Philadelphia June 14, 1840. He has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley June 3, 1872, and promoted to sergeant of the Thirteenth District October 1, 1872.

House-Sergeant LEWIS J. DUNLAP was born in Philadelphia November 11, 1842. He served in the army. Appointed to the police force as a telegraph operator or house-sergeant in August, 1868, by Mayor McMichael.

House-Sergeant WILLIAM H. HORNBY was born in New Castle County, Delaware, May 3, 1844. He served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley and promoted to house-sergeant May 1, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

House-Sergeant WINFIELD S. LAWRENCE, detailed for duty at Roxborough sub-station, was born in Philadelphia March

23, 1853. Appointed to the police force May 6, 1876, by Mayor Stokley, and promoted to house-sergeant May 2, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

House-Sergeant SAMUEL THORNTON was born in England November 3, 1841. He has served in the U. S. Army and was appointed to the police force November 19, 1873, by Mayor Stokley. Resigned March 6, 1876. Reappointed February 14, 1878, by Mayor Stokley, and promoted to house-sergeant by Mayor Smith, January 1, 1887.

JAMES W. KENWORTHY was born in Philadelphia November 22, 1850. Appointed to the police force June 8, 1881, by

Mayor King.

ROBERT WHITESIDES was born in Scotland, August 6, 1827. Appointed to the police force February 13, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

HARRY WHITE was born in Philadelphia October 21, 1849. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, January 18, 1886.

GEORGE MOYER was born in Schuylkill Haven, Penn., September 7, 1841. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force May 3, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

GEORGE GLANDING was born in Philadelphia July 10, 1856. Appointed to the police force May 22, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN KLINE was born in Schuylkill Haven, Penn., January 29, 1854. Appointed to the police force June 25, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM JONES was born in Philadelphia November 4, 1847. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 24, 1884.

WILLIAM GREEN was born in Germany March 1, 1841. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor King April 7, 1881.

ARTHUR ROBERTS was born in Massachusetts May 5, 1850. Appointed to the police force May 3, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

TIMOTHY CLEGG was born in England January 23, 1838. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

CHARLES WATSON was born in Philadelphia February 5,

1842. Has served in the U.S. Army. Appointed to the police force June 24, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

HENRY SWARTLEY was born in Montgomery County, Penn., February 4, 1846. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 7, 1876.

PETER METZLER was born in Philadelphia November 27, 1855. Appointed to the police force May 3, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

DANIEL S. JACOBY was born in Philadelphia May 4, 1839. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

JOHN UTTLEY was born in Philadelphia January 1, 1850. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 6, 1876.

HARRY F. REIBEL was born in Philadelphia May 5, 1854. Appointed to the police force January 18, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

DAVID ROWLEY was born in Ireland April 8, 1832. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, January 1, 1872.

JOHN KINDER was born in England July 21, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor King, March 18, 1882.

JOHN B. DUNNOHEW was born in Philadelphia November 22, 1829. He served in the U.S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, August 14, 1886.

JOHN R. HIGHLEY was born in Montgomery County, Penn., September 13, 1846. Appointed to the police force by Mayor King, September 29, 1881.

CHARLES ROUSHER was born in Philadelphia June 7, 1851. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 3, 1884.

JACOB R. NICE was born in Philadelphia December 16, 1847. Appointed to the police force April 4, 1878, by Mayor Stokley.

AUGUSTUS PETERMAN was born in Philadelphia August 21, 1855. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 3, 1884.

GEORGE PAINTER was born in Philadelphia April 22, 1853. Appointed to the police force November 7, 1878, by Mayor Stokley.

BARTHOLOMEW WELSH was born in Philadelphia April 24, 1846. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force January 16, 1883, by Mayor King.

RICHARD BODKIN was born in Ireland December 18, 1857. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 24, 1884.

JAMES FULLERTON was born in Ireland August 18, 1841. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in October, 1884.

AUGUST REESE was born in Germany March 19, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 30, 1886.

WILLIAM McKANE was born in Utica, New York, March 9, 1845. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 3, 1884.

JOSEPH PONTIUS was born in Philadelphia January 28, 1841. Has served in the U.S. Army Appointed to the police

force by Mayor King in January, 1882.

ALFRED A. BOWEN was born in Delaware August 19, 1842. Has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 4, 1876.

HENRY KINDER was born in England May 23, 1844. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley March 1, 1880.

ISRAEL S. GREENE was born in Delaware County, Penn., January 31, 1848. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley.

SAMUEL LEVERING was born in Philadelphia March 4, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 6, 1884.

DANIEL DESMOND was born in Ireland August 12, 1846. Appointed to the police force June 24, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

CASPER STREIBIG was born in Germany January 6, 1843. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

SAMUEL ROBINSON was born in Montgomery County, Pa., January 14, 1857. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith October 19, 1886.

THOMAS J. WINN was born in Philadelphia May 10, 1859. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith November 15, 1886.

THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, lieutenant of the Fourteenth District, was born in St. Johnston, Ireland, May 14, 1836. He came to this country when six years old and was educated in the public schools of Germantown. He was appointed sergeant of his district by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872, who also detailed him, in 1877, to superintend the building of a new station-house. He was made lieutenant of the same district February 12, 1879. During his term



ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, Lieutenant of the Fourteenth District.



of service he has made several arrests for burglary and house breaking, and is an earnest and capable officer, possessing many qualities which endear him to his men. While firm and inflexible in the discharge of his duty, he is uniformly kind and courteous to those with whom he comes in contact. The main station-house of the district is located on Lafayette Street, near Germantown Avenue. There are also two sub-stations, one on Highland Avenue, Chestnut Hill, the other on Second Street, near Taber Road, at Olney, Bristol Township, Twenty-second Ward. The district contains a great many large and beautiful private residences, several large fancy knitting mills and other manufactories. It also supports an excellent almshouse for the use of the ward and district.

It was in the Fourteenth Police District that the world-famous abduction case of Charley Ross occurred, and Lieutenant Buchanan, then sergeant, was the first police official notified of the loss of the child.

On Wednesday, July 1, 1874, Charley Ross, aged four years and two months, the son of Christian K. Ross, a merchant living on East Washington Lane, Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, and within its corporate limits, was abducted from home, and has never since been found. His fate is enshrouded in mystery, but it is generally believed that he is dead. His older brother, Walter, was also taken by the abductors, who were driving a light wagon, but he was released when the child-stealers reached Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, and there found by Mr. Peacock, a friend of the family, and returned to his father. The story that Walter told of the abduction was that two men, driving on Washington Lane in a buggy, had given him and his brother Charley candy on Saturday, June 27, Monday, June 29, Tuesday, June 30, and on Wednesday, July 1, and that Charley had asked them for a ride, and also whether they would not buy them fire-crackers, which they promised to do. After driving to the top of the hill, the men turned around and took the boys into the wagon. Walter asked them to go to Main Street to get the fire-crackers. To this request the men said, "No; we will take you to Aunt Susie's (a fictitious person), who keeps a store, and will give you a pocketful for five cents." He said Charley was placed on the seat between the men, and he sat on the knee of the one who was not driving. He also said that the men talked to them as they drove along, but said more to Charley than to him-that they did not talk much to each other.

The men gave them candy as they went along. After they had gone some distance Charley began to cry, and begged to be taken home. He was pacified by being told that they would soon be at Aunt Susie's. On reaching Palmer and Richmond streets, Walter was given twenty-five cents, and directed to a cigar store, next the corner, where fire-works were displayed in the window. He was told to get fire-crackers for himself, and torpedoes for Charley. When he reached home he had two packages of fire-crackers, one package of small torpedoes, and four cents in change in his pockets. While Walter was in the store buying the crackers and torpedoes, the men drove off, taking Charley with them. When Walter came out he looked up and down the street, and around the corner, but could see nothing of the horse and wagon, the men, or his little brother. Finding himself deserted, he cried loudly. A crowd soon gathered around him, and one of them, Mr. Henry C. Peacock, brought him home. Walter's story of this part of the transaction was confirmed by a little girl who saw the men give him the money and direct him to the cigar store. She also saw them drive up Palmer Street to the first small street, turn the corner, and disappear in an easterly direction before Walter returned. The boy was able to give a very good description of the abductors, of the horse they drove, and of their wagon.

On the day following the abduction, search was begun for the missing boy. Mrs. Ross, who was in ill health, was at Atlantic City, and not wishing her to learn that the child was lost, Mr. Ross proceeded very cautiously in the search for his missing son. A general alarm was sent out by the police, and advertisements were inserted in the papers, offering a reward of \$300 for the return of the child. The poor father was nearly crazed with grief, but bravely controlled his feelings, and assisted in the search. On the morning of July 4, Mr. Ross received a letter, post-marked Philadelphia, July 3, 8. A.M. The following is a literal copy:

"July 3,—Mr. Ros: be not uneasy you son charley bruster be all writ, we is got him and no powers on earth can deliver out of our hand. you wil hav two pay us befor you git him from us, and pay us a big cent to. if you put the cops hunting for him you is only defeeting yu own end. we is got him put so no living power, can gets him from us a live. if any aproch is maid to his hidin place that is the signal for his instant anihilation. if you regard his lif puts no one to search for him yu mony can fech him out alive an no other existin powers. dont deceve yuself an think the detectives can git him from us for that is imposebel. you here from us in few day."

This letter, although indefinite, was the first clew toward unravelling the mystery of the case. Persuaded by his friends, Mr. Ross went to Atlantic City and informed the poor mother of what had occurred. To describe her grief and heart-rending misery would be impossible. Tears afford an outlet for grief, but with her the fountain was dry. "Oh! if I could cry, I know I should be relieved of this terrible weight that oppresses me," was her frequent exclamation. On July 6, another letter was received from the abductors, suggesting negotiations for the return of the child. They demanded \$20,000, and that amount was promptly raised by friends of Mr. Ross, but instead of continuing the negotiations with the abductors, the police induced him to allow them to manage the case, and Mayor Stokley, over his official signature, offered \$20,000 reward for the arrest of the kidnappers, and the restoration of the child to his parents. The case attracted world-wide attention, and hundreds of clews were followed up by the detectives.

Finally, Superintendent Geo. W. Walling, of the New York police force, found a clew which led him to believe that two burglars, William Mosher and Joseph Douglass, were the abductors. In the mean time Mr. Ross had received no less than sixteen letters from the child-stealers. William Westervelt, a brother-in-law of Douglass; and who was the go-between in the attempted negotiations with Mr. Ross, was the party through whom Superintendent Walling gained information which caused him to finally settle upon Mosher and Douglass as the abductors. Westervelt was willing to give Douglass away, but did not want to do his brother-in-law any harm. While the police were scouring the country in a search for the burglars, the summer residence of Judge Van Brunt of the Supreme Court of New York at Bay Ridge, Long Island, was entered by burglars. This was on the morning of December 14, succeeding the abduction. Judge Van Brunt's house was closed for the season, but his brother's, which immediately adjoined it, was permanently occupied. Judge Van Brunt's house was provided with a burglar-alarm, and the signal bell was placed in the bedroom of his brother in the adjoining house. Mr. Van Brunt was aroused at about two o'clock by the signal bell, and arming himself and his servants, they hastened to the Judge's house. They surprised the burglars in the very act, and when they attempted to escape, shot Mosher dead, and mortally wounded Douglass. Before his death the latter said:

"It's no use lying now. Mosher and I stole Charley Ross from Germantown. Mosher knows all about the child."

They told him that Mosher was dead, and he was raised up so that he could see the dead body of his partner in guilt. He exclaimed:

"God help his poor wife and family!"

To the question, "Where is Charley Ross?" he answered:

"God knows I tell you the truth! I don't know where he is. Mosher knew. The child will be returned home safe and sound in a few days."

When little Walter Ross was shown the dead bodies of the two burglars, he immediately recognized them as the abductors of his brother. The burglars had come to Bay Ridge in a cat-rigged sloop. It was searched, but nothing was discovered to give the least clew to the missing child. It was supposed that Mosher and Douglass had perhaps two accomplices, and the policy now adopted was to discover them by hunting up all their associates. Mosher's wife and her brother Westervelt were the means through whom this information was sought. Several clews were followed up on the strength of information which they gave, but nothing followed from it. Douglass's dying promise that the boy would be returned in a few days was not fulfilled, and although years have passed there has been no solution of the problem, "What became of Charley Ross?" Westervelt was known to be an associate of both Mosher and Douglass, and was afterwards tried at Philadelphia for complicity in the abduction. He was found guilty and sentenced to an imprisonment of seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary. It was believed that Westervelt could tell what final disposition was made of the child, but to the last he stoutly denied his ability to do this.

Sergeant ISAAC S. CURRIER, of the Fourteenth District, was born in Vermont March 27, 1843. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, and was promoted to sergeant by Mayor Stokley on March 3, 1877. He served three years in the army.

Sergeant JOSEPH MAXWELL was born in Germantown, Pa., in November, 1844. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor

Stokley on November 16, 1872, and was promoted to sergeant on June 1, 1881, by Mayor King. He served in the army.

Sergeant ADAM SANDERSON was born in North Andover, Mass., on January 25, 1843. He was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Stokley in July, 1873. Mayor Smith promoted him to sergeant on March 8, 1884.

Sergeant THOMAS NEILSON was born in Scotland on September 29, 1840. He was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Stokley in June, 1876, and was promoted to sergeant in July, 1884, by Mayor Smith, and was assigned to duty at the sub-station at Olney. He served in the army.

House-Sergeant RITTENHOUSE FRALEY was born in Germantown, Pa., on June, 17, 1812. He was appointed a police and fire-alarm telegraph operator on June 3, 1858, by Mayor Henry, and when the telegraph system became merged into the police department under Mayor Stokley, he became house-sergeant.

House-Sergeant FERGUS ELLIOTT was born in Leicester, England, December 11, 1843. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley in November, 1872. He was promoted to house-sergeant on January 3, 1887, by Mayor Smith. He served three years in the army.

House-Sergeant JOSEPH WILDE was born in Philadelphia on October 12, 1847. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on May 1, 1884, when he was appointed house-sergeant, and was assigned to duty at the sub-station at Olney. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, and served some time.

House-Sergeant WILLIAM TOMLINSON was born in Manchester, England, on December 5, 1840. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in January, 1875, and was promoted to house-sergeant on August 7, 1886.

House-Sergeant CHARLES SHAW was born in Maine on December 27, 1848. He entered the service under Mayor Smith on May 24, 1884, as patrolman, and was detailed as house-sergeant at Olney sub-station by Mayor Smith on January 8, 1885. He served five months in the army and three years in the Marine Corps.

House-Sergeant OLIVER SKILTON was born in Philadelphia May 20, 1848. He entered the police department as a patrolman under Mayor Stokley on September 15, 1875; resigned February 17, 1884; was reappointed June 5, 1884, and promoted by Mayor

Smith to house-sergeant January 2, 1886. In January, 1887, he was transferred from the Twentieth to the Fourteenth District. He served in the U. S. Army.

WILLIAM KEE was born in Ireland May 6, 1837. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley as sub-patrolman on February 3, 1875, and was made a regular in August, 1875.

NICHOLAS HEINS was born in Philadelphia on October 19, 1834. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872. He served three years in the army.

JOHN H. MAGEE was born in Germantown, Pa., on July 7, 1852. He was appointed sub-patrolman by Mayor King on March 11, 1884, and was made a regular by Mayor Smith on May 24, 1884.

MYERS F. HAMILTON was born in Philadelphia in November, 1830. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Conrad in September, 1854, and has served ever since, excepting during the term of Mayor Fox.

DANIEL P. BOGGS was born in Kent County, Delaware, June 3, 1851. Mayor King made him a patrolman on March 11, 1884.

WILLIAM GUYER was born in Philadelphia in 1827. Mayor Henry made him a patrolman on May 19, 1858.

CHARLES D. GENTRY was born at Holmesburg, Pa., on September 24, 1841. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on May 18, 1884. He served in the army.

CASPER STROUSE was born at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, on March 31, 1828. He received his first appointment on the force under Mayor Conrad in June, 1854, and has served nearly twenty-five years altogether.

HENRY MORTON was born in Philadelphia on January 14, 1858. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on July 12, 1884, as a patrolman at Olney sub-station.

JAMES LORIMER was born in Scotland in 1836. He entered the department in May, 1872, under Mayor Stokley. He served in the army.

JAMES GLASSEY was born in Ireland on January 12, 1843. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley as patrolman on February 12, 1872, and has been in continuous service since. He has made a number of important arrests, including murderers and burglars. He served in the army and was wounded at Bull Run.

JAMES WOODRUFF was born in Philadelphia in 1850. He entered the department on March 11, 1884, under Mayor King.

JOHN STEPHEN was born in Germantown, Pa., on May 9, 1858. Mayor King appointed him a sub-patrolman on March 16, 1884 and he was made a regular by Mayor Smith on May 24, 1884.

THOMAS PULLINGER was born in Germantown, Pa., on February 24, 1857. He entered the department under Mayor King on March 7, 1884.

HENRY HARGREAVES was born in Germantown, Pa., on April 28, 1858. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on June 9, 1884.

FRANK MAXHEIMER was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1854. He entered the department on November 5, 1879, under Mayor Stokley.

WILLIAM BROOKS was born in Philadelphia on December 27, 1859. He was appointed on March 6, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

ALBERT H. TOON was born in Germantown, Pa., on February 23, 1845. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on May 3, 1876. He served three years in the army.

JOSHUA GREAVES was born in Yorkshire, England, on August 29, 1843. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on October 1, 1875.

ANDREW ZELL was born in Philadelphia in January 6, 1835. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley on December 24, 1880.

WILLIAM AIMAN was born in Montgomery Co., on August 6, 1854. He was appointed by Mayor King on July 2, 1881.

SAMUEL LADLEY was born in Lincolnshire, England, on September 12, 1828. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872.

WILLIAM A. STRUBEL was born in Philadelphia on December 4, 1847. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Smith on March 6, 1886.

SALVADOR MAXWELL was born in Germantown, Pa., on April 16, 1838. He entered the department in September, 1872, under Mayor Stokley. He served three years in the army.

JAMES F. MENOUGH was born in Philadelphia on September 25, 1832. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Stokley on June 1, 1872.

JACOB L. STEINMETZ was born in Philadelphia on March 27, 1838. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in November, 1877.

NATHANIEL ORME was born in England in 1832. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on July 27, 1880.

ZEPHINIA S. BALTON was born in Montgomery County on November 6, 1820. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on March 16, 1873. He served a year in the army.

WILLIAM F. DAVIS was born in Philadelphia in 1850. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on May 18, 1885.

ADAM ORMISTON was born in Scotland on June 10, 1833. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in February, 1874.

ALFRED KEPHART was born in Philadelphia on January 7, 1847. He was appointed by Mayor King on July 15, 1881. He served two years in the army.

JOHN M. WRIGHT was born in Kingston, Jamaica, W. I., on January 19, 1839. He entered the service under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872. He served in the army.

GEORGE LEWELLYN was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., on March 4, 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on September 8, 1878. He served three years in the army.

EDWARD BUCHANAN was born in Ireland on May 8, 1838. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1875. He served in the navy during the Rebellion.

GEORGE W. TROUT was born in Philadelphia on January 9, 1852. He entered the department under Mayor King on October 21, 1881.

JAMES A. GREGORY was born in Mercer Co., Pa., in 1845. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on May 24, 1884. He served in the army.

WILLIAM HOUSTON was born in Ireland on September 13, 1835. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1875. Officer Houston was the man who found on May 5, 1884, in the Wissahickon Creek, the head of the body which was afterwards identified as that of butcher Stahl, which identification was considered complete until John M. Wilson delivered himself up to the police authorities of Chicago, and confessed to having murdered Anthony Dealey, a farmer for whom he worked, and whose body he declared he had chopped up and thrown into

Wissahickon Creek in the previous winter. Then a re-examination of the testimony of identification showed that the description of the dismembered body found in sacks fully carried out Wilson's confession, and the mystery of Dealey's disappearance was cleared up, while that of butcher Stahl was left a greater mystery than before. Wilson was tried and convicted in Norristown and was hanged. The case was a sensation for awhile on account of the difficulty of identification, and of the number of people who were mixed up in it.

BATEMAN SADDINGTON was born on February 10, 1843, in England. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on May 24, 1884.

JACOB D. HESS was born in Norristown on September 16, 1851. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on June 19, 1880. He served in the army from May 12, 1865, to December 20, 1870.

WILLIAM M. WILSON was born in Philadelphia on March 20, 1853. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on June 29, 1880.

JAMES J. SMITH was born in New York on March 14, 1856. Mayor Smith appointed him patrolman on June 8, 1884.

McKEE HOLLINGSWORTH was born in Ireland in March, 1838. He was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Stokley. He was made sergeant of the Olney sub-station on March 31, 1877. He was dismissed by Mayor King on March 8, 1883, and was reappointed as patrolman by Mayor Smith on May 24, 1884. On April 2, 1873, he arrested Jacob Barnet, for indecent assault; on June 12, 1875, he arrested Eugene Hohenfels for stealing a quantity of jewellery from a Mr. Strawbridge; on June 4, 1876, he arrested Officer James Platt for homicide.

WILLIAM STOTT was born in Philadelphia on December 5, 1856. He joined the department under Mayor Smith on April 8, 1885.

WILLIAM HOSSEFRASS was born in Philadelphia on September 7, 1859. Mayor Smith made him a patrolman on May 24, 1884.

WILLIAM A. SIBSON was born in Germantown on March 8, 1845. He was appointed by Mayor King on July 15, 1882.

THOMAS STAFFORD was born in Clinton, N. J., in 1836.

He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872. He

served in the army.

THOMAS HARPHAM was born in Philadelphia on March 20, 1855. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on March 6, 1886. He arrested in June, 1886, William Nelson for an attempted outrage, and had him sent to the penitentiary for eight years.

WILLIAM U. SHRIVER was born in Philadelphia on November 16, 1845. He entered the department under Mayor King in

January, 1883.

JACOB H. UNRUH was born in Philadelphia September 29, 1836. He was appointed by Mayor Smith October 6, 1886.

. JOHN BARNES was born in Philadelphia June 29, 1859. was appointed by Mayor Smith, October 6, 1886.

HENRY C. SMITH was born in Philadelphia May 22, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Smith October 6, 1886.

CHARLES YEOMANSON was born in England May 29, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith December 13, 1886.

ANDREW BROWN was born in Philadelphia. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on October 6, 1886.

MOSES A. WRIGHT, turnkey, was born in Kent County, Md., January 12, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley September 6, 1880.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMAN.

ABRAHAM K. STROUSE was born in Philadelphia May 11, 1862. He was appointed by Mayor Smith December 13, 1886.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Continued).

FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH DISTRICTS.—
LIEUTENANT DUNGAN'S FRANKFORD INTERESTS.—SERGEANTS HANSON, ASHTON, LANARD, SHALLCROSS,
MURRAY, WELLS, KEHO AND TRAMPE.—SPECIAL OFFICER BALDWIN.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—LIEUTENANT BAILEY'S CHARGE.—SERGEANTS ALLISON, MCDOWELL, ROBINSON, CORRISTON AND WILSON.—SPECIAL
OFFICER STEPHENS.—PATROL SERGEANTS BROWN
AND LORD.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—LIEUTENANT
THOMPSON AND THE KANE FRATRICIDE.—SERGEANTS
TOMLINSON, WILSON, MCCOACH, PRIOR AND WHITTINGHAM.

THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM L. DUNGAN, lieutenant of the Fifteenth District, was born at the Fox Chase, Philadelphia, July 21, 1850. He was appointed sergeant of the Fifteenth District by Mayor Smith, May 1, 1884, and made a lieutenant August 1 of the same year. The district station-house is situated at the corner of Paul and Ruan streets, Frankford. There are also two sub-stations located on Main Street, Holmesburg, and at Tacony, respectively. There is a telephone station at Bustleton. The Fifteenth District is bounded on the north by the Bucks County line, on the east by the Delaware River, on the south by Frankford Creek, and on the west by Montgomery County and the Fourteenth Police District. The United States Arsenal, House of Correction, Friends' Asylum for the Insane, Eden Hall, a famous Roman Catholic Boarding School, St. Vincent's Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor House, Wright's Institute and the Forest Home for

Actors are all within its boundaries. It comprises one of the largest manufacturing districts in the city.

Sergeant ALBERT HANSON was born in Chester Co., Pa., August 26, 1853. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on February 19, 1879, and was made special officer by Mayor King in February, 1883; was promoted to sergeant in August, 1884, by Mayor Smith. Among the important affests which Sergeant Hanson has made were Edward O'Neil, on January 12, 1881, for highway robbery; Grant Frankenfield, burglary; Thomas O'Neil, highway robbery; and Charles Mahan, burglary.

Sergeant WILLIAM R. ASHTON was born at Beverly, N. J., on July 8, 1842. He was appointed a patrolman under Mayor Stokley on September 10, 1880; resigned March 10, 1881, and re-entered the department under Mayor Smith on June 10, 1884. He was appointed sergeant by Mayor Smith on December 1, 1886. He served in the army from May 31, 1861, to May 31, 1865, and was wounded in the neck at Cedar Creek, West Virginia.

Sergeant DANIEL W. LANARD was born in Philadelphia on June 29, 1850. He was appointed as patrolman by Mayor Stokley on October 2, 1875, and was promoted to sergeant by Mayor Smith on January 1, 1886, and assigned to duty at the Tacony sub-station.

House-Sergeant CHARLES B. SHALLCROSS was born in Philadelphia on January 15, 1853. He was appointed house-sergeant by Mayor Stokley on December 4, 1874.

House-Sergeant MALCOM MURRAY was born in Philadelphia on February 7, 1844. He entered the service as subpatrolman under Mayor Stokley on May 10, 1876, and was made a regular on March 22, 1878. He was detailed as acting house-sergeant at Holmesburg sub-station on September 9, 1879, and was transferred to the Frankford station on October 4, 1882. On November 29, 1884, Mayor Smith appointed him as regular house-sergeant. He served two years and nine months in the army.

House-Sergeant JONATHAN B. WELLS was born in Philadelphia on March 21, 1844. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, and was promoted to house-sergeant by Mayor Smith on December 31, 1885. He served two years in the army and was wounded at Gettysburg.

House-Sergeant THOMAS H. KEHO was born in Cohoes,



WILLIAM L. DUNGAN, Lieutenant of the Fifteenth District.



New York, on March 10, 1848. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on March 7, 1872. He was promoted to house-sergeant by Mayor Smith January 1, 1886. He entered the army when thirteen years of age as a drummer boy, and served four years and three months, and was shot in the knee at Fredericksburg.

House-Sergeant LEWIS TRAMPE, stationed at Tacony substation, was born in Philadelphia October 1, 1848. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley April 28, 1877, as patrolman of the Tenth District. He was transferred to the Fifteenth District in 1886 by Mayor Smith, and was made house-sergeant of the Tacony sub-station.

JAMES WRIGHT was born in England on May 10, 1838. He was appointed sub-patrolman by Mayor Smith on July 10, 1884, and was made a regular on August 1, following.

ROBERT BELL was born in England on May 26, 1848. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 28, 1881.

JOHN H. KRISHER was born in Philadelphia July 27, 1852. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on May 9, 1876.

CYRUS O. DANIELS was born in Philadelphia on September 7, 1842. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Smith on November 16, 1884. He served during the war in the army, and received two wounds at Gettysburg.

WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON was born in Delaware September 22, 1838. He entered the service under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1875. He served three years in the army and suffered the privations of a Southern prison and was wounded at Petersburg.

CHARLES R. CARWITHEN was born in Philadelphia on December 27, 1840. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on June 5, 1873. He made a number of important arrests.

WILLIAM ENOCH was born in Philadelphia on January 25, 1839. He served two years and six months in the U. S. Army. He was appointed to the police department by Mayor Stokley on May 10, 1876, and has made several arrests for burglary.

HARVEY ATKINSON was born at Holmesburg on October 30, 1847. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley. He arrested Charles Shaw for stealing a horse and wagon in Montgomery County, and had him convicted and sent to State's prison for ten years. Served in the army.

OTHO E. BOOZ was born in Jersey City on March 25, 1857. He entered the service under Mayor Smith, on June 5, 1884.

CHARLES S. RILEY was born in Trenton, N. J., December 15, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on August 1, 1884.

FREDERICK KREITZER was born on November 5, 1830, at Philadelphia. He entered the service under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872. He made a number of important arrests, among them Michael Burns, a burglar. He served in the army.

JACOB ABRAMS was born in Philadelphia on December 10, 1832. He was appointed as a sub-officer by Mayor Stokley on June 6, 1873, and was made a regular a month later. He has made a number of important arrests.

WILLIAM JOHNSON was born in Philadelphia on May 21, 1825. He entered the department under Mayor Henry on June 13, 1858; resigned May 31, 1869. Mayor Stokley reappointed him on January 1, 1872. He captured Samuel Lukens, a barnburner and horse thief, and had him sent to the penitentiary for six years.

HENRY W. McCOOL was born in Philadelphia on January 24, 1844. He served three years in the 91st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the late war. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on February 20, 1886, and was detailed as special officer on April 20, 1886. He arrested Frank Hart, a horse thief.

JOHN BELL was born in England March 24, 1846. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on June 5, 1884.

GEORGE DINGLER was born in Philadelphia on October 9, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on November 10, 1880. He arrested Dennis Wright on September 4, 1884, for burglary.

GEORGE W. MYERS was born in Philadelphia on November 24, 1842. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on November 9, 1884. He served in the army and spent three months in Libby Prison.

WILLIAM R. BALDWIN, special officer, was born in Delaware County on July 2, 1820. He entered the department as lieutenant under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, and served in that capacity through the terms of mayors Stokley, King and Smith up to August 1, 1884, since which time he has been acting as a special officer.

THOMAS J. MARKLEY was born in Montgomery County, Pa.,

on December 27, 1839. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1875. He arrested John Jones and William Hammett, highway robbers, and Moses Gardner, a horse thief, and others, all of whom were sent to prison for various terms.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was born in Philadelphia on March 5, 1855. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on June 5, 1884. He arrested, on April 22, 1886, Alexander Barrett, a house-breaker; James Coyle, a highway robber, on April 9, 1885, and others.

WILLIAM C. WEISHAAR was born in Philadelphia on September 10, 1830. He was appointed on December 31, 1874, by Mayor Stokley. He arrested Adam Thomson for shooting a negro named George Rickets.

CHARLES R. BURKE was born in Philadelphia on February 16, 1840. He entered the department on December 31, 1873, under Mayor Stokley. He served three years in the United States Army.

CHARLES H. MYERS was born in Philadelphia on February 1, 1850. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1875. He arrested Cornelius Hackett, for car robbery, and William Rowe, a burglar.

GEORGE HENRY SMITH was born in Philadelphia on March 21, 1847. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on May 20, 1885. He served four years in the Regular Army and was stationed at the Frankford Arsenal, and also three months in the 8th Union League regiment.

EDWIN H. PRICE was born on April 24, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on February 9, 1878.

ELI BROMILEY was born in Bolton, England, on June 24, 1835. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on June 10, 1884. He served four years in the army. He arrested one Winterbottom for an assault on his wife with intent to kill.

EDWARD J. HAINES was born in Philadelphia on September 4, 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on June 1, 1872. He served five years in the United States Army.

RICHARD B. EARL was born in Philadelphia on January 5, 1842. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on June 16, 1886. He arrested Robert Mansfield for highway robbery.

JAMES A. DEAN was born in York County, Pa., on August

25, 1835. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Smith on June 10, 1884. He served three years in the army.

JOHN A. SHELMIRE was born in Holmesburg on November 22, 1838. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on

January 17, 1885.

GEORGE W. BOWLER was born in Frankford on January 15, 1860. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on June 13, 1884.

CHARLES H. HUCKEL was born in Frankford in May, 1855.

He was appointed by Mayor King in 1882.

ISAAC C. WINGERT was born at Pottsville, Pa., on April 23, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on June 18, 1884. He served five years in the United States Infantry. He arrested James Coyle, a highway robber, and Samuel Hayward, a thief.

JAMES W. LEE was born in Frankford November 12, 1855. He entered the service under Mayor Smith on June 10, 1884.

WILLIAM M. ABRAMS was born in Frankford on October 12, 1843. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on June 10, 1884. He served nearly four years in the army, was wounded twice, and spent eight months in Andersonville Prison.

EDWARD TOMLINSON was born on August 22, 1839, in Bucks County, Pa. He entered the department under Mayor Smith on June 5, 1884.

JAMES W. WRIGHT was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., on June 16, 1842. He entered the department under Mayor Smith in 1884.

WILLIAM J. HORNER was born in Beverly, N. J., on November 27, 1855. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on March 12, 1886.

JAMES OLDHAM was born at Frankford, Philadelphia, on March 26, 1862. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on April 20, 1886.

WILLIAM J. SHIELDS was born in Providence, R. I., March 3, 1858. He was appointed to the police force on November 15, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

WILLETT WEEKS, turnkey, was born in West Chester Co., New York, on March 25, 1812. He entered the department under Mayor Henry and served six months under Mayor Fox. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley and has been in continuous service since. He served three years in the army and was wounded at Chancellorsville.

THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

E. M. BAILEY, lieutenant of the Sixteenth District, was born on December 17, 1839, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, within half a square of the station-house of the district which he now commands. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and afterward was apprenticed to the carpentry trade. After finishing his apprenticeship, he worked at his trade until he enlisted in Col. Day's regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, after the second battle of Bull Run, when the national capital was thought to be in danger of capture by the Confederate forces. He was stationed with his regiment at Wilmington for almost three weeks. In 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bailey enlisted in the 45th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was on duty at Williamsport, Pa., almost seven weeks. Upon the return of the regiment to Philadelphia, it was mustered out of service. Mr. Bailey then resumed his trade, at which he worked until appointed telegraph operator by Superintendent Philips of the police and fire-alarm telegraph in September, 1873. He was assigned to duty at the Sixteenth District Station-House. In 1874 he became house-sergeant of the district, when the telegraph operators were merged into the police department, under Mayor Stokley. He was promoted to the lieutenancy on January 1, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

All of Lieutenant Bailey's life has been passed in the Sixteenth District, where he was born and has lived almost within the shade of his station-house, and nearly fourteen years of it have been passed in the police service. While he is genial and kind with his men, with many of whom he has been associated during his long term of service, he is strict in maintaining discipline, and they are held to a rigid accountability in the discharge of their duties. He possesses the confidence and respect of those under him, while he is justly proud of them. As a rule, they are large, soldierly-looking fellows, a number of whom stand over six feet. One is six feet two and a half inches in height. While at one time the Sixteenth was an unruly one, and had to a large extent a rough element with which its officers had to deal, it is as orderly now as any other in the city. It is also one of the largest, extending from

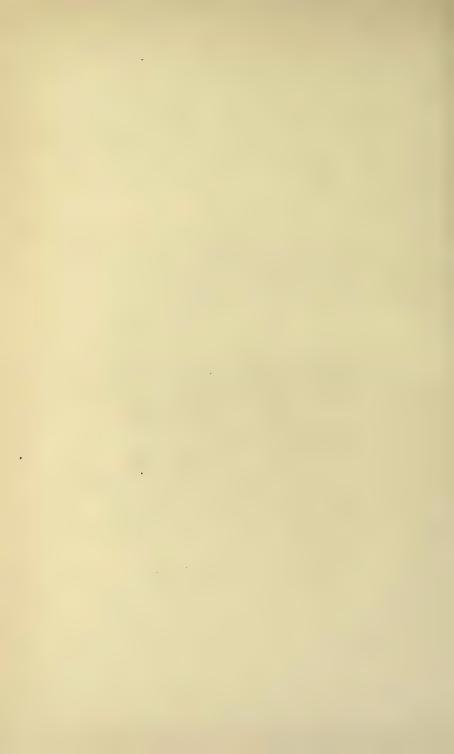
Market Street as far north as Manayunk on the west side of the Schuylkill River, and to Overbrook on the Pennsylvania R. R. and the county line on the west. All of the yards and car shops of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company are located within the district, and these, with the labyrinth of railroad tracks of that company's system also centring here, are fruitful causes of accident cases which the officers of the district have to handle, and which add not a little to their duties. On the 4th of July, 1885, it is estimated that fully two hundred thousand people passed through the district to visit the National Encampment and the Wild West Show. This crowd of people was handled by the Sixteenth's officers, and not an accident happened.

The Sixteenth District Station-House is situated at the corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Lancaster Avenue. The district extends along Market Street from the Schuylkill River to the county line, thence along the county line to City Avenue, along City Avenue to the Schuylkill River, along the Schuylkill River to the Fairmount Park line, along the Park line around George's Hill to Elm Avenue, along Elm Avenue line to Girard Avenue, along Girard Avenue to the Schuylkill River, along the river to Market Street, the place of beginning. Six large woollen mills, Hunter's extensive calico print-works, and other large mills, two machine shops, three large street railway passenger depots and stables, the Philadelphia stock yards and abbatoir, three large hotels and sale stables, and nearly all the prominent wholesale butchering establishments in the city are among the industrial establishments in this district. The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, the Blind Men's Home and Workshop, the House of the Good Shepherd, the Old Man's Home and the Home for Aged Colored Men and Women, Christ Church Hospital for Old Women, the Mechanics M. E. Orphanage, and a large number of handsome residences, are also within its limits.

Sergeant JOSEPH R. ALLISON was born in Chester County, Penn., and is forty-six years old. He served three years and one month in the U. S. Army during the late war. Was appointed to the police force on February 14, 1872, by Mayor Stokley, and promoted to sergeant February 19, 1873. He participated in the arrest of Samuel and John Johnson, April, 1873, for robbing cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who were sentenced to three years each in the Eastern Penitentiary. Sergeant Allison,



E. M. BAILEY, Lieutenant of the Sixteenth District.



with a squad of officers, arrested Frederick Troup, John Beard and Thomas Cromby, in December, 1875, for the killing, by shooting, of Thomas Sheridan at Ashworth farm, Delaware County: sentenced to three years' imprisonment each. In February, 1886, he arrested James Irvin, Mark Harris and John Buchanan for burglary, and Bernard Kehoe, James Dempsey, John A. Gorman, Dennis Dempsey and John H. Gorman for the killing of Eliza Brown in 1876.

Sergeant WILLIAM McDOWELL was born in Ireland, and is thirty-six years of age. He was appointed to the police force January 3, 1878, by Mayor Stokley, and promoted to sergeant May 1, 1884, by Mayor Smith. He arrested May 26, 1876, Daniel Blackburn for larceny; December 28, 1881, Samuel Jaggers for larceny; August 6, 1880, Thomas Welsh for assault and battery; May 23, 1881, Ludlow Lanning for assault to kill; February 27, 1882, Anthony Pierson, Lewis Foxsime and Frank Piller, for larceny. May 28, 1882, Sergeant McDowell, with Special Officer Stephens and officers Jackson and Palmer, under the directions of Lieutenant Bailey, arrested Patrick Coyle for the murder of John Crompton, by stabbing, and John Eppley as accessory. Coyle plead guilty, and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. November 22, 1886, Sergeant McDowell arrested Michael McCall, for assault to kill.

House-Sergeant JAMES B. ROBINSON was born in Pennsylvania, and is thirty-nine years old. He is a painter by trade. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in September, 1873, and promoted to house-sergeant in October, 1877. He arrested, July 9, 1874, Louis Heinecke for burglary; September 6, 1875, Harry Stewell for larceny; May 29, 1876, William R. Murry for house robbery, and April 20, 1877, Frank Rappan for house-breaking.

House-Sergeant ROBERT CORRISTON was born in Pennsylvania, and is thirty-six years old. He is a carpenter by trade. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1875, and resigned April 7, the same year. Was reappointed November 7, 1879, and promoted to house-sergeant January 1, 1885. He arrested, April 27, 1882, John Tryford and John Kelley for house-breåking; also Charles Moore, assault to kill, and George Griffith for horse-stealing.

House-Sergeant JAMES L. WILSON was born in Pennsylvania

and is forty-nine years of age. By trade he is an iron worker. He was appointed to the police force April 28, 1873, by Mayor Stokley, and promoted to house-sergeant January 1, 1886, by Mayor Smith. He served three years and three months in the U. S. Army during the late war. Arrested November 14, 1873, John Kessler for burglary; January 17, 1876, Mark Harris, for attempt at burglary; August 7, 1879, James Johnson, Isaac Williams and John Smith, for robbing railroad cars; October 13, 1882, Harry White, alias Harry Akens, for horse-stealing; October 9, 1882, Julia Allen, alias Jane Owens, for larceny; April 15, 1883, Jesse Stokes for assault to kill, and May 22, 1883, John Henry, alias William Griffith, hotel thief, all of whom received various sentences of imprisonment.

SAMUEL STEPHENS, special officer of the Sixteenth District, was born in Pennsylvania, and is thirty-nine years old. He was appointed to the police force August 13, 1874, by Mayor Stokley, and promoted to special officer in 1877 In his ten years of service as a special officer, Stephens has made many important arrests. Among them may be mentioned Paul Ryder, hotel thief, June 6, 1877; March 18, 1877; John Young, for highway robbery; May 23, 1877, C. Wilson, alias W. Smith, for larceny; February 10, 1878, Philip Bean and James Monigan for house robbery; March 6, 1878, T. Doyle, alias John Miller, for house robbery. January 10, 1879, "Reddy" Sullivan for burglary; October 4, 1882, F. Kremberg for robbery; October 13, 1882, S. White, alias Harry Akens for horse stealing; June 26, 1883, Alexander Williams for burglary and arson; July 13, 1883, John Simpson for horse stealing; September 26, 1883, Melvin A. Lewis, thief; November 2, 1884, Harry Vanmeater for forgery; November 6, 1884, Isaac Proctor for burglary; December 30, 1884, William Williams for arson; January 17, 1885, Frank Dale for robbery: May 4, 1885, Mark S. Levering for forgery; November 29, 1885, Sam Oakes for larceny; December 4, 1885, Charles Johnson for burglary; December 26, 1885, Michael Kennedy for highway robbery, and July 17, 1886, Isaac Hall for the killing of William Johnston with a base-ball bat.

WILLIAM A. McKINLEY, detailed to special duty under Captain Allbright, was born in Ireland. He was appointed to the police force April 9, 1886, by Mayor Smith. It is his duty to look after the enforcement of city ordinances touching licenses and the

like, and other special duty to which he may be assigned by his captain.

WILLIAM D. JOHNSTON was born in New Jersey and is thirty-nine years old. Was appointed to the police force as special officer May 22, 1884, by Mayor Smith. He arrested, December 10, 1884, A. Devere, alias A. Divine, for house robbery; April 17, 1885, Charles Powers for horse stealing; September 3, 1885, James Gorman, assault to kill; February 27, 1886, Samuel Howard for outrageous assault; March 6, 1886, A. Granville Gray for forgery; March 11, 1886, Harry Boyd and William Reid for highway robbery, and August 2, 1886, William Jones, Howard Wyman and Ludlow Lanning for burglary.

WILLIAM THELENBERG was born in Germany November 30, 1834. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

ALEXANDER BOYD was born in Philadelphia and is thirtysix years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. Arrested, August 26, 1872, William Stout for assault to kill, and January 17, 1873, George Gill for forgery.

CHARLES W. WHITE was born in England, and is fifty-nine years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry in September, 1865.

HENRY MARS was born in Ireland and is forty-six years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. Arrested, July 16, 1883, Frank Forrest for burglary.

WILLIAM ROSE was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-eight years old. Appointed to the police force February 15, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. Served five months in the U. S. Army. Arrested, September 16, 1884, Patrick Ferris for assault to kill.

GEORGE BAUMGARDNER was born in Philadelphia and is forty-two years old. He served in the U. S. Army one year. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in February, 1872. He arrested John Allen, alias Eli Jacob, for horse stealing on September 29, 1875, and John Hanna and Thomas Deary, for burglary February 7, 1881.

WILLIAM GUMPERT was born in Philadelphia and is fifty years of age. Served in the U. S. Army three years. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in July, 1872.

DANIEL C. DAVIS was born in Philadelphia and is fifty

years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley October 16, 1873.

SAMUEL WHITE was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-six years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1875. Arrested, August 12, 1881, Mathias Miller, for assault to kill, and, May 27, 1882, William Kelley for house-breaking.

JOHN S. TROUT was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-six years old. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. Has made a number of important arrests.

GEORGE N. CADY was born in Massachusetts, and is fiftyeight years old. Served in the U. S. Army three years. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in December, 1874. Has made a number of important arrests.

JOSEPH McKINLEY was born in Ohio and is thirty-six years old. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. Among other important arrests made by Officer McKinley was that of William McKibben for killing his wife.

MORRIS M. STRINGFIELD was born in Philadelphia and is forty-eight years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley March 31, 1875.

JACOB STINE was born in Philadelphia, and is forty years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 27, 1875.

JAMES K. DEARIE was born in Philadelphia. Served in the U. S. Army three months. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 8, 1876.

RICHARD GREEN was born in Pennsylvania, and is fortyeight years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in July, 1876.

RUFUS B. BAILEY was born in Philadelphia, and is thirtynine years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 14, 1877.

WILLIAM S. ROBINSON was born in Pennsylvania, and is thirty-seven years old. Served in the U. S. Army three years. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley September 15, 1877.

JOHN R. JACKSON was born in England, and is thirty-six years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 7, 1878.

CHARLES DOUD was born in Philadelphia and is forty-five years old. Served in the U. S. Army three years and one month. Appointed to the police force November 21, 1878.

JOHN MORRISSON was born in Philadelphia and is fifty-six years of age. Served in the U. S. Army three months. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley June 7, 1878.

FRANCIS S. ADAMS was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-two years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 16, 1879. Was detailed to special duty at Broad Street Station, Pennsylvania R. R., for six years, when he was transferred to Sixteenth District. Has made a number of important arrests.

WILLIAM G. PALMER was born in Pennsylvania and is forty years of age. Served in the U. S. Army one year. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in November, 1879. Has made a number of important arrests.

GEORGE H. SMEDLEY was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-seven years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 17, 1880.

SAMUEL D. FORD was born in Pennsylvania and is fifty-two years of age. Appointed to the police force by Mayor King September 29, 1881.

JOHN LONG was born in Pennsylvania and is forty-four years old. Served in the U. S. Army three years and ten months. Appointed to the police force by Mayor King in January, 1883.

HENRY C. SEACRIST was born in Pennsylvania, and is twenty-six years old. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 22, 1884.

PRATT HOOPES was born in Philadelphia, and is forty-two years old. Served in the U. S. Army three years and eleven months. Appointed to the police force May 22, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM McFARLAND was born in Pennsylvania, and is thirty-four years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith July 10, 1884.

JOSEPH BILES was born in Philadelphia, and is thirty-three years old. Appointed to the police force in September, 1884, by Mayor Smith. Has made a number of important arrests.

JOHN LEACH was born in Philadelphia, and is thirty-five years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith October 13, 1884.

EDWARD HOGAN was born in Ireland and is fifty-one years old. Served in the U. S. Army four years. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith October 11, 1884.

WILLIAM C. SHRINER was born in Philadelphia, and is thirty-five years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor

Smith in January, 1885.

JAMES T. SPRINGFIELD was born in Philadelphia, and is twenty-seven years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in January, 1885.

AUGUSTUS W. SMITH was born in Baltimore, Md., and is forty years old. Served in the U. S. Army two years. Appointed to the police force January 22, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

ROBERT HENRY was born in Ireland, and is thirty-eight years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, Janu-

ary 22, 1886.

WILLIAM H. DANKEL was born in Philadelphia, and is forty-five years old. Served thirteen months in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force January 22, 1886.

ANDREW McGIRR was born in Philadelphia, and is forty years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in

May, 1876.

JAMES STINE was born in Philadelphia, and is forty-three years old. Served seven years and three months in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith February 15, 1886.

JOHN HARBRIDGE was born in Philadelphia, and is thirtysix years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, March 10, 1886.

JAMES GLASSEY was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-five years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith March 30, 1886.

JOHN DALEY, hack inspector of the Second Division, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 9, 1841. Appointed by Mayor Smith, June 23, 1884.

JACOB MILLER, special officer, was born January 8, 1854. Appointed to the police force January 6, 1887, by Mayor Smith.

Patrol Station No. 3 is located at the Sixteenth District Station-House. The system has been in operation in the district since October, 1885, and has been of incalculable benefit to the officers.

The line of signal-boxes extends to its farthest limit, one being located at Seventy-second Street and Haverford Avenue.

Sergeant GEORGE W. BROWN, of patrol station No. 3, was born in Philadelphia, and is thirty-nine years old. He was appointed to the police force as patrol sergeant November 9, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

Sergeant WILLIAM R. B. LORD, of patrol station No. 3, was born in Philadelphia, and is forty years old. Served in the U. S. Army two months. Appointed to the police force September 15, 1877, by Mayor Stokley. Promoted to patrol sergeant January 1, 1886, by Mayor Smith. Has made a number of important arrests.

CHARLES E. KUNKLE, of patrol No. 3, was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-one years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley May 8, 1876, and assigned to police patrol service by Mayor Smith January 1, 1886. Has made a large number of important arrests.

DAVID S. SMILEY, of patrol No. 3, was born in Philadelphia, and is thirty-four years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley June 15, 1876, and assigned to the police patrol service by Mayor Smith January 1, 1886.

WILLIAM R. MILLER, driver of patrol wagon No. 3, was born in Pennsylvania and is thirty-five years old. Appointed to the police patrol service by Mayor Smith August 26, 1885.

JONATHAN BERRY, driver of patrol wagon No. 3, was born in England, and is thirty-seven years old. Appointed to the police patrol service August 26, 1885.

AARON LEE, turnkey, was born in Virginia, and is thirty-two years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 22, 1886.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

DANIEL LEWIS was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on December 11, 1886.

GEORGE TIMLIN was born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1860. Appointed to the police force November 24, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

JACOB LATCH was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-eight years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith July 12, 1886.

PATRICK H. LANAHAN was born in Ireland, and is thirty

years old. Served in the U. S. Navy one year. Appointed to the police force August 2, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

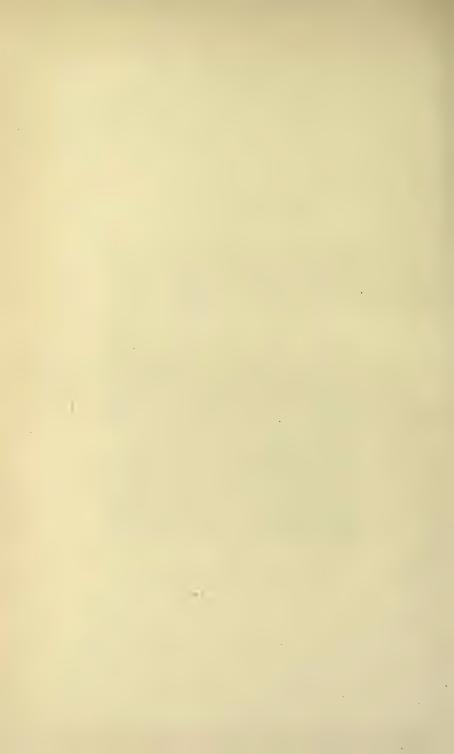
HARRY DICKINSON was born in Pennsylvania June 22, 1845. Appointed to the police force September 18, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, lieutenant of the Seventeenth Police District, was born in County Derry, Ireland, July 14, 1846, and came to this country when ten years of age. He enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps in August, 1863, and was attached to the North Atlantic Squadron under command of Admiral Porter. He was wounded at the capture of Fort Fisher January 15, 1865, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant in the following November. He was discharged in 1867. In December, 1874. Mayor Stokley appointed him to the police force as patrolman, in which capacity he served until July, 1877, when he resigned. He was reappointed to the force by Mayor Smith on April 14, 1884, as lieutenant of the Seventeenth Police District. During his connection with the department Lieutenant Thompson has made a number of important arrests. On January 11, 1885, officers of his district arrested James Kane for the murder of his brother Andrew. On Sunday night, January 11, 1885, "Jimmie" Kane, a desperate "thug" with a bad record, shot and killed his brother "Andy," in his saloon at 810 South Street. The place where the crime was committed was a rendezvous of the worst thieves, cut-throats and debased women in the lower section of the city. Among the habitues of the place was a woman who called herself Amanda Cross. She was the acknowledged mistress of James Kane, and he was jealous of his brother Andrew's attentions to her. On the day of the murder the brothers were both drinking, and when James Kane entered his saloon in the evening he had a loaded revolver in his pocket. As soon as he saw his brother he stepped up to him and drawing his revolver shot him in the breast. Andrew fell to the floor, fatally wounded, and James coolly turned away saying, "Well, it had to be one of us." The wounded man died shortly after at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Before he died he made an ante mortem statement that he had been shot by his brother James. The latter had been arrested immediately after committing the crime. He was tried, convicted and hanged for the fratricide.



GEORGE W. THOMPSON, Lieutenant of the Seventeenth District.



The Seventeenth District comprises the Twenty-sixth Ward of the city and is bounded as follows: beginning at south-west corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue, extending along the west side of Broad Street to Ellsworth Street; south side of Ellsworth Street to Passyunk Road; along Passyunk Road to Broad Street; along Broad Street to the Schuylkill River; along the Schuylkill to Washington Avenue and to Broad Street, and embraces an area of seven square miles. The station-house is located on Taylor Street, below Passyunk Avenue. Moyamensing Prison is located in the Seventeenth District. Also a number of important manufacturing establishments.

The patrol service system is being constructed in the Seventeenth District, and the patrol station will be located at that station-house.

Sergeant BENJAMIN A. TOMLINSON was born in Philadelphia July 29, 1846. He enlisted for three months in the 32d Regiment Grey Reserves, in June, 1863, and re-enlisted in December, 1863, in the 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years, and served with General Sherman on the march to the sea. He was mustered out of service in July, 1865, at Philadelphia. Mayor Stokley appointed him to the police force as patrolman in February, 1872, and he was promoted to sergeant by Mayor Smith August 9, 1886.

Sergeant JOHN WILSON was born in Ireland in 1837. He enlisted in the 6th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, September 25, 1861, as a private, and was promoted to sergeant October 1, 1862. He was discharged October 3, 1864. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872, and promoted to sergeant April 22, 1874.

Sergeant DAVID McCOACH, detailed to the sub-station at Point Breeze, was born in Philadelphia May 19, 1856. He was appointed to the police force May 17, 1879, by Mayor Stokley, and promoted to sergeant December 31, 1885.

House-Sergeant WILLIAM PRIOR was born in England April 19, 1841. He enlisted in the 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Baxter's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves), and was wounded at the battle of Antietam, where he lost a leg and was discharged. He was appointed telegraph operator by Mayor Henry in 1863, and became house-sergeant when the operators were merged into the police department under Mayor Stokley.

House-Sergeant GEORGE H. WHITTINGHAM was born in Philadelphia forty-one years ago. He went into the department as patrolman on February 19, 1874, when he received his appointment from Mayor Stokley. He had served a little over ten years as patrolman when he was promoted to the position of housesergeant of the sixth district on December 8, 1885, by Mayor Smith, and was transferred to the Seventeenth on December 4, 1886. His war record is three years and seven months of honorable service in the United States Navy during the war. During his service as patrolman he made a number of important arrests. On September 7, 1883, he arrested Henry Donohue for arson, and on December 4 he arrested Joseph Keating, charged with the same crime.

HENRY SIMON was born in Philadelphia May 14, 1840. Served in both the army and navy during the late war. Appointed to the police by Mayor Stokley in 1872.

MARTIN F. KELLEY was born in Ireland, in 1839. Ap-

pointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in 1872.

JOHN LAFFERTY was born in Philadelphia March 3, 1840. Appointed to the police force May 19, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

CHARLES B. ALLEN was born in Philadelphia June 14, 1850. Served in the U. S. Marine Corps in the late war. Appointed to the police force March 1, 1877, by Mayor Stokley.

HENRY WALKER was born in Philadelphia April 1, 1855. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in 1880.

JAMES DOWNS was born in Philadelphia January 23, 1854, Appointed to the police force by Mavor Smith January 15, 1886.

ISAAC N. MOORE was born in Philadelphia October 24, 1844. Served in the U.S. Army during the late war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in 1874.

SAMUEL W. ORR was born in Philadelphia, February 19, 1853. Appointed to the police force January 15, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

GEORGE RITCHIE was born in Ireland August 11, 1840. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in 1884.

JOHN PAUL was born in Philadelphia April 28, 1854. Appointed to the police force April 28, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

LAWRENCE JACKSON was born in North Carolina, on September 10, 1847. By appointment of Mayor King he became a patrolman on September 6, 1883, and has served since. During the war he served as a member of the Sixth Regiment of U. S. colored troops. On March 17, 1885, he arrested Edward Roberts for larceny, and was instrumental in having him sent to prison for fifteen months.

GEORGE McFETRIDGE was born in Philadelphia on June 2, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on July 8, 1884.

FRANK KILPATRICK (No. 2) was born in Philadelphia on September 11, 1855. He was made patrolman by Mayor Smith on May 16, 1886.

SAMUEL CHESTNUT was born in Philadelphia on December 14, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in May, 1884.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR was born in Ireland, November 10, 1840. He was appointed by Mayor Fox in April, 1871, serving two years. On July 15, 1877, he was reappointed by Mayor Stokley and has been in continuous service since. He served during the war in the 6th Ohio Regiment of Volunteers.

JOHN W. BLACK was born in Pittsburg, Pa., on February 23, 1843. Mayor Smith gave him an appointment as patrolman on June 1, 1884. In February, 1885, he arrested Charles Clements for the larceny of a quantity of jewellery and watches. He has a war record of twelve weeks' service.

JOSEPH ORR was born in Philadelphia on April 7, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 1, 1884.

CHARLES S. HALL was born in Philadelphia June 29, 1857. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 22, 1884.

HUGH IRWIN was born in Philadelphia October 2, 1842. Mayor Stokley made him a patrolman in June, 1875, and he has remained on the force up to the present time. Served as a Union soldier during the late war.

OLIVER P. PURSE was born in Philadelphia on March 30, 1843. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in June, 1872. During the war Officer Purse served as engineer on the Government transport *Benford*, on the Virginia and Carolina coasts.

HARMAN TALLEY was born in Delaware. He was appointed March 7, 1876, by Mayor Stokley and has been in continual service since. He served in the Fifth Maryland Volunteer Regiment for three years.

JOHN A. CAMAC was born in Philadelphia August 9, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on July 26, 1878. During his term of service he has captured several burglars, whom he was

instrumental in sending to prison. He served three years in the army.

JOHN W. CONNOR was born in Philadelphia April 8, 1862. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on January 20, 1886.

JOHN A. MAHARG was born in Philadelphia on July 1, 1839. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in 1876, and served through the Centennial Celebration. He was reappointed by Mayor Smith on May 15, 1884.

HARRY SMITH was born in Philadelphia January 10, 1832. He was appointed on the force in April, 1872, by Mayor Stokley and has served continuously since.

• EMANUEL W. KESSLER was born in Philadelphia July 26, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872.

WOOLSEY BAXTER was born in Washington, D. C., November 29, 1845. He was appointed by Mayor King on July 21, 1881. He served fourteen years in the United States Marine Corps, from January 14, 1858, to January 18, 1872, and left it with the rank of "Master of Arms," which he received on board the U. S. S. S. Talapoosa on January 18, 1871.

WILLIAM A. McAVOY was born in Philadelphia September 10, 1843. He was appointed on the force September 4, 1886, by Mayor Smith, and was assigned to duty as special officer of the First District, afterwards being transferred to the Seventeenth. He served four years in the army during the late war, and participated in all the principal engagements with his command.

JOHN BOWDEN was born in Philadelphia July 12, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Smith on May 16, 1884. He served through the war and was in most of the principal engagements. He was wounded at Chapman's Farm on September 29, 1864.

WILLIAM GREEN was born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1842. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, and has served continuously since.

JOHN CHESTNUT was born in Ireland February 27, 1851. Appointed to the police force May 8, 1876, by Mayor Stokley. Officer Chestnut has received a gold medal for First Aid to the Injured, and was complimented by the physicians of the Philadelphia and University Hospital for his skill.

WILLIAM McINTOSH was born in Philadelphia June 22, 1844. Served four years in the U. S. Army during the late war,

with the 5th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Appointed to the police force January 15, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

FRANK KILPATRICK (No. 1) was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-two years old. He was appointed to the police force May 16, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

ADAM McINTYRE was born in Philadelphia March 16, 1853. He was appointed to the police force May 24, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

CHARLES BLACK was born in Philadelphia October 4, 1853. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Stokley in September, 1880.

CHRISTOPHER KENNEDY was born in Philadelphia and is twenty-seven years old. He was appointed by Mayor Smith January 9, 1886.

JOHN T. BYARD was born in the United States and is forty-three years old. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 20, 1884. He has served in the U. S. Army.

JACOB J. NEFF was born in Philadelphia. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 26, 1884.

GEORGE S. MINK was born in Philadelphia and is fifty-three years old. He entered the department under Mayor Henry in 1862.

JAMES McKINNEY was born in Philadelphia and is twentyseven years old. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on September 18, 1886.

WILLIAM B. RODGERS, turnkey, was born at Anquillia, West Indies, and is forty-nine years old. He was appointed turnkey by Mayor Smith June 1, 1884. He served during the late war in the Quartermaster's Department at Fortress Monroe, under generals Butler, Wolf and Dix. During the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimack*, he volunteered to act as fireman of the tug *Adriac* to go to the *Monitor* and bring off her captain, who had been seriously wounded, the regular fireman and many of the crew refusing to perform that duty.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMAN.

JACOB SHETZLINE was born in Philadelphia and is twentyseven years old. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on September 18, 1886,

CHAPTER XXII.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Continued).

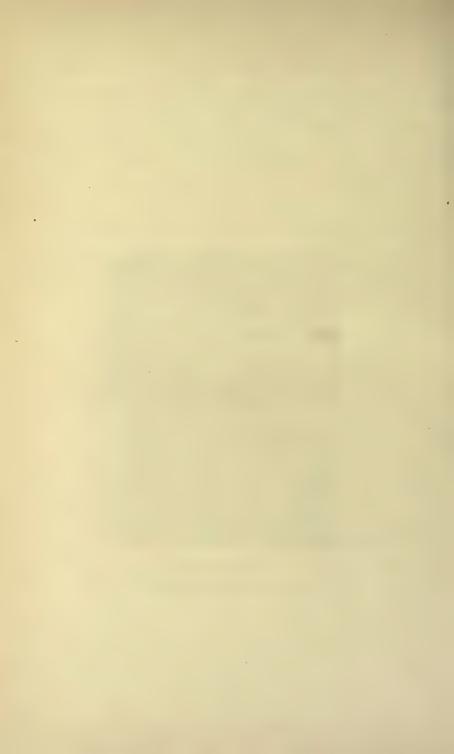
EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH DISTRICTS.—
LIEUTENANT FERGUSON'S LONG TERM OF SERVICE.—
THE CARPET MANUFACTURING INTERESTS IN THE
EIGHTEENTH.—SERGEANTS SNYDER, MCGARVEY, COON
AND FLETCHER.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—LIEUTENANT SKILTON'S VIGILANCE IN THE NINETEENTH.—
SERGEANTS HANCE, MCKIBBEN, BROWN AND BOYD.—
SPECIAL OFFICER MCLAUGHLIN.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.
—LIEUTENANT MYERS AND HIS IMPORTANT DISTRICT.—PATROL STATION NO. 4.—SERGEANTS EMERY,
THOMPSON, ORF, CLEMENTS, BERENS, GESSENGER,
SKILTON AND CLINTON.—SPECIAL OFFICERS JAMES
AND EARLY.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.

THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES FERGUSON, lieutenant of the Eighteenth District, was born in Philadelphia April 27, 1830. He served through the Mexican war under generals Taylor and Scott, and participated in all the engagements from the battle of Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico. He was present at the storming and fall of Cerro Gordo. The first encounter in which he was engaged was at the National Bridge, and he assisted in the capture of Fort Cherubusco, when thirty deserters from the United States Army were also taken, among whom was the celebrated Colonel Riley, who had deserted from the U.S. Army and joined the Mexicans. They were all hanged. On the 8th of September, 1847, the United States troops attacked the Mexicans at Molino del Rev, and after a stubborn fight the fort capitulated. On the morning of the 14th of September, the castle of Chapultepec, after being shelled, was carried by assault, and the retreating Mexicans were followed to the



JAMES FERGUSON, Lieutenant of the Eighteenth District.



gates of the City of Mexico by the victors. Lieutenant Ferguson was gone from the city of Philadelphia two years. In the company with which he went out there were 110 men; when they returned there were but 40. He was a member of the "Henry Guards" during the emergency attending the invasion of the State by the Confederate forces under General Lee.

Mr. Ferguson was appointed a patrolman on the police by Mayor Conrad September 1, 1854, and served in that capacity until the inauguration of Mayor Vaux, when, owing to changes on the police force incident to a change in the administration, Officer Ferguson was discharged. Mayor Henry reappointed him to the force upon his inauguration in May, 1858. He resigned in September, 1869. On January 1, 1872, he was appointed a reserve officer by Mayor Stokley, who made him lieutenant of the eighteenth District August 5, 1875.

The district station-house is situated at Dauphin Street and Trenton Avenue. The boundaries of the district are from Oxford Street to Lehigh Avenue, and from the east side of Sixth Street to Gunner's Run, along Gunner's Run to Norris Street, along the south side of Norris Street to Frankford Avenue, along the west side of Frankford Avenue to Cxford Street, along the north side of Oxford Street to Sixth Street. The Ontario Mills, Dolan & Co.'s mills, Bromley & Bro., Bromley & Sons, and Bromley & Co.'s mills, Ivins, Dietz & Magee's mills, Hogg & Co's. mills, Scheppert & Bro.'s silk mills and White & Co.'s mills, all large establishments employing a large number of hands, with hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in machinery and improvements, are closely guarded by the officers of the Eighteenth District. The majority of the mills manufacture carpets.

Sergeant CHARLES I. SNYDER was born in Philadelphia October 20, 1849. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in May, 1876, as patrolman. He was appointed special officer of the Eighteenth District by Mayor King. On May 1, 1884, he was promoted to sergeant by Mayor Smith. During his connection with the police department he has made a number of important arrests, among which were Charles Briggs for the murder of his wife; John Petzold for the murder of Andrew Cairns, and Matilda Flichter for the murder of her child. He arrested Charles Mack, alias "Curly Mack," Thomas Gardner, John, alias "Whitey" Heller, Charles Bendle, David Hart, and John Solby, for burglary; and

Richard Barnes and David White, masked burglars. He was an important witness against Bella McClain in 1876, having heard her confess to a friend that she poisoned Canfield. The woman was convicted and died in prison.

Sergeant LEONARD McGARVEY was born in Philadelphia June 18, 1853. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley May 10, 1876, and was promoted to sergeant by Mayor Smith in 1887.

House-Sergeant JOHN L. COON was born in Philadelphia November 19, 1851. He entered the department as substitute patrolman in June, 1885, under Mayor Smith, and was made a regular October 28, 1885. He was promoted to the rank of house-sergeant December 8, 1885.

House-Sergeant HARRY FLETCHER was born in Philadelphia and is forty years of age. He has served in the department sixteen years, first in the Nineteenth District, and was later transferred to the Eighteenth District.

JOHN McKIBBEN was born in Philadelphia May 6, 1840. He entered the department under Mayor Henry on May 26, 1865, and resigned under Mayor Fox. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley in January, 1872, and served under that administration. He was reappointed by Mayor King February 24, 1884.

JOHN BOYLE was born in Ireland, July 16, 1850. He was appointed to the force October 8, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

GEORGE MILLIGAN was born July 16, 1850, in Pemberton, N. J. He entered the police service under Mayor King February 23, 1883.

MERRITT WRIGHT was born in Philadelphia September 4, 1850. He was appointed to the police force October 16, 1885, by Mayor Smith. He arrested the three burglars, William Stanley, alias "Roast Beef," James McKee and Jacob Kirtner.

HUGH HENRY was born in Ireland, November 24, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley, February 11, 1879. He assisted in the arrest of the burglar, Stanley, mentioned above.

HARRY QUICK was born in Milford, N. J., January 7, 1845. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley April 14, 1875. He arrested William Price, a coin mutilator, and William Monohan, a thief.

JOHN ROSS was born in Ireland March 10, 1845. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, February 11, 1879.

JACOB RITTENHOUSE was born in Philadelphia, June 12, 1851. He was appointed to the police force May 15, 1879, by Mayor Stokley.

JOHN DOLL was born in Philadelphia September 25, 1853. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith, February

18, 1886.

WILLIAM EMERICK was born in Philadelphia May 24, 1831. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley September 13, 1879. He arrested George Nice for committing a murderous assault.

WILLIAM SPEALER was born in Philadelphia January 25, 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley May 5, 1876. He arrested Frederick Mink for murder, and the notorious malpractitioner. Dr. Isaac Hathaway.

ALBERT STEELE was born in Philadelphia February 2, 1853. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 29, 1884.

CHARLES FOWLER was born in Philadelphia April 28, 1847. He was appointed by Mayor Smith June 20, 1884. He served two years in the U. S. Army. He arrested James Sweeney, pick-pocket.

JOHN SHEETZ was born in Philadelphia August 2, 1842. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley April 13, 1879.

JOHN LOWER was born in Philadelphia December 31, 1844. He was appointed to the force by Mayor King February 23, 1882. He has served in the U. S. Army. It was he who arrested Charles Briggs, the Englishman who murdered his wife by cutting her throat in the cellar of their home.

JOHN HOFFMAN was born in Philadelphia October 6, 1851. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley January 23, 1881.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON was born in Ireland September 20, 1847. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith February 6, 1885.

PETER YETTER was born in Philadelphia June 15, 1827. He was appointed to the force September 9, 1874, by Mayor Stokley. He arrested Patrick Hayes, who shot his wife and was afterwards hanged for the crime, and August Andrews, a house-breaker.

GEORGE PETERS was born in Philadelphia September 12, 1829. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. He has served in the U. S Army.

HENRY RITTENHOUSE was born in Philadelphia and is seventy years old. He entered the force in Mayor Henry's second term and served until Mayor Fox was inaugurated. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872, and has been on the force since.

ROBERT ALLEN was born in Philadelphia July 16, 1862. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith May 13, 1884.

ANDREW McGILL was born in Philadelphia May 5, 1857. He was appointed to the force February 6, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

DANIEL MYERS was born in Philadelphia June 12, 1820. This veteran officer entered the department under Mayor Conrad in September, 1854. He has served in the U. S. Army.

CHARLES W. HUNIKER was born in Philadelphia August 8, 1838. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley October 16, 1875.

JOHN STINSON was born in Ireland August 13, 1852. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith June 20, 1884.

DANIEL ROBERTSON was born in New York September 18, 1832. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Conrad in June, 1854.

JOHN B. DEHAVEN was born in Minersville, Pa., July 13, 1846. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley August 10, 1875. He served two years in the U. S. Army. He arrested William Davis, a dangerous thief.

CHARLES SUMMERS was born at Spring Mills, N. J., October 30, 1844. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley November 5, 1873; resigned October 7, 1874, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley January 10, 1879. He served a year in the U. S. Army. He arrested John McGurk, a highway robber, and Edward Brady, a thief.

JOHN SHAFFER was born in Philadelphia November 23, 1849. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley November 28, 1878. He served in the U. S. Army.

ANDREW CLUMP was born in Philadelphia May 7, 1837. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley April 15, 1876.

WILLIAM ORTMAN was born in Philadelphia September 30, 1858. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith February 17, 1885. He arrested Isaac McKenna for robbery.

ALONZO BARSANTEE was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April

25, 1855. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith June 4, 1886.

JAMES MAGEE was born in Ireland February 5, 1847. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith June 5, 1884.

FRANK REIS was born in Philadelphia April 2, 1858. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith May 5, 1884. He arrested Dennis Gallagher for house-breaking.

WILLIAM MASON was born in Philadelphia September 16, 1848. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley May 10, 1875. He arrested John Carroll for murder, Annie Gaskin for the killing of her infant, and Richard Barnes and Joseph White, masked burglars.

HENRY STEWART was born in Ireland December 10, 1846. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley May 16, 1876.

THOMAS McCLOSKEY was born in Philadelphia March 2, 1860. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith May 29, 1884.

THOMAS WILKINSON was born in England September 15, 1845. He was appointed to the force June 20, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

HENRY BOYER was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., February 9, 1845. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley May 16, 1876. He arrested Edward Moritz, charged with murder.

JAMES F. STITES was born in Philadelphia May 2, 1851. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 11, 1879.

JAMES MACKELL was born in Philadelphia August 1, 1856. He was appointed to the force February 15, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

LAWRENCE SIPPLE was born in Baltimore, Md., January 5, 1852. He was appointed to the force by Mayor King March 27, 1884. He arrested Peter Ragan, alias "Shakes," a highway robber, and Charles Wallace and David Hart, house-breakers.

EDEN TOMLINSON was born in Philadelphia July 14, 1845. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley October 10, 1875. He served two years in the U. S. Army. He assisted in the arrest of Charles Briggs, the wife murderer, and captured Edward Owens, a pickpocket.

WILLIAM MILLER was born in Ireland March 14, 1848.

He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley December 1, 1874.

JOSEPH KLINE was born in Philadelphia February 19, 1853. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith May 14, 1884.

LEES TAYLOR was born in Philadelphia November 18, 1853. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith June 5, 1884. He arrested John O'Donnell, Frank McDonnell, Charles Wallace and David Hart, house-breakers.

ANDREW HAMILTON was born in Madison, Conn., August 13, 1851. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley in February, 1880. He arrested Alexander Devlin, a robber, Captain William Walker, alias Wilson, and Edward Smith, burglars, and George Messick, house-breaker.

ALEXANDER TURKINGTON was born in Ireland August 12, 1854. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley April 18, 1880. He arrested William Price, a coin mutilator, "Reddy" O'Neil and Isaac McKenna, burglars, and Dennis Kinsella, for arson.

ROBERT J. STEWART was born in Ireland June 1, 1851-He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith, May 18, 1885.

PHILIP TREUDE was born in Philadelphia April 27, 1850. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley April 30, 1876. He resigned and was reappointed by Mayor Smith March 30, 1886.

JOHN TAYLOR was born in Philadelphia October 1, 1859. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith March 30, 1886.

FRANK P. SCHENKEL was born in Philadelphia November 29, 1857. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith March 12, 1886.

SAMUEL GOURLEY was born in Ireland June 12, 1844. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith in April, 1886.

FRANK FULLER was born in New York April 16, 1849. He was appointed to the force March 12, 1886, by Mayor Smith. He assisted in the arrest of Dennis Kinsella for arson.

ISAAC SPANGLER, turnkey, was born in Philadelphia May 27, 1885. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on December 8, 1878, and was appointed turnkey by Mayor Smith on November 1, 1885.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

GEORGE CAVES was born in Philadelphia December 18, 1855. He was appointed sub-patrolman by Mayor Smith September 10, 1886.

MICHAEL H. LANAHAN was born in Philadelphia April 1, 1845. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in January, 1876.

A. A. LADLEY was born in Philadelphia in November, 1859. He was appointed January 8, 1887, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH was born in Ireland November 16, 1846. He was appointed April 5, 1874, by Mayor Stokley and resigned October 10, 1875; reappointed January 8, 1887, by Mayor Smith.

ISAAC BENNER was born in Philadelphia October 11, 1848. Appointed by Mayor Smith in September, 1886.

THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

ALEXANDER SKILTON, lieutenant of the Nineteenth Police District, was born in Philadelphia May 13, 1838. He served two vears and six months in the army during the late war, first as a corporal, and afterwards as lieutenant of a company in the Fifty-second and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers respectively. Mayor Smith appointed him lieutenant of the Nineteenth District, April 9, 1884. The Nineteenth is one of the "tough" districts in the department, but under Lieutenant Skilton's administration it has been remarkably quiet and free from crime. In the early part of 1886, Hattie Coates, a young colored girl, was outraged in an unoccupied house at Tenth and Rodman streets. Robert Fletcher, Robert Jackson, William Harris, William Sorrel, William Nelson and William Jenkins, all colored, were arrested by Nineteenth District officers for the crime. A few months later they arrested William Bush, colored, for the murder of his wife in St. Mary Street, and in December of the same year arrested Oscar Weber for the unprovoked murder of William H. Martin in the latter's jewellery store on South Street above Thirteenth. Weber was thought to be insane.

The Nineteenth District Station-House is on Lombard Street, below Eighth. Formerly the district extended from Seventh to Broad Street, and from Chestnut to South Street, but May 1, 1886, its boundaries were changed, and it now extends from Seventh Street to the river Schuylkill and from Spruce Street to South Street. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, five large schoolhouses, the Lincoln Institute for Indian Girls, Liberty Hall, the Lombard and South Street Passenger Railway Depot, Tracey's mills and storehouse, Melon's, Devine's, and Drake's mills, several galvanizing works, and many valuable residences are within the limits of this district.

Sergeant GEORGE W. HANCE was born in Philadelphia September 13, 1838. He served four years and four months in the U. S. Army. He was appointed to the police force January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley, and promoted to be sergeant March 2, 1874. He has made a large number of important arrests.

Sergeant GEORGE McKIBBEN was born in Philadelphia December 6, 1847. He served eleven years in the U. S. Army, holding the rank of sergeant eight years of that time. He was appointed to the police department July 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley as a patrolman, and August 1, 1884, was promoted to sergeant of the Nineteenth District by Mayor Smith.

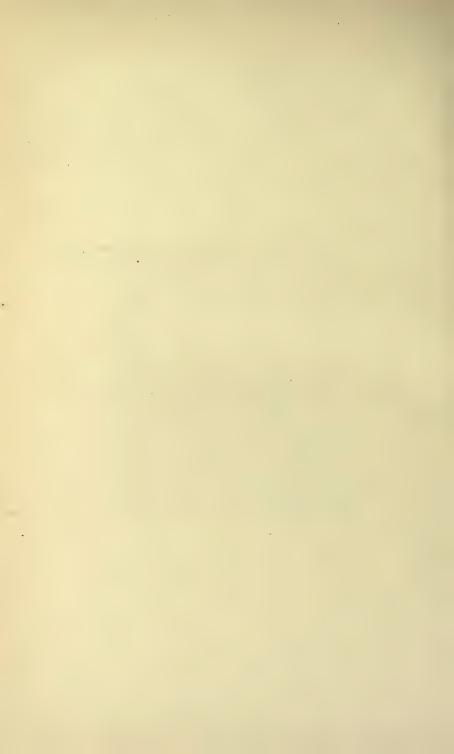
House-Sergeant THOMAS C. BROWN was born in Philadelphia March 25, 1842. Enlisted in Co. E, 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers November 1, 1862, and served through the war until after General Lee's surrender, when he was mustered out of service. Early in 1867, he was appointed on the coal and iron police of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, and served fifteen months. While serving in that capacity he arrested several "Mollie Maguires," one of them for the murder of young Williams at Newton, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the police force as a patrolman February 27, 1872, by Mayor Stokley, and promoted to special officer in 1877. On July 9, 1878, he was made house-sergeant. Sergeant Brown has made a number of important arrests. Among them John O'Donnell, colored, for an attempt to murder his wife; "Yellow Dan" Nichols, for burglary, and John Hamilton, colored, for the murder of Charles Green.

House-Sergeant JOHN McK. BOYD was born in Philadelphia October 5, 1854. He was appointed to the police force as house-sergeant by Mayor Smith June 14, 1884.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, special officer, was born in Philadelphia December 17, 1844. He has served in the U. S. Army.



ALEXANDER SKILTON,
Lieutenant of the Nineteenth District.



He was appointed to the police force May 2, 1876, by Mayor Stokley and made a special officer in 1886. He has made a large number of important arrests.

WILLIAM ADDIS was born in Philadelphia July 1, 1850. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley November 10, 1874.

THOMAS KEEGAN was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-five years old. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 5, 1875. He has made a number of important arrests.

SOCRATES F. KEMON was born in Baltimore, Md., and is forty-one years old. He has served in the U. S. Navy. Appointed to the police force March 17, 1874, by Mayor Stokley.

JAMES MILLER was born in Philadelphia February 15, 1848. Appointed to the police force January 23, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM H. WELLER was born in Chester County, Penn., March 23, 1830. He served three months in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force January 16, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. Has made a number of arrests.

WINFIELD HARRIS was born in Elkton, Md., April 7, 1860. Appointed to the police force August 2, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

ANTHONY ALMEDA was born August 23, 1851. Appointed to the police force June 1, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

HENRY H. LOGAN was born in West Virginia June 30, 1857. Appointed to the police force March 28, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

SMITH FURLOW was born in Ireland January 5, 1837. Appointed to the police force June 3, 1873. by Mayor Stokley.

JOHN LATTA was born in Philadelphia April 3, 1846. Appointed to the police force March 14, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. Made a number of arrests.

FRANCIS BLEE was born December 28, 1838. Served four years and four months in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force February 21, 1866, by Mayor McMichael. Has made a large number of important arrests.

JEREMIAH DOTSON was born in Chambersburg, Penn., March 10, 1848. Served one year in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force May 26, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM T. WEBSTER was born March 15, 1845. Appointed to the police force June 4, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN H. BENNETT was born in Philadelphia March 16,

1859. Appointed to the police force March 25, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

ROBERT A. STEWART was born in Ireland March 19, 1843. Served three years in the U. S. Navy. Appointed to the police force May 9, 1872, by Mayor Stokley, and served three years, part of the time as special officer, when he resigned. Was reappointed May 18, 1884, by Mayor Smith. Has made a number of arrests.

GEORGE T. SHARPER was born in Philadelphia May 1, 1853. Appointed to the police force February 20, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

HUGH DOUGHERTY was born in Philadelphia October 12, 1847. Appointed to the police force August 12, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. Has made several important arrests.

GEORGE W. WILSON was born in Philadelphia on November 18, 1850. He entered the department in June, 1884, by appointment of Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM WINSLOW was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-seven years old. Appointed to the police force October 30, 1873, by Mayor Stokley.

WILLIAM M. SMITH was born in Philadelphia May 10, 1846. He served two years in the U.S. Army. Appointed to the police force December 28, 1874, by Mayor Stokley.

FRANK CUNNINGHAM was born in Philadelphia February 1, 1847. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. Has made a number of important arrests.

MOSES ORR was born in Ireland and is forty-three years old. Served eleven years in the U. S. Army. Received a medal voted by Congress for bravery during the Indian wars. Appointed to the police force May 20, 1875, by Mayor Stokley.

JAMES C. STOCKMAN was born in Philadelphia in June, 1851. Appointed to the police force April 19, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. An efficient officer, who has made a number of important arrests.

THOMAS A. ALLMOND was born in Philadelphia April 17, 1860. Appointed to the police force December 6, 1883, by Mayor King and served until May 7, 1884. Reappointed March 9, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

EDWARD McCANN was born in Philadelphia April 21, 1844. He served two years and three months in the U. S. Army. Ap-

pointed to the police force January 16, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. Resigned April 13, 1875. Reappointed by Mayor Smith April 1, 1886.

JAMES J. IPE was born in Philadelphia June 2, 1855. Appointed to the police force July 13, 1878, by Mayor Stokley.

JAMES H. FRAY was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and is forty-five years old. Appointed to the police force July 15, 1882, by Mayor King.

JOSEPH H. THOMAS was born in West Chester, Penn., October 1, 1853. Appointed to the police force July 31, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JAMES PATTERSON was born in Philadelphia September 1, 1846. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy May 20, 1864, and served two years. Appointed to the police force October 1, 1873, by Mayor Stokley. He has made several important arrests.

JOSEPH M. BENN was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 16, 1855. Appointed to the police force March 29, 1883, by Mayor King.

WILLIAM FISHER was born in Philadelphia April 24, 1848. Appointed to the police force May 1, 1884, by Mayor Smith. Has made several important arrests, one being for passing counterfeit money.

JAMES J. KEELEY was born in Philadelphia May 12, 1851. Appointed to the police force May 28, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

MARSHALL PARKER was born in Ireland September 4, 1838. He served three years in the U.S. Army during the late war. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor McMichael and served through his term. Was reappointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. Has made a number of important arrests.

THOMAS B. WILLIAMS was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-nine years old. He served three years in the U.S. Navy. Was appointed to the police force June 19, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

DAVIS NEEL was born in Philadelphia March 13, 1851. Appointed to the police force June 6, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

RICHARD MURRAY was born in Philadelphia in 1852. Appointed to the police force May 16, 1884, by Mayor Smith. Has made several important arrests.

ROBERT McKELVEY was born in Philadelphia in 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in 1884.

JOSEPH RATTO was born in Italy September 4, 1853. Ap-

pointed to the police force February 13, 1879, by Mayor Stokley; resigned August 6, 1882; reappointed January 10, 1887, by Mayor Smith. Has made several important arrests.

WILLIAM WILSON was born in Philadelphia August 16, 1851. Appointed to the police force April 24, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM CRAIG was born in Philadelphia October 27, 1850. He was appointed to the police force December 15, 1878, by Mayor Stokley; resigned October 22, 1883; reappointed February 14, 1886, by Mayor Smith. Has made a large number of important arrests.

JAMES O'HARRA was appointed by Mayor Stokley August 2, 1875. He was born in Philadelphia September 16, 1853.

WILLIAM B. PRESTON, turnkey, was born in South Carolina and is fifty-six years old. Was appointed to his position January 6, 1879, by Mayor Stokley.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMAN.

WILLIAM FRENCH was appointed by Mayor Smith, Septemter 9, 1886. He was born in Philadelphia.

THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JOHN K. MYERS, lieutenant of the Twentieth District, was born in Philadelphia February 5, 1852. In 1877, during the railroad riots, Mayor Stokley appointed him a patrolman, and he served in that capacity during the emergency. At the February election of 1880 he was elected constable of the Ninth Ward, and was attached to Magistrate Lennon's court until his appointment as lieutenant of the Twentieth District May 7, 1884.

The Twentieth District Station-House is located at No. 1515 Filbert Street. Lieutenant Myers is also in charge of Police Patrol District Number Four, comprising the Sixth and Twentieth Police districts. The patrol house is at Fifteenth and Cuthbert streets, and the district extends from Seventh Street to the Schuylkill River and from Chestnut to Vine Street. The Twentieth Police District is bounded on the north by Vine Street, on the south by Chestnut Street, on the east by Broad Street, and on the west by the Schuylkill River. Some of the largest and most notable public buildings and institutions in the city are within its limits, including the



JOHN K. MYERS, Lieutenant of the Twentieth District.



new public buildings on Broad and Market streets, the Academy of the Natural Sciences, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the Armory of the First City Troop, Athletic Hall, the Central, Keystone, Bradley's and the South-western Markets, the Elite Skating Rink, City Institute, Adams Express Company's office, stables and depot, the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger and freight depots, the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Wills' Eye Hospital, Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Orthopædic, Homæopathic and Medico-Chirurgical hospitals, Philadelphia Fencing Club's house, Magdalen Home, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, and sixteen other churches, seven large school-houses, a Widows' Asylum, the Baltimore and Ohio freight depot, Wanamaker's storage house, the Philadelphia Traction Company's Motor House, the Brush Electric Light Company's office and works, Philadelphia gas works, two fire-brick works, six large storage warehouses, and several iron foundries, bolt works, carriage factories, chain factories, paper mills, watch factories, saw and planing mills, chemical works, bakeries and carpetcleaning houses.

Sergeant CONRAD EMERY was born in Philadelphia October 25, 1830. He became connected with the police department as sergeant under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, and has served continuously since. He has an honorable army record.

Sergeant HENRY THOMSON was born in Philadelphia July 16, 1836. He was appointed sergeant by Mayor Stokley June 19, 1878, and has been in continuous service since that time.

Sergeant ADOLPH ORF, of Patrol Station No. 4, was born in Philadelphia June 29, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith as patrolman May 15, 1884, and was promoted to sergeant of Patrol Station No. 4, November 1, 1886.

Sergeant WILLIAM CLEMENT, of Patrol Station No. 4, was born in Philadelphia June 10, 1846. He was made a patrolman October 17, 1875, and promoted to sergeant of Patrol Station No. 4 by Mayor Smith November 1, 1886. He has served in the United States Army.

House-Sergeant BERNARD BERENS was born in Philadelphia July 5, 1852. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on October 15, 1875, as patrolman and was promoted to house-sergeant August 12, 1878.

House-Sergeant GEORGE B. SESSINGER was born in

Philadelphia August 31, 1843. He was appointed house-sergeant by Mayor Smith June 15, 1884. It was to Sergeant Sessinger that the wife of the negro Johnson, convicted of the murder of John Sharpless, made a confession, implicating her husband, and thereby aiding the officers in perfecting their chain of evidence against him. He has served in the United States Army.

House-Sergeant DANIEL B. CLINTON was born in Philadelphia October 27, 1852. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley on October 29, 1874, and assigned to the Twelfth District. He was promoted to house-sergeant of the Twentieth District by Mayor Smith in January, 1887.

CHARLES JAMES, special officer, was born in Philadelphia March 6, 1842. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley March 13, 1873. In his service as special officer he has worked in conjunction with Special William Early, and a short account of their work is given after Officer Early's sketch.

WILLIAM EARLY, special officer, was born in Philadelphia March 19, 1840. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley May 26, 1873, and has served continuously since. He did service in the United States Army. He has worked with Officer James, and their arrests have been both numerous and important. They arrested "Doc" Barrett, a colored criminal, for attempting to kill his wife with a revolver; Charles Fendesky, a well-known pickpocket and general thief; Michael Farrell, alias Smith, a valise thief, who had "worked" Broad Street Station for a large collection of bags and bundles; Charles Boyle, Dennis Scully and Hugh McGovern, highway robbers, members of the notorious "Gut" gang; John Wilson, a burglar, old "Bill" Keating, who stole \$800 from John Brogan while the latter was being shaved in a barber shop. Keating has served over a quarter of a century of his life in prison. Others who passed through the hands of officers James and Early into a prison cell are Michael Boyle, an entry thief; Peter Short and Charles Miller, members of the Welch Mountain "Buzzard" gang; Henry Marks, a passer of bogus checks; Charles Dugra, a tray-lifter from Baltimore; George Williams, a monte swindler; John Holtzman, a professional boarding-house thief; Daniel Richards and William Burton, house robbers and horse thieves; Charles Boyle, alias "Dutch Charlie," one of the "Gut" gang, highway robbers, and James Wilson, church thief,

and a long list of other crooks who looked through bars for several years after being captured.

WILLIAM BERTRON, of Patrol Station No. 4, was born in Philadelphia August 12, 1841. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley October 12, 1877; was dismissed by Mayor King October 14, 1883; reappointed by Mayor Smith July 19, 1884, and was transferred to the patrol service November 1, 1886.

JAMES REEVES, of Patrol Station No. 4, was born in Nova Scotia March 19, 1849. He was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Stokley February 5, 1879, and was transferred to the patrol service November 1, 1886.

JOHN BERNARD, driver of patrol wagon No. 4, was born in Philadelphia January 14, 1839. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry October 13, 1860; resigned in August, 1861; was reappointed by Mayor McMichael August 5, 1865; resigned January 1, 1869, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. He was assigned as driver of patrol wagon No. 4 by Mayor Smith November 1, 1886. He has served in the U. S. Army.

FRANK WILSON, driver of patrol No. 4, was born in Philadelphia January 4, 1837. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Henry February 3, 1864; was dismissed September 3, 1871; reappointed by Mayor Stokley October 13, 1876, and transferred to the patrol service November 1, 1886.

SAMUEL GILLESPIE was born in Philadelphia May 10, 1833. He was appointed to the force by Mayor McMichael August 25, 1865; was discharged by Mayor Fox June 1, 1869, and reappointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. He has served in the U. S. Army.

CHARLES GODDARD was born in Philadelphia, February 16, 1837. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley December 6, 1876; was discharged by Mayor Stokley May 4, 1877, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith, May 29, 1884. He has served in the U. S. Army.

JAMES ATKINSON was born in Ireland October 16, 1828. He entered the department under Mayor Henry April 14, 1862. He resigned under Mayor Fox January 1, 1869, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

ROBERT BLACK was born in Ireland June 22, 1832. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Henry January 1, 1864; re-

signed in July, 1869, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley on October 11, 1872.

JOHN WEAKLEY, Sr., was born in Philadelphia January 4, 1834. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Henry January 10, 1862; was discharged by Mayor Fox June 15, 1869, and reappointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

WILLIAM BELL was born in Ireland May 2, 1833. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Henry February 20, 1864. He resigned under Mayor Fox January 15, 1869, and was reappointed

by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

JAMES HESSON was born in Philadelphia October 20, 1828. He entered the department under Mayor McMichael January 14, 1867. He resigned under Mayor Fox, July 1, 1869, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley June 12, 1872.

JOSEPH HOWARTH was born in England August 26, 1836. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley March 12, 1872. He has served in the U. S. Navy.

ANDREW SMITH was born in Philadelphia April 13, 1834. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. He has served in the U. S. Navy.

THOMAS PATTERSON was born in Ireland June 10, 1842. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley December 22, 1873.

ELEAZOR HIMES was born in Chester County, Pa., May 26, 1840. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley February 1, 1874; resigned March 31, 1875, and was reappointed June 6, 1875. He has served in the U. S. Navy.

JOHN DOSTER was born in Philadelphia April 9, 1840. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

FRANKLIN KIRK was born in Philadelphia July 17, 1850. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley December 10, 1875; was dismissed June 6, 1878, and was reappointed September 3, 1878.

JAMES DONOHUE was born in Philadelphia July 9, 1849. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley February 9, 1875.

SAMUEL CROCKER was born in New York, March 10, 1836. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley October 28, 1876. He has served in the U. S. Army.

ADAM COOPER was born in Philadelphia June 3, 1842. He

was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley September 17, 1874. He has served in the U. S. Army.

JAMES HUTCHISON was born in Philadelphia September 21, 1824. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley April 4, 1874. He served in the U. S. Army in three wars, namely, the Black Hawk, Mexican and the late War of the Rebellion.

NATHANIAL MORGAN was born in Hartford, Conn., February 15, 1837. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley May 2, 1876. He has served in the U. S. Navy.

BENJAMIN BARGER was born in Philadelphia June 20, 1850. He entered the department October 9, 1877, under Mayor Stokley. He has served in the U. S. Army.

JOHN REDMOND was born in Baltimore February 24, 1848. He was appointed to the force July 31, 1876, by Mayor Stokley; resigned February 20, 1884, under Mayor King and was reappointed by Mayor Smith June 3, 1884.

JOHN WEAKLEY, Jr., was born in Philadelphia June 21, 1856. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley February 9, 1879.

GEORGE LEITHGOW was born in Philadelphia January 26, 1858. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley February 24, 1879.

WILLIAM ORR was born in Ireland January 9, 1833. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley July 17, 1879.

WILLIAM PICKUP was born in Philadelphia January 10, 1851. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley February 9, 1876.

CLIFFORD SHINN was born in Philadelphia March 25, 1854. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley August 21, 1878, and served until March 3, 1883; was reappointed in 1884, by Mayor Smith.

SAMUEL MARTIN was born in Ireland October 28, 1853. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley July 26, 1879.

THOMAS FELL was born in Philadelphia January 3, 1837. He was appointed to the force March 16, 1866; resigned November 11, 1869, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith October 6, 1884. He has served in the U. S. Army.

WILLIAM FALLS was born in Ireland June 24, 1837. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Stokley February 5, 1880,

and served until August 31, 1883; was reappointed by Mayor Smith, June 19, 1884.

ROBERT KEILE was born in Philadelphia June 1, 1858. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley March 16, 1880; and served until September 9, 1880; was reappointed by Mayor Smith June 19, 1884. He arrested William Cunningham for stealing a pair of horses and carriage.

JOSIAS THOMPSON was born in Ireland October 22, 1833. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley November 23, 1874; and served until September 6, 1875; was reappointed by Mayor Smith January 16, 1886.

WILLIAM MALAMPY was born in Philadelphia December 25, 1857. He entered the department under Mayor Smith June 27, 1884, and has been assigned to duty as nuisance inspector and covers the entire division.

ALEXANDER RALSTON was born in Ireland November 12, 1836. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith June 3, 1884.

JOSEPH COONEY was born in Philadelphia September 15, 1850. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith June 3, 1884.

HUGH JACKSON was born in Ireland November 23, 1846. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith June 3, 1884.

GEORGE HAMILTON was born in Philadelphia December 1, 1856. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith August 15, 1884.

WILLIAM HAMILTON was born in Philadelphia August 16, 1857. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith, February 18, 1886.

RICHARD LEONARD was been in Ireland June 3, 1846. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith March 24, 1886.

ALBERT KIRK was born in Montgomery County, Pa., December 5, 1859. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith April 7, 1886.

ROBERT SAVAGE, turnkey, was born at Stockton, Md., February 10, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley November 13, 1876; was dismissed June 1, 1884, and reappointed by Mayor Smith September 11, 1886.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

ISAAC YOUNG was born in Philadelphia February 14, 1859, He was appointed by Mayor Smith January 9, 1886, as patrolman of the Sixth District; was dismissed August 8, 1886, and was reappointed in the Twentieth District on November 7, 1886.

FRANK WENRICK was born in Lebanon County, Pa., August 18, 1837. He was appointed by Mayor Smith December 15, 1886. He has served in the U. S. Army.

HORACE GARTLEY was born in Schuylkill Co., Pa., November 12, 1861. He was appointed by Mayor Smith, November 19, 1886.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Continued).

TWENTY-FIRST, TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICTS.—LIEUTENANT BLANKLEY'S GOOD RECORD.—
THE DISTRICT OF HOMES.—SERGEANTS BROOKS, HANSELL, SIMPSON, DONNAGHA AND GIBSON.—PATROL SERGEANTS ULRICK AND LATTIMER.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—LIEUTENANT WOLF'S CAREER AND HIS EFFECTIVE WORK.—SERGEANTS MCCLURE, HALLOWELL, EGOLF, DARLING, REED, KISTER AND LAFFERTY.—SPECIAL OFFICERS FULTON AND VANDERSLICE.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT LYONS.—SERGEANTS NORBURY, WATSON, PETERSON AND FLINN.—SPECIAL OFFICER CARPENTER'S RECORD.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

GEORGE BLANKLEY, lieutenant of the Twenty-first District, was born in Philadelphia April 28, 1837. He enlisted in May, 1863, for three months, in Company B, Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; and on February 17, 1865, re-enlisted in the same regiment for one year, and served out his time as a non-commissioned officer. On January 1, 1872, Mayor Stokley made him sergeant of the Twenty-first District and on October 11, 1879, promoted him to the lieutenancy. During his term of service he has made many important arrests, prominent among which are Charles Bracelona for robbery, December 21, 1872; Martha Wright for arson and larceny, January 19, 1873; John Williams for assault and battery with intent to kill, July 14, 1874; Cornelius Brown, for highway robbery, October 16, 1874; Abram Fray, for an outrageous assault, July 12, 1876; John Echternacht for burglary committed in



GEORGE BLANKLEY, Lieutenant of the Twenty-first District



Lancaster County, April 30, 1878; James Howard for murder, March 13, 1885, and Newton Lamplaugh for homicide, June 22, 1882. During the railroad riots of July, 1877, he succeeded, after an exciting struggle, in arresting three of the ringleaders, Robert Jameson, Michael Moore, and Mark Harris for inciting their fellow strikers to riot, and by his prompt action on this occasion undoubtedly prevented bloodshed.

In connection with "Horse Detective" Alfred P. Bye of the Central Station, on October 4, 1883, he arrested Eugene Murray and James Pritchard, charged with horse-stealing. They were operating on a large scale and had stolen fifty-four horses from Fairfax, Loudoun and Alexandria counties, Virginia. The officers recovered and returned to the owners twenty-four of the stolen animals, which had been sold to farmers in York and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, to business men in Philadelphia, and in various sections of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

The Twenty-first District Station-House is located at Woodland Avenue and Spruce Street, and is a finely appointed building, erected during the Centennial year. The district is bounded by Market Street on the north, Cobb's and Darby creeks on the west, the Schuylkill River on the east and south-east and Bow Creek on the south. The West Philadelphia Bank, Centennial Bank, University of Pennsylvania and its Hospital, Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital, Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women, Home of the Incurables, Colored Orphan Asylum, the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Union Home for Orphans, the Catholic Industrial Home, Home for Crippled Children, ten school-houses and twenty-one churches, most of them edifices of great architectural beauty, and a large number of magnificent private residences, are within the limits of this district. Among the prominent industrial establishments are the Allison Car Works, Callahan's Mills, Henry's Mills, Hoffman's Mills, Farrell's Safe Manufactory, Goodall and Waters' Machine Shops, Wetherill's White Lead Works, Storm's Glass Factory, Boney's Vise and Tool Works, Murray's Iron Foundry, Parrish's Iron Foundry, Sleichter's Engine Works, Detwiler's Flour Mills, and Hitzeroth's Iron Foundry. The Darby Passenger Railway Depot, Chestnut and Walnut streets Passenger Railway depots, and the milk depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Toirty-first and Chestnut streets are also in this district.

Sergeant J. P. BROOKS was born in Delaware County, Penn. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872, and promoted to sergeant in October, 1879.

Sergeant JOHN C. HANSELL was born in Philadelphia in Januar; 1850. On March 16, 1865, he enlisted in the 214th Regir ent Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 14, 1872, and promoted to be sergeant March 17, 1881. He has made a number of important arrests.

House-Sergeant AUGUSTUS SIMPSON was born in Philadelphia December 25, 1831. He learned the trade of plasterer, afterwards was an engineer, and later learned telegraphy. He was appointed sergeant on the police force by Mayor Vaux June 16, 1856. He resigned two years later, and was appointed special officer in the gas works, which position he also resigned in February, 1865. He was reappointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1875, and promoted to house-sergeant in June, 1880. He arrested Henry Rodgers for burglary, James Cavanaugh for manslaughter, besides other important arrests.

House-Sergeant EDWARD J. DONNAGHA was born in Philadelphia July 15, 1847. He was appointed house-sergeant by Mayor Smith in April, 1884.

House-Sergeant EDWARD H. GIBSON was born in Philadelphia June 18, 1850. He was appointed to the police force by Mayo Stokley October 22, 1873, and promoted to house-sergeant by Mayo Smith December 24, 1885. He has made a number of important arrests.

Patrol-Sergeant GEORGE ULRICK, of Patrol Station No. 2, was born in Philadelphia October 10, 1834. He enlisted in the 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry September 2, 1861, and again in the same regiment November 25, 1863. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 14, 1872, and promoted to patrol-sergeant by Mayor Smith January 1, 1885.

Patrol-Sergeant JOHN LATTIMER, of Station No. 2, was born in Delaware County, Penn., July 7, 1851. He was appointed to the police force April 1, 1876, by Mayor Stokley and promoted to patrol-sergeant by Mayor Smith in September, 1886.

GEORGE W. BOSTON, driver of patrol wagon No. 2, was born in Philadelphia April 19, 1862. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN A. HARVEY, driver of patrol wagon No. 2, was born in Philadelphia December 9, 1854. Appointed to the police force

by Mayor Smith January 1, 1885.

JOHN U. SMITH, of patrol No. 2, was born in Delaware County, Penn., in November, 1848. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 14, 1872. Has made a number of arrests.

WILLIAM BURCHFIELD, of patrol No. 2, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., January 18, 1852. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 10, 1874.

DANIEL GREEN was born in Philadelphia February 14, 1849. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 18,

1874. He has made a number of important arrests.

FREDERICK G. OSTERHELDT was born in Philadelphia August 6, 1858. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 2, 1881.

WALTER McNABB was born in Philadelphia July 16, 1851. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 6, 1884.

DANIEL L. CONNOR was born in Philadelphia July 1, 1858. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 16, 1886.

HARRY NOTE was born in Philadelphia December 7, 1845. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 14, 1872.

EDWIN H. FLETCHER was born in Philadelphia November 14, 1842. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1875.

PETER MAKEMSON was born in Philadelphia June 6, 1825. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley February 17, 1872.

ELI S. TOY was born in Philadelphia October 12, 1833. He enlisted in the 40th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers July 2, 1863. Discharged August 16, 1863. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in 1878.

WILLIAM J. SMITH was born in Philadelphia April 20, 1855. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 6, 1884.

JAMES KANE was born in Philadelphia July 3, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor King in May, 1881.

JOHN M. HOOPES was born in Philadelphia June 20, 1836. Appointed to the police force April 12, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

CORNELIUS DUGAN was born in Philadelphia October 15, 1848. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 16, 1886.

WILLIAM DALES was born in Montgomery County, Penn., November 18, 1829. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry May 15, 1865, and served four years; reappointed by Mayor Stokley in 1872.

GEORGE S. MARSHALL was born in Delaware County, Penn., January 20, 1833; appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

JAMES H. KELLEY was born in Ireland September 15, 1824. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry in 1858 and served a number of years; reappointed by Mayor Stokley January, 1872.

WILLIAM R. ROAN was born in Philadelphia October 27, 1840. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

JOHN T. WREN was born in Schuylkill County, Penn. He served three years in the 67th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the late war. Appointed to the police force May 2, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

THEODORE M. SAGE was born in Philadelphia September 8, 1860. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in January, 1885.

JOHN T. MYERS was born in Frederick City, Md., in January, 1841. Appointed to the police force in December, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

LEVI H. DAVIS was born in Philadelphia April 23, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith September 27, 1884.

MORRIS F. REES was born in Philadelphia February 16. 1848. He enlisted in the U. S. Army September 7, 1869; discharged May 11, 1870; appointed to the police force in November, 1873, by Mayor Stokley, and served until April 4, 1880. Reappointed by Mayor Smith March 9, 1886.

JOSEPH H. HOPKINS was born in Monmouth County. New

Jersey, June 30, 1840. Appointed to the police force by Mayor King April 6, 1881.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY was born in Ireland October 3, 1840. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in 1872.

DAVID B. CATERN was born in Chester County, Penn., February 2, 1819; served three months in the army. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry in June, 1858, and has served since with the exception of the three years of Mayor Fox's administration.

GEORGE ROBINSON was born in Chester County, Penn., December 26, 1834. He enlisted in the 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, August 19, 1861; discharged August 19, 1865. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in April, 1874.

EDMUND CROUT was born in Philadelphia July 5, 1842. He enlisted in the 68th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in April, 1862. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in January, 1886.

E. J. SMITH was born in Baltimore, Md., July 30, 1847. Appointed to the police force in September, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN CREAN was born in Ireland December 25, 1855. Appointed to the police force June 1, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

JOSEPH TAYLOR was born in Philadelphia May 4, 1852. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 20, 1884.

FRANK MORGAN was born in Philadelphia September 17, 1858. Appointed to the police force March 9, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN A. MURPHY was born in Philadelphia June 4, 1854. Appointed to the police force December 4, 1880, by Mayor Stokley. He has made a number of important arrests.

JEREMIAH SMITH was born in Philadelphia August 5, 1853. Appointed to the police force June 20, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN F. BARRETT was born in Ireland August 10, 1854. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 22, 1880. He has made a number of arrests.

JAMES McKELVEY was born in Ireland April 1, 1827. He was originally appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry and served several years; was reappointed by Mayor Stokley.

HAINES S. WHITE was born in Chester County, Penn.,

October 5, 1856. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in May, 1880.

JAMES K. JOHNSON was born in Cecil County, Maryland, February 9, 1834. Appointed to the police force January 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. Has made a number of important arrests.

ANDREW HOLLANDER was born in New York State June 15, 1851. Appointed to the police force June 1, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON was born in Delaware County, Penn., February 7, 1835. Enlisted, May 30, 1864, in the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; re-enlisted in the field, February 4, 1865, in the 190th Regiment Veterans; discharged from the army July 4, 1865; reappointed to the police force May 6, 1875, by Mayor Stokley and served until August 3, 1876. Reappointed March 15, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM H. GILMORE was born in Philadelphia April 10, 1861. Appointed to the police force February 4, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM MARTIN was born in Ireland December 8, 1844. Appointed to the police force February 8, 1882, by Mayor King.

MATTHEW MOORE was born in Philadelphia April 9, 1824. He was a watchman in the ante-consolidation days, having been appointed to that position April 1, 1848, and has served under mayors Swift, Jones and Gilpin before consolidation, and mayors Henry, Stokley, King and Smith, in all over 24 years. He served through the riots in Philadelphia in 1844, in the State Fencibles; recruited in September, 1862, and served as 2d lieutenant in Company E, 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; assisted to recruit Co. D, 203d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and mustered into service as captain, September 14, 1864. He participated in seven battles during the war and was wounded twice. Discharged from the army June 22, 1865.

PETER C. NEEDS was born in Philadelphia August 6, 1852. Appointed to the police force May 19, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

HENRY WHEELER was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, January 10, 1860. Appointed to the police force October 6, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

FRANK D. BINGHAM was born in Philadelphia July 24, 1837. He has served in the U. S. Army, and was appointed to the police force October 13, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JABEZ B. DAVIS was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1860. Appointed to the police force November 13, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN WILLIAMS, turnkey, was born in Philadelphia December 23, 1837. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

WILLIAM C. FREASE was born in Philadelphia July 23, 1862. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith March 8, 1886.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR was born in Philadelphia March 12, 1853. He has served in the U. S. Army. Appointed to the police force November 13, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM ADDISON was born in Philadelphia March 25, 1861. Appointed to the police force November 22, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JAMES BARTLETT was born in Pennsylvania, January 10, 1852. Appointed to the police force January 10, 1887, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM P. BAILEY was appointed substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on February 5, 1887.

ALONZO V. SWEARINGEN was born in Ohio May 11, 1849. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in September, 1879, and resigned June 20, 1882. Reappointed by Mayor Smith March 23, 1886.

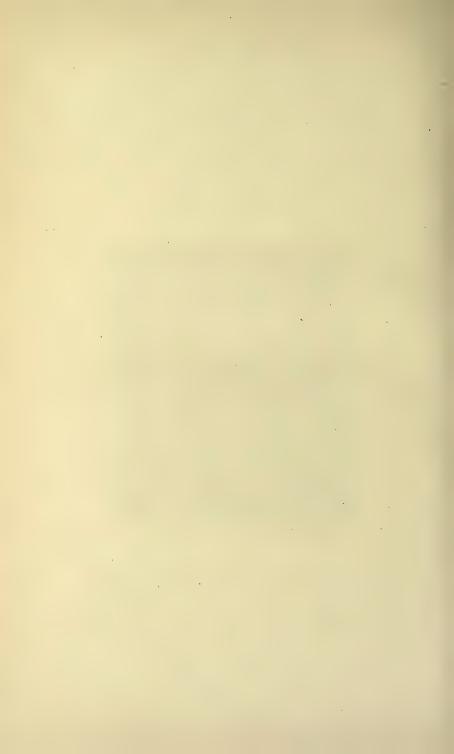
THE TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT.

HENRY WOLF, lieutenant of the Twenty-second District, has been connected with the police force for twelve years, and has, by strict attention to duty and continued meritorious services, risen from the ranks to his present position. He was born September 2, 1850, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and on November 2, 1874, was appointed a patrolman in the Twenty-second District by Mayor Stokley. After six months' service in that capacity, he was created a special officer in the same district, which position he filled for three years, when he was promoted to sergeant. He made for himself a good record as a detective officer, and in 1882 was transferred to the Central Station detective department. Mayor Smith made him a lieutenant January 1,

1885. During his service as special officer, sergeant, and detective, he made personally, or assisted in making, not less than five hundred arrests, many of them of great importance. In 1876 he succeeded, after several weeks of hard work, in running to cover a trio of notorious burglars, "Reddy" Gamble, John King, and John Davis, who had been concerned in twenty-four burglaries in the Twenty-second District. In 1877 he assisted in the arrest of Harry Coles, the counterfeiter, and during the same year arrested and materially assisted in the conviction of Andrew Boice and Ed. Wright, who are now serving out terms of fifteen years each for a most revolting rape, committed in the Monument Cemetery. He also arrested the same year Bill Cutter and Charles Hughes, alias "Western Charlie," notorious safe-blowers. In 1878 he arrested John Lafferty, who received two years in the Eastern Penitentiary for a burglary committed on Brown Street, below Second, and also ran to cover, arrested, and secured the conviction of J. L. Wetherhead, a very clever counterfeiter, who received five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. In 1883 he made over one hundred arrests on criminal charges, among which were those of James Timperlake, forger, and John and Joseph Sudors and Jeremiah Wilson, who received two years each in the Eastern Penitentiary for making and selling obscene pictures, large quantities of which were seized by the authorities. The Sudors and Wilson had a photograph gallery on Second Street, nearly opposite Gothic. Their mode of operation was to entice school girls into their gallery, and by bribes and threats compel them to act as subjects for pictures of the most revolting description. In 1884 he made ninety arrests and secured the conviction of another circulator of obscene pictures, Thomas Scroggy, who kept a small variety and stationery store on Race Street below Eleventh. During this year he did capital work in exposing the Almshouse frauds, and at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, assisted Detective Miller in arresting and convicting a clever swindler who contracted heavy debts and then set fire to his place of business, alleging that he had been robbed and that the thieves were also the in-Two notorious receivers of stolen goods, Joseph Pyott and lames Bartlett, were also arrested by him the same year. Bartlett was the proprietor of two jewellery stores near Eighth and South streets. He had been known to the police for



 ${\bf HENRY\ WOLF,}$ Lieutenant of the Twenty-second District.



years as the keeper of a "fence," but the shrewdest detectives had been unable to secure evidence against him.

The Twenty-second District is one of the largest in the city, requiring a sub-station at Ridge Avenue and Queen Lane. It begins on the north side of Montgomery Avenue and extends along the west side of Eleventh Street to Susquehanna Avenue, along Susquehanna Avenue to Germantown Avenue, Germantown Avenue to Germantown line, which is Roberts' Lane, along Roberts' Lane to Wissahickon Avenue, Wissahickon Avenue to School Lane, School Lane to Ridge Avenue, Ridge Avenue to Montgomery Avenue, and Montgomery Avenue to Eleventh Street. The station-house is on Lehigh Avenue, corner of Park Avenue. It is a beautiful and comfortable building, set back from the street line, and was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$29,500. In summer it presents a beautiful appearance, embowered as it is in flowers, among which a fountain gushes and silver and gold fish disport themselves.

Seven passenger railway depots are watched by the Twenty-second District officers, and several of the largest factories in the city. During the summer months the police are kept busy looking after the revellers who flock in crowds to the Scheutzen, Shusters, Rising Sun, Pastime, and Olympic parks. Several railroads cross streets in this district at grade, and fatal accidents are of almost weekly occurrence. During the year 1886, thirty-five persons were reported from the Twenty-second District as losing their lives at grade crossings.

A large portion of Lieutenant Wolf's district consists of unimproved land. A half dozen of the largest cemeteries in the city are within its boundaries, and several communities of squatters and lot-dwellers formerly made this district the terror of the police. Under Lieutenant Wolf's administration the denizens of "Swampoodle," "Dustberg," "Uberville," "Gander Hill," "Goose Town," and "Switzerland," are nearly as peaceable and law-abiding as the dwellers in more pretentious localities.

Lieutenant Wolf is a strict disciplinarian, and in consequence has one of the finest bodies of men in the department. He is a hard worker and his men respect him. In his reports to head-quarters he never fails to give them credit for any good service they have performed.

Sergeant JAMES McCLURE was born in Philadelphia in 1836.

He was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Henry, and made a sergeant by Mayor Stokley in 1873. He has charge of the sub-station at the Falls of Schuylkill, with nine patrolmen and two house-sergeants under his command. During his long service he has made many important arrests, and is particularly famous as a detecter of horse thieves.

Sergeant JOHN HALLOWELL was born in Philadelphia in 1836. He was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Stokley November 1, 1874, and was made sergeant in 1877.

Sergeant CHARLES EGOLF was born in Germany in 1843. He was appointed a patrolman April 1, 1877, by Mayor Stokley. Mayor Smith made him a sergeant January 1, 1884. He has particularly distinguished have as a faithful officer, and has made many important arrests of a ted criminals, the most celebrated of whom was the notorious burglar Billy Forrester, alias Conrad Foltz.

House-Sergeant HOWARD R. DARLING is a Philadelphian by birth, and thirty-six years of age. Mayor Smith appointed him to his present position January 1, 1885.

House-Sergeant EDGAR S. REED was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-eight years of age. He was appointed a patrolman in 1873, and four years later was made a house-sergeant.

House-Sergeant SAMUEL KISTER, who is on duty at the substation, Falls of Schuylkill, is forty-eight years of age, and a Philadelphian by birth. He was appointed to his present position by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

House-Sergeant WHARTON F. LAFFERTY, who is also on duty at the Falls of Schuylkill, was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-six years old. Mayor Stokley appointed him a patrolman January 1, 1881, and Mayor Smith promoted him to house-sergeant January 1, 1885.

GORDON FULTON, special officer, is a Philadelphian by birth and thirty-five years of age. Mayor Stokley appointed him to the force in 1877, and he was made a special officer by Mayor King in 1881. He has made a number of arrests of dangerous criminals.

THEODORE VANDERSLICE, special officer, was born in 1848 in Philadelphia, and was appointed to his present position by Mayor Smith January 1, 1886.

EDWARD DIVER was born in Philadelphia January 19, 1846.

He was appointed by Mayor Stokley August 19, 1875. He served two years and four months in the U. S. Army.

JACOB MILLER was born in Philadelphia July 17, 1827. He was appointed by Mayor Henry April 6, 1862.

GEORGE SMITH was born in Ireland May 2, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith October 9, 1884.

JOHN THOMPSON was born in Ireland August 25, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley October 9, 1875.

EDMUND FEILEMEYER was born in Philadelphia July 30, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Smith February 12, 1886.

WILLIAM H. ASHTON was born in England November 4, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley February 22, 1875.

JOHN SMITH was born in Ireland March 24, 1829. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1874.

ADAM ULRICH was born in Philadelphia January 2, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley May 5, 1876.

EDWARD CONDON was born in Philadelphia July 28, 1854. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley January 6, 1878.

THEODORE TWESTEN was born in Philadelphia July 31, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Smith January 5, 1886. He served five years in the army.

JOHN RAINEY was born in Philadelphia April 18, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley January 10, 1875. He is detailed as special officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

CHARLES WILSON was born in Philadelphia April 27, 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Smith January 4, 1886.

HARRY WRAY was born in England May 31, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley June 17, 1877.

THOMAS STILES was born in Philadelphia September 20, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley March 9, 1880.

JOHN JOHNSON was born in Philadelphia April 16, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley June 30, 1874. He served three years in the army.

ARNOLD FULMER was born in Philadelphia July 25, 1854. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley February 13, 1879.

THOMAS WALLAN was born in Philadelphia August 19, 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley April 8, 1872.

JOHN E. SMITH was born in Philadelphia July 6, 1855. He

was appointed by Mayor Smith November 21, 1884. He served three years in the U. S. Navy.

THOMAS M. SMITH was born in England May 20, 1845. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley April 9, 1872. He served three years and eight months in the United States Army.

JOHN MILLER was born in Philadelphia March 21, 1823.

He was appointed by Mayor Stokley February 2, 1872.

JACOB BARRINGER was born in Bucks County, Pa., October 20, 1832. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley December 8, 1873.

JACOB BEESLEY was born in Philadelphia January 12, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 24, 1884.

ROBERT CHAMBERS was born in Philadelphia May 2, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Smith January 5, 1886.

WILLIAM HOOPES was born in Philadelphia August 24, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley May 1, 1880.

BENJAMIN C. SMITH was born in Camden, N. J., December 14, 1849. He was appointed by Mayor Smith January 6, 1885.

ALEXANDER BOYD was born in Philadelphia February 18, 1840. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley September 20, 1874. He served in the U. S. Army four years and a half.

JOSEPH SNYDER was born in Philadelphia May 24, 1856.

He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 28, 1884.

JOHN KEYSER was born in Philadelphia November 30, 1830. He entered the department under Mayor Vaux June 1, 1856.

THEODORE JEFFERS was born in Philadelphia March 9, 1847. He was appointed by Mayor Smith June 10, 1884.

JACOB BLATTAU was born in Philadelphia May 3, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor King January 2, 1882.

HENRY MYERS was born in Philadelphia February 2, 1850.

He was appointed by Mayor Stokley June 15, 1879.

GEORGE McNEELY was born in Philadelphia July 31, 1838. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley September 4, 1872. He served three years in the U. S. Army.

WILLIAM KASSEL was born in New York, March 25, 1852.

He was appointed by Mayor Smith February 15, 1886.

JOSEPH RICE was born in Philadelphia October 6, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley December 28, 1878. He served twelve years in the army.

DAVID TIMMINS was born in Philadelphia January 2, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 6, 1884.

GEORGE ZANDERS was born in Philadelphia May 10, 1847. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley December 20, 1880.

SAMUEL RUSK was born in Philadelphia September 24, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Smith January 4, 1886.

WILLIAM SAYRES was born in Philadelphia July 9, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Smith March 6, 1886.

SAMUEL ATTMORE was born in Philadelphia December 1, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor King, June 10, 1882. He served three years in the U. S. Army.

AMOS CASEY was born in Philadelphia December 26, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

JAMES PALMER was born in England November 5, 1844. He was appointed January 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. He served three years and four months in the U. S. Navy.

FURGUS PEEL was born in England October 15, 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 27, 1884. He served in the U. S. Army four years and three months.

GEORGE FISHER, turnkey, was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., March 19, 1854. He was appointed by Mayor Smith April 24, 1886.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

FREDERICK HENNINGER was born on August 22, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Smith April 30, 1886.

HARRY HORROCK was born in Delaware Co., Pa., August 5, 1862. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 26, 1886.

MAYBERY FISHER was born in Berks Co., Pa., February 24, 1843. He was appointed by Mayor Smith November 15, 1886.

HENRY GOOD was born in Lancaster, Pa., March 28, 1843. He was appointed by Mayor Smith December 6, 1886.

WILLIAM T. SNYDER was born in Philadelphia in 1842. He has served in the U. S. Army. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on January 29, 1887.

THE TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

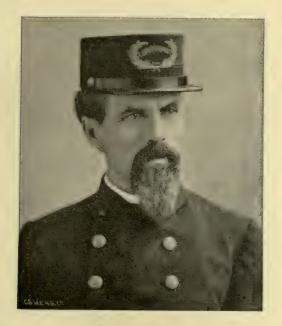
EDWARD M. LYONS, lieutenant of the Twenty-third District, was born at Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1842. He enlisted on the 19th day of April, 1861, for three months in the

Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the expiration of his term of service re-enlisted in the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvan'a Volunteers for three years. He was wounded at Crampton Pass, South Mountain, September 14, 1862. On February 27, 1875, he was appointed a patrolman by Mayor Stokley, and served continuously until December 26, 1882, when he resigned to take the position of court deputy under Sheriff Keim. On April 1, 1883, he was made lieutenant of the Twenty-third District by Mayor Smith. During his connection with the police force he has made many important arrests, prominent among which are those of Eli and Samuel Dill for horse stealing January 22, 1876; William H. Furlong, a noted burglar, May 15, 1876, who was also indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, and committed to prison in default of \$10,500 bail and Charles Olten, alias "Raymond" on the charges of assault and battery with intent to kill, and passing counterfeit money. Olten was convicted and sentenced to five years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

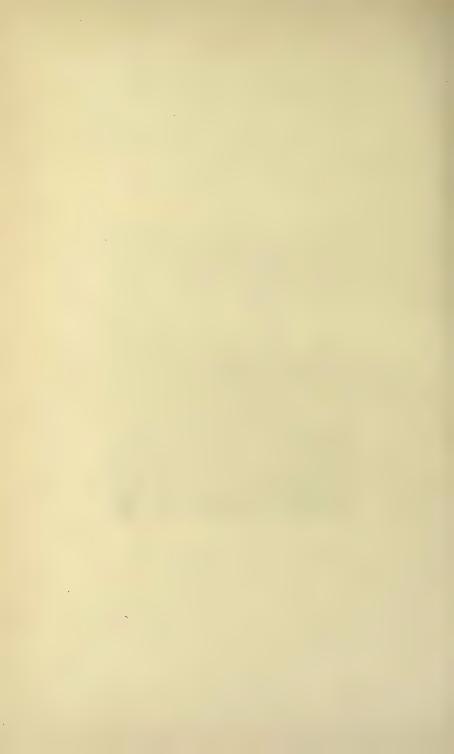
On the afternoon of Saturday, February 19, 1887, the Twenty-third District Station-House was the scene of an occurrence which narrowly escaped being a tragedy, and which gave Lieutenant Lyons an opportunity to display his in domitable pluck and bravery. On the day named John T. MacIntyre, an ex-police officer, at that time under suspension by his lieutenant for violation of an order, entered the station-house crazed with liquor. At the sergeant's desk sat Officer Archibald Griffith, of the Ninth District, who was acting as house-sergeant in the place of Sergeant Flinn, who was absent on account of illness. In chairs in the room were seated Substitute Officer Lewis Carpenter and Officer Albert Hart. When MacIntyre entered, he walked across the room to the pistol rack, and without speaking a word, tore it open. Before the other occupants of the room were aware of his movements he was facing the sergeant with a revolver in each hand.

"I'm going to give it to you, old boy," he said, as he shot at Griffith. "And to you, too," turning his weapons upon Carpenter and Hart without waiting to see whether or not his first shot, aimed at Griffith, had taken effect. Fortunately the rum-crazed man's aim was at fault and the three officers escaped from the room unhurt. After the room had been cleared MacIntyre continued firing.

Lieutenant Lyons had been present at noon roll-call of the



E. M. LYONS, Lieutenant of the Twenty-third District.



officers, and had left the station-house for his home. He was seated at dinner when Officer Carpenter breathlessly rushed into his house and reported the occurrence. Lieutenant Lyons hastened to the station-house, borrowing a revolver from an officer whom he met on his way there. He entered the building from the alleyway on the west side, leading directly to the door of the front stairway. In the mean time MacIntyre had taken all the revolvers out of the rack, stuffed six of them into his pockets and under his trousers' belt, piled up on the sergeant's desk the weapons which he had discharged and six others, and stood out in the room, a little to the south and east of the doorway which Lieutenant Lyons was approaching. MacIntyre stood looking toward the door with a revolver in each hand. Before entering, the lieutenant called out, "John!"

MacIntyre recognized the voice, but when he sang out, "Look out, you ---! Come in here and I'll fix you!" Lieutenant Lyons sprang forward, His sudden appearance disconcerted Mac-Intyre's aim, and the ball which he sent toward the lieutenant passed harmlessly by his head and buried itself in the door jamb. He fired a second shot from the revolver which he held in his left hand, but it sped far wide of its mark, burying itself in the doorway to the cell-room. The sound of MacIntyre's second shot was almost coinciden, with that from the explosion of the cartridge in Lieutenant Lyons' pistol, which, however, failed to hit MacIntyre. His second attempt was more successful, the ball passing through the maddened man's forearm. The sting of the bullet brought MacIntyre to the floor as if he were dead, and he was secured and removed to the German Hospital, where it was found that the wound was not serious. He was given a hearing before a magistrate on February 21, and committed for trial in default of bail. An examination of the roll-room revealed the marks of thirty-eight bullets. Lieutenant Lyons was highly commended for his coolness and bravery in the transaction.

The district station-house is located on Jefferson Street above Twentieth. The district extends from Poplar Street to Montgomery Avenue, and from Broad Street to Thirty-third Street. Girard College, the Girls' House of Refuge, the German Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Women's Hospital and College, the Church of the Jesu and the Wagner Free Institute are among the prominent public insti-

tutions in this district. "Brewery Town," in which are the Bergner & Engel, the Baltz, and Muller's extensive breweries, is also within its limits.

Sergeant JOHN H. NORBURY was born in Philadelphia on November 26, 1834. He entered the department on January 1, 1872, when Mayor Stokley appointed him as sergeant. He has served continuously since under mayors King and Smith. He has made a number of important arrests, chiefly for the crime of robbery.

Sergeant ERIE H. WATSON was born at New Castle, Delaware, on February 21, 1851. He entered the police service under Mayor Smith on January 9, 1886, and was promoted to sergeant on February 11, 1886.

House-Sergeant CHARLES PETERSON was born in Philadelphia on March 14, 1848. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on April 25, 1876, and has been in continuous service since. He was promoted to house-sergeant on April 15, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

House-Sergeant THOMAS L. FLINN was born in Philadelphia on December 3, 1844. He left the employ of the Government as a letter carrier to accept the position of house-sergeant, to which he was appointed by Mayor Stokley in January, 1875. He was removed by Mayor Smith on May 12, 1885, and was reappointed by him on January 1, 1886. He served in the army and was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House.

JOHN N. CARPENTER, special officer, was born in Philadelphia July 30, 1842. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Fox as a patrolman January 20, 1871, and was detailed as special officer in July of the same year. He has served in that capacity since, and has done good service in his district, and a great many dangerous criminals owe to his vigilance terms in the penitentiary ranging from one to eight years. He arrested and broke up the gangs to which they belonged, John Baker, James Adams, Frank Moran, and "Doc" Wood; John Weldon, Edward Carroll, and George McGugan, burglars and house breakers; Charles Hatfield, John Blake and George Miller, professional house thieves. Another gang, consisting of Martin Lafferty, William Ralston and Thomas Nolan, and the "receiver," George Lennox, was broken up by Officer Carpenter, \$3000 worth of stolen goods was recovered, and the members of the gang were sent to the peniten-

tiary for seven years. Among the other criminals of note who owe terms in prison to Officer Carpenter are William Furlong, burglar; Robert Ross, James Boyle and Hiram Garrett, pickpockets; Robert Miller, sneak thief; James Riley, James Kelly and Andrew Smith, pickpockets; James Gilmore, Fred Smith and James Montgomery, burglars; Tilly Carter and Kate McIntire, "servant thieves;" Bernard Riley, James Moore and Augustus Heyburne, thieves; Robert Wilson, Henry Jones and John Brady, dangerous pickpockets; William Stout and William Edwards, Robert Hackett, James Martin, Harvey Smith, George Eaton and John Murphy, thieves; Joseph Wagner and Joseph Lex, burglars; E. Frances, house robber; John Barry and Henry L. Williams, burglars, and a number of other criminals of greater or less prominence, each of whom served terms of imprisonment for his crimes.

JOHN F. HILL was born in Delaware Co., Pa., November 2, 1839. He entered the department March 21, 1886. He served four years in the U. S. Army.

PETER M. COX was born in Philadelphia June 30, 1827. He entered the department on March 1, 1872, under Mayor Stokley. He served one year in the U. S. Army. He has made a number of arrests of thieves, pickpockets and burglars.

GEORGE ELFREY was born in Philadelphia on May 25, 1839. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872; resigned April 5, 1880, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley on August 7, 1880.

JAMES STILES was born in Philadelphia January 29, 1835. He entered the force under Mayor Stokley, August 14, 1875; resigned November 14, 1879, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith May 23, 1884.

LEWIS J. WHEELER was born in Philadelphia on January 14, 1845. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on June 22, 1874. He served six years in the U. S. Army.

JOHN A. WHARTON was born in Philadelphia March 19, 1843. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley February 10, 1872; resigned June 24, 1873, and was reappointed on February 1, 1880, by Mayor Stokley.

CHARLES HUMES was born in Bucks County, January 27, 1847. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 15, 1884; resigned August 11, 1885, and was reappointed January 19, 1886. He has served in the U. S. Army.

WILLIAM McGREGOR was born in Lewisburg, Pa., March 2, 1858. He was appointed by Mayor King December 3, 1881; resigned May 23, 1884, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith January 24, 1886.

MOSES CLEMENTS was born in Philadelphia on December 12, 1842. He was appointed to the police force on June 9, 1873, by Mayor Stokley, and has served continuously since.

SAMUEL McCORKLE was born in Philadelphia June 26,

1832. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley June 7, 1879.

GEORGE W. SHARP was born in Philadelphia March 7, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on July 23, 1875.

THOMAS G. JOHNSTON was born in Philadelphia November 10, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in May, 1876. He has served in the U.S. Army.

THOMAS J. PARKER was born February 14, 1839. He was appointed by Mayor McMichael in May, 1869; resigned after serving six months under Mayor Fox. Mayor Stokley reappointed him January 1, 1872.

EBER T. MERCER was born in Chester Co., Pa., January 10, 1835. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley, January 1, 1875. He has served three years in the U. S. Army.

THOMAS P. PLUMER was born in Cheltenham, Pa., December 16, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley, January 2, 1880. He has made a number of important arrests, among them William Haggerty, alias Bill Edwards, a notorious sneak thief.

DANIEL S. ELLIOTT was born in Ireland October 13, 1830. He was appointed by Mayor King December 3, 1881.

JOHN BOEHM was born in Philadelphia December 12, 1849. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley March 10, 1875. He arrested Fred Ames, alias Bennett, a thief.

JOHN R. JOHNSON was born in Bucks Co., Pa., February 28, 1830. He entered the department under Mayor Henry October 20, 1862, and served until June 5, 1869, when he resigned. Mayor Stokley reappointed him January 1, 1872.

MARTIN V. BROWN was born in Philadelphia February 9, 1840. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley November 4, 1875, as a Reserve. He was promoted to sergeant of the Seventh District, April 1, 1876; resigned April 21, 1880, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith in May, 1885. He has served in the U.S. Army.

BENJAMIN F. HYNES was born in Maryland July 2, 1834. He was appointed May 23, 1884, by Mayor Smith; resigned July 10, 1885; reappointed January 19, 1886.

WILLIAM H. VANRODEN was born at Newark, N. J., December 11, 1855. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in November, 1884.

GEORGE McFARLAND was born in Philadelphia November 5, 1842. He entered the department February 9, 1886, under Mayor Smith. He served three years and four months in the U. S. Navy.

THOMAS WOOLWORTH was born in Philadelphia May 4, 1849. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 23, 1884. He has served in the U. S. Marine Corps.

WILLIAM CRAIG was born in Philadelphia March 2, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley July 22, 1875. He has made a number of important arrests.

WILLIAM L. GODWIN was born in Philadelphia October 14, 1844. He became a patrolman under Mayor McMichael, and served one year as a special officer. He resigned in June, 1868, but re-entered the department under Mayor Smith April 16, 1886. He served five years in the U. S. Navy.

EDWARD COLSHER was born in Philadelphia October 11, 1837. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in 1872.

HENRY BROWER was born in Philadelphia December 5, 1843. He entered the department January 1, 1872, under Mayor Stokley; resigned February 18, 1879, to take a position as foreman in the fire department. He was reappointed by Mayor King December 26, 1882. He has arrested a number of criminals for various crimes. He served two years in the U. S. Army.

EDWIN S. BEERS was born in Philadelphia August 21, 1852. He was appointed to the force October 6, 1879, by Mayor Stokley.

DANIEL MURRAY was born in Philadelphia August 16, 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley June 1, 1873. Among the important arrests he has made was Christ. Grover, a burglar.

OVENTON HOWARD was born in Philadelphia April 29, 1839. He was appointed by Mayor Henry in March, 1862; resigned in June, 1869; was reappointed January 1, 1872; resigned April 5, 1880, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith December 16, 1884. He has served in the U. S. Army.

JACOB W. MOWER was born in Philadelphia February 1, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor King April 10, 1882.

ALBERT A. HART was born in Philadelphia on October 25, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley, September 1, 1874; resigned June 26, 1882, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith, May 24, 1884.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH was born in 1845. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley September 11, 1877; resigned January 1, 1879, and was reappointed by Mayor King on July 7, 1882. On September 2, 1884, he arrested Milton Wilson, a negro, for a murder committed in Maryland.

SAMUEL R. HANNUM was born in Philadelphia May 31, 1846. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley March 1, 1872.

MARK LEEDS was born in Atlantic County, New Jersey, August 3, 1832. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley in October, 1879. He served three years in the U. S. Army.

ALEX. H. FREEMAN was born in Philadelphia April 16, 1841. He entered the department under Mayor Smith January 21, 1886. He served in the U.S. Army and was raised to the rank of brevet captain for gallant conduct in action.

WILLIAM BABE was born August 26, 1826. He entered the department under Mayor Conrad in June, 1854, and served under mayors Henry and McMichael. He was reappointed in June, 1884, by Mayor Smith. He served in the Mexican War and in the late war from June, 1861, to November, 1865.

ISAIAH E. TURNER was born in Philadelphia February 18, 1855. He was appointed May 1, 1880, by Mayor Stokley, and after a short absence from the force was reappointed by Mayor Smith March 11, 1886.

RICHARD C. CARPENTER was born in Philadelphia April 18, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Smith January 19, 1886.

JOHN N. BITTING was born in Philadelphia November 17, 1851. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley May 6, 1876; resigned February 20, 1884, and became special officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Was reappointed by Mayor Smith June 16, 1886.

WILLIAM H. CHUTE was born November 16, 1854. He was appointed by Mayor Smith January 9, 1886.

JOSEPH H. HALLOWELL was born in Philadelphia August

30, 1846; appointed to the police force October 14, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

ROBERT BROWN, turnkey, was born in Delaware County, September 28, 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley October 12, 1873.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

JOHN E. CRAIG was born in Philadelphia February 17, 1850; appointed to the police force December 5, 1878, by Mayor Stokley; resigned March 25, 1880; reappointed by Mayor Smith June 8, 1884, and again resigned June 16, 1885. He received his third appointment to the force as a substitute at the hands of Mayor Smith November 22, 1886.

NAPOLEON A. VACHE was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 12, 1858; appointed to the police force as a substitute November 22, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

LEWIS F. CARPENTER was born in Philadelphia April 10, 1853. He was first appointed to the police force November 10, 1879, by Mayor Stokley and served until May 26, 1884; was reappointed as a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith October 15, 1886.

JOHN F. STILES was born in Philadelphia May 21, 1857. Appointed to the police force as a substitute patrolman October 22, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

LEWIS D. WHITE was born in Philadelphia March 28, 1858. Appointed to the police force as a substitute patrolman December 21, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Continued).

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICTS.—LIEUTENANT CLASE AND HIS LARGE DISTRICT.—CHIEF SHEDDEN OF THE EQUIPMENT BUREAU.—MESSAGE CLERK GORDON.—SERGEANTS REED, CREALMAN, ENDERS, BURGIN, HARMER, CHADWICK, CUMMINGS, CRAIGHEAD AND WEISS.—SPECIAL OFFICER CRUPP.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—LIEUTENANT PATTERSON AND THE NEW TWENTY-FIFTH.—PATROL STATION NO. 6.—SERGEANTS DALLAS, BUCHANAN, LEWIS, MACTAGUE AND O'DONNEL.—PATROL SERGEANTS DAVIS AND CHARLTON.—THE SHOOTING OF SALOON-KEEPER TAMANY BY SAILOR SULLIVAN.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

SAMUEL CLASE, lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth District, was born in the county of Devonshire, England, November 29, 1839. He came to this country early in life, and learned the sailmaking trade. He was engaged in that business in the building in which he first started, for twenty years. He was appointed lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth District by Mayor Smith January 18, 1886. During this short term of service a number of important arrests have been made in his district by the officers under his direction, notable among which were Charles Smith and George Collins, house-breakers, March 19; Charles Archibald, manslaughter, May 15; Lewis Baker, burglar, July 19; Richard McGrath, burglar, August 29; Richard Kehoe, for murder, August 29; George Whittico, horse-thief, September 25; Charles H. Skirm, horse-thief, October 19, and John J. Coates, for rape, October 29. The main station-house is at the south-west corner of Belgrade and Clearfield streets. Connected with it are two sub-



SAMUEL CLASE, Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth District.



stations, one at No. 3883 Germantown Avenue, Nicetown, and one corner of Richmond and Kirkbride streets, Bridesburg. This district is one of the largest, extending from the Delaware River at Lehigh Avenue, along Lehigh Avenue to Germantown Avenue, to the line of the Twenty-second Ward, to Frankford Creek, along Frankford Creek to the Delaware River to the place of beginning, including in its boundaries over ten square miles. The North Philadelphia drove yard, the Simes storage warehouse, the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company, the Twenty-fifth Ward gas works, Baeder, Adamson & Co.'s great glue factories, several large fertilizer and phosphate manufactories, planing mills, carpet factories, hosiery mills, cordage factories, chemical works, dye houses, oil-cloth works, shoddy mills, breweries, iron foundries and Balfour's great paper mill, where most of the paper used by the Government for printing internal revenue and postage stamps is made, are within the limits of the Twenty-fourth District.

JOHN SHEDDEN, chief of the Equipment Bureau, is on the rolls of the 24th District. He was born in Scotland and was appointed to his present position in the department by Mayor Smith in April, 1884.

GEORGE F. GORDON, message clerk to Mayor Smith, is also on the roll of the 24th District. He was born in Philadelphia and was appointed warrant clerk by Mayor King in April, 1881. He served in that position under Mayor King, and upon Mayor Smith's inauguration he was tendered the appointment of message clerk.

RICHARD F. GREEN, messenger at the Equipment Bureau, was born in Ireland and was appointed by Mayor Smith.

The headquarters of the Equipment Bureau are located at the Fourth District Station-House on Fifth Street, above Race.

Sergeant JOHN REED was born at Waterford, Ireland, November 18, 1843. He entered the department under Mayor Mc-Michael in 1867. He resigned when Mayor Fox was inaugurated in 1869, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley October 25, 1875. He was on special duty in the district for some years and was connected with many important captures in homicide, burglary, highway robbery and other cases. He served four years in the army, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. He was promoted to sergeant by Mayor Smith May 1, 1884. He was act-

ing lieutenant of the district for seven months in 1885, during a vacancy.

Sergeant HAZLET CREALMAN was born in Philadelphia December 1, 1855. He was appointed to the police force as a patrolman by Mayor Stokley March 17, 1879, and was promoted to sergeant by Mayor Smith May 1, 1884. He arrested Arthur Burdock, and "Falso" Murphy, burglars, and a number of other criminals of less note, all of whom were sent to prison for their offences.

Sergeant HENRY ENDERS was born in Philadelphia October 11, 1845. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1875, and promoted to sergeant April 1, 1878, and placed in charge of the Nicetown sub-station. He served one year in the U. S. Army.

Sergeant ALBERT BURGIN was born in Germany in April, 1843. He was appointed to the police force as a patrolman by Mayor Smith in May, 1884, and made sergeant of Bridesburg substation in December, 1886. He served four years in the U. S. Army, and was wounded. He has made a number of important arrests.

House-Sergeant WILLIAM L. HARMER was born in Philadelphia April 5, 1845. He entered the department as patrolman March 13, 1879, under Mayor Stokley, and was promoted to house-sergeant by Mayor Stokley March 8, 1881. He served three years in the U. S. Army.

House-Sergeant WILLIAM B. CHADWICK was born in Philadelphia November 19, 1845. He was appointed telegraph operator under Mayor McMichael in June, 1867, and has continued in the service since. He served three years in the U. S. Army and was wounded in June, 1864.

House-Sergeant JAMES CUMMINGS was born in Philadelphia December 10, 1855. He was made house-sergeant by Mayor Smith May 2, 1884, and was assigned to duty at the Bridesburg sub-station.

House-Sergeant ALFRED CRAIGHEAD was born in Philadelphia January 3, 1845. He was appointed house-sergeant by Mayor Stokley May 1, 1875, and assigned to the Delaware Harbor Police Station. He was transferred to the Nicetown sub-station September 1, 1878. He served three years in the U. S. Army.

House-Sergeant GEORGE W. WEISS was born in Germany June 23, 1830. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in April, 1879; was discharged by Mayor King and returned to the department under Mayor Smith in September, 1884, as patrolman. He was promoted by Mayor Smith to sergeant, and transferred to the Bridesburg sub-station in 1886. He has served in the U. S. Army.

EDWARD CRUPP, special officer, was born in Ohio March 1, 1858. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith March 24, 1886, and assigned to duty as special officer of the Twenty-fourth District.

JOHN L. HARPER was born in Philadelphia in 1851. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on October 25, 1886.

CHARLES HOLLAND was born in Ireland in 1853. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on September 11, 1886.

GEORGE W. PERRY was born in Delaware in 1843. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on September 11, 1886.

WILLIAM BLUMHARDT was born in Philadelphia October 5, 1856. He was appointed patrolman April 6, 1885, by Mayor Smith.

. EDWARD RITTENHOUSE was born in Philadelphia in September, 1857. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith January 29, 1886.

JOHN SCHMIDT was born in Philadelphia October 18, 1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith October 18, 1884.

THEODORE FLOOD was born in Philadelphia February 23, 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in April, 1872, and has served since. He captured William Delaney who murdered Captain Lawrence at Cow Bay, Long Island. Delaney was hanged for the crime.

CHARLES WOLFE was born in Philadelphia December 26, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 31, 1884.

EDWARD FLOOD was born in Philadelphia April 19, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in November, 1874; resigned April 14, 1879; was reappointed by Mayor Smith June 4, 1884.

JOHN DOWNING was born in Philadelphia. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley May 10, 1876. He was made special

officer of the district by Mayor King April 5, 1882, and while acting in that capacity he arrested a large number of dangerous criminals, including murderers, burglars, and highway robbers.

ELLIS GASKILL was born at Stockport, England, February

5, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 26, 1884.

CHARLES C. TUSTIN was born in Philadelphia May 7, 1836. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in February, 1872. He has a record of having saved a number of persons from drowning, and has also made a number of arrests.

JOHN BLACK was born in Philadelphia April 22, 1842. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in May, 1884. He served three years in the U. S. Army.

JOHN PALMER was born in England in 1841. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

CHARLES AIKENS was born in Ireland July 1, 1843. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith June 14, 1884.

A. M. JOHNSTON was born in Philadelphia in 1859. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith May 14, 1884.

LEWIS A. HASPEL, special officer, was born in Philadelphia July 15, 1853. He was made special officer of the district by Mayor Smith April 16, 1886.

JOSEPH PAUL was born in Philadelphia November 27, 1850. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley October 23, 1875.

JOHN DICKEL was born in Philadelphia April 3, 1836. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley August 15, 1875. He has served in the U. S. Army.

JOHN BLOOMER was born in Philadelphia June 18, 1858. He was appointed by Mayor Smith April 7, 1885.

JAMES B. CREIGHTON was born in Philadelphia February 22, 1857. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in May, 1884.

SAMUEL EAKENS was born in Ireland in 1829. He was appointed by Mayor Henry and served until the inauguration of Mayor Fox. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley in 1872, and has retained his position since. He has served nineteen years. He was shot and seriously wounded at midnight, June 17, 1872, while in the discharge of his duty.

FREDERICK SCHWARTZ was born in Germany January 7, 1842. He was appointed by Mayor Smith June 28, 1884. He served in the U. S. Army.

ROBERT W. KINCADE was born in Philadelphia October 10, 1855. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 19, 1884.

BENJAMIN F. EASTBURN was born at Bristol, Pa., June 5, 1848. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley January 5, 1880. He arrested John Irwin, a thief.

SAMUEL B. LUKENS was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., November 28, 1853. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in February, 1876; resigned October 16, 1881, and was reappointed by Mayor Smith June 19, 1884.

JOHN P. NECE was born in Philadelphia August 15, 1842. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley September 25, 1878. He arrested James Lyons for attempted murder; Peter Kearns for an attempt to kill a police officer, and James McFadden for the murder of his uncle, Bernard McCollum. Nece served three years in the U. S. Army with the rank of sergeant.

CHARLES A. SANDERS was born in Philadelphia December 28, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Smith June 24, 1884. He served in the U. S. Army.

JOHN WILSON was born in Philadelphia February 27, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 23, 1884.

GEORGE MAWHINNEY was born in Ireland December 25, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley June 1, 1875, and served four years. On May 21, 1884, he was reappointed by Mayor Smith.

LEWIS MAKIN was born in Philadelphia March 17, 1848. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley May 3, 1876.

JOHN EASTERDAY was born in Philadelphia February 28, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley September 28, 1874.

ROBERT LIGGETT was born in Philadelphia October 25, 1851. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in June, 1884.

JAMES C. PAUL was born in Philadelphia August 30, 1855. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 26, 1884.

WILLIAM McCLINTOCK was born October 3, 1855. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 31, 1884.

CHARLES F. STROUSE was born in Philadelphia August 21, 1834. He was appointed January 1, 1876, by Mayor Stokley. He served in the U. S. Army. For six years he was on duty on the river front and rescued ten persons from drowning and recovered the bodies of thirteen drowned people.

CHARLES R. CROSTA was born in Philadelphia December

28, 1854. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 26, 1884. He served in the U.S. Army.

HUGH PATTON was born in Ireland June 18, 1842. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1875. He was detailed as sergeant of the district during a vacancy from June 8, 1885, to January 18, 1886.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON was born in Philadelphia February 12, 1843. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley May 10, 1876; resigned March 12, 1881; was reappointed by Mayor Smith in September, 1884. He served in the U. S. Army.

LEWIS BETZOLD was born in Philadelphia February 23, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1875.

WILLIAM H. KRIMMEL was born in Philadelphia on July 1, 1858. He was appointed by Mayor Smith November 17, 1884.

THOMAS McCONNELL was born in Philadelphia on May 5, 1858. He was made a patrolman by Mayor Smith on June 19, 1884.

JOHN T. EHRESMAN was born November 3, 1859. He was appointed by Mayor King in October, 1881. He was out of the department for a while and was reappointed by Mayor Smith in May, 1884. He arrested Joseph Irwin, Charles Buchannan and one McBride, John McDonald and Arthur Burdick, burglars.

WILLIAM H. MOORE was born in New Jersey, September 21, 1842. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

ROBERT CREIGHTON was born in Ireland July 15, 1837. He was appointed by Mayor McMichael in 1866; was dismissed by Mayor Fox in 1869, and was reappointed by Mayor Stokley January, 1872. He served in the U. S. Army. He arrested Andrew Gegin and Charles Sturm, horse thieves.

CHARLES W. MILLER was born in Philadelphia December 24, 1848. He was appointed in June, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

THEODORE F. WEYSER was born in Philadelphia February 17, 1837. He was appointed by Mayor Smith February 10, 1886. He served in the U. S. Army.

ELI K. WORTHLINE was born in Philadelphia August 17, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Smith February 1, 1886. He served in the U. S. Navy.

JOHN STARTS was born in New Jersey in 1851. He was

appointed by Mayor Smith April 6, 1885.

WILLIAM TREFTS was born in Philadelphia March 7, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 30, 1884. He served in the U. S. Army and was wounded at the battles of Petersburg and Spottsylvania.

LOUIS SIMONS was born in Germany March 4, 1848. He was appointed June 1, 1884, by Mayor Smith. He served in the

U. S. Army.

JAMES KITCHENMAN was born in Philadelphia January 5,

1856. He was appointed by Mayor Smith May 1, 1886.

JOHN RHODES, turnkey, was born in New Jersey March 9, 1823. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

LEWIS BOSSLEY was born in Philadelphia and is thirty years of age. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on October 21, 1886. He served in the U. S. Navy.

RICHARD WILBEY was born in Philadelphia and is thirty years old. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor

Smith on May 1, 1886.

THOMAS JAMISON was born in Philadelphia and is forty years of age. He served four years in the U. S. Army. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on January 17, 1887.

SAMUEL HOYLE was born in England and is thirty-five years of age. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith January 18, 1887.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN B. PATTERSON, lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth Police District, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, on May 13, 1847. He came to Philadelphia while a child and was educated in the public schools. After leaving the high school he entered the iron foundry of Morris, Tasker & Co., where he remained four years, part of which time he spent in the office as clerk. Sedentary employment not being conducive to his health, he served an apprenticeship as butcher with William B. Martin, and afterwards engaged in that business for himself, and followed it for several years.

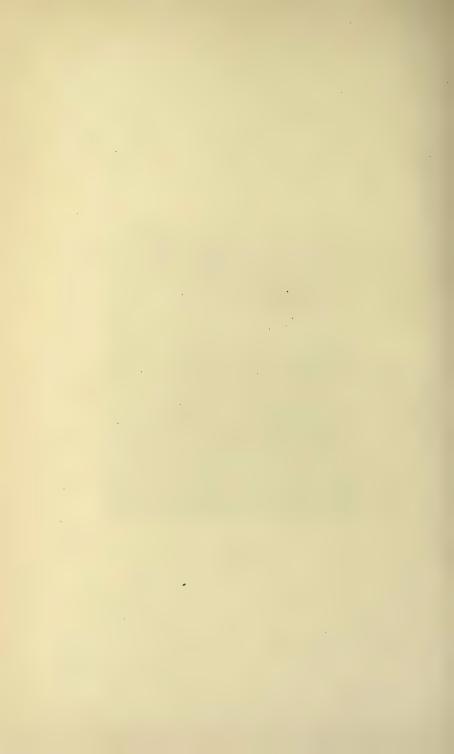
When the paid fire department was organized, Patterson was appointed hoseman in Engine Company No. 10, and in September, 1873, was made foreman of that company. He remained in the fire department until March, 1877. In 1880 Patterson was elected constable in the First Ward, and filled that office for five years. He was appointed lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth District, April 7, 1886, by Mayor Smith. The station-house is located at Nos. 1507 and 1500 Moyamensing Avenue below Dickinson Street, and the district is bounded as follows: south side of Wharton Street to Passyunk Avenue, to Broad Street, and extending along the east side of that thoroughfare to Back Channel, including League Island, to Delaware River, and back to Wharton Street. Among the important buildings included within its boundaries are the U.S. Navy Yard buildings, J. T. Bailey & Co.'s rope-walk, Morris, Tasker & Co.'s iron works, Elkington & Bro.'s soap works, Morgan & Headley's spectacle manufacturing works, Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s works, Logan, Ellis & Co.'s phosphate works, Baugh & Son's fertilizing works, Thomas Roberts & Steven's hollow-ware moulding works, and other important manufacturing establishments. Police Patrol Station No. 6 is located at the Twenty-fifth District Station House.

Sergeant JOSEPH H. DALLAS was born in Philadelphia July 14, 1840. He served three months in the 20th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and one year in the U. S. Navy. He was appointed to the police force in April, 1876, by Mayor Stokley and assigned to duty at the Centennial Exposition grounds. In July of that year he was made special officer at the grounds, and December 1, 1876, was transferred to the Second Police District as patrolman. He was promoted to sergeant January 21, 1880, and on November 14, 1883, was transferred to the Third District by Mayor King. On May 2, 1884, he was sent back to his old District, the Second, and on the formation of the Twenty-fifth District, August 9, 1886, he was assigned to duty there as sergeant by Mayor Smith.

Sergeant FRANCIS BUCHANAN was born in Philadelphia January 14, 1847. He served in the U. S. Army during the late war, and was appointed patrolman in the Seventeenth District by Mayor Stokley December 1, 1875. He was promoted to sergeant of that district in February, 1882, by Mayor King, and transferred



JNO. B. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth District.



to his present post August 9, 1886, by Mayor Smith. He has made several important arrests.

House-Sergeant EDWARD T. LEWIS was born in Philadelphia April 7, 1847. He was educated at Girard College and enlisted in the Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 15, 1865. He was mustered out of service with his regiment July 17, 1865, and was appointed a patrolman in the Seventh District by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872. He was promoted to house-sergeant of that district June 7, 1877, and was transferred to the Twenty-fifth District August 7, 1886. He has made several important arrests.

House-Sergeant WILLIAM B. MACTAGUE was born in Philadelphia July 23, 1848. He was appointed to the police force October 12, 1873, by Mayor Stokley, as house-sergeant in the Sixth District. Resigned under Mayor King, February 16, 1883, and was reappointed as patrolman by Mayor Smith, May 3, 1884. He was promoted to house-sergeant of the Twenty-fifth District August 7, 1886.

House-Sergeant RICHARD H. O'DONNEL was born in Philadelphia November 2, 1844. He served over three years in the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the late war, as private, corporal and color-bearer, and had the honor of bringing the regimental colors home. He was wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, and in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He was for fourteen years in charge of the telegraph service at League Island Station. Was appointed house-sergeant by Mayor Smith September 1, 1886, and assigned to the Twenty-fifth District.

Patrol-Sergeant JAMES C. DAVIS, of Patrol No. 6, located at the Twenty-fifth District Station-House, was born in Philadelphia November 4, 1839. He enlisted in the U. S. Navy on June 29, 1859, and served until January 13, 1862. He re-enlisted in the service on January 20, 1864, and served until he was honorably discharged on March 25, 1867. He was appointed to the police force on November 6, 1873, by Mayor Stokley and was promoted to sergeant of Patrol No. 6, by Mayor Smith on August 9, 1886.

Patrol-Sergeant CHARLES P. CHARLTON, of Patrol No. 6, was born in Boston, Mass., March 4, 1844. He enlisted in the 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1861 and re-enlisted on the field when his time had expired in 1863. He was appointed to the

police force by Mayor Smith on May 2, 1884, and promoted to sergeant of the patrol on August 7, 1886. The most important arrest Officer Charlton ever made was that of sailor James Sullivan for shooting and killing, in September, 1884, John Tamany, a saloon-keeper at Third and Monroe streets, whom Sullivan charged with refusing to deliver up a large sum of money which he declared he had left in Tamany's keeping. Sullivan was just home from a cruise in the Mediterranean and along the European coast in the United States steamer *Powhatan*.

Sullivan's story was that he had, by Tamany's advice, left \$585 with the latter about a week before the shooting. On the day of the murder he asked for the return of the money and Tamany denied that he had it. The sailor had him arrested and bound over for a further hearing, which was set for several weeks later. Sullivan was crazed by the loss of his three years' savings, and he entered the barroom kept by Tamany on a Saturday afternoon, and was ordered out by the proprietor, who was alone in the bar. The sailor paid no attention to the order to leave, but laid down a piece of money on the bar and asked for a drink. Tamany's reply was to hurl a bottle at the sailor's head and the latter drew his revolver and fired an ineffectual shot. More bottles were thrown by Tamany, and several of them left ugly gashes in Sullivan's scalp. Three rapid shots from the British bull-dog revolver laid the saloon-keeper bleeding on the floor, and he died a day or two later in the Pennsylvania Hospital. Sullivan fled as soon as he had done the shooting, and was captured by Officer Charlton at Fourth and Bainbridge streets. He was convicted and sentenced to a term in prison, where he remained until December, 1886, when he was adjudged insane and was sent to the Norristown Insane Asylum, where he is now confined.

JOHN ANDERSON, special officer, was born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1853. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in May, 1884, and assigned to duty in the Seventeenth District. He was transferred to the Twenty-fifth District when it was formed. He and Special Officer Slater, now of the Second District, worked together in the Seventeenth and made a number of important arrests. They arrested Jack Hunter, a notorious thief, who had a weakness for other men's horseflesh. Officers Anderson and Slater captured him for stealing a horse and wagon from the Dock Street wharf. The property was recovered,

and Hunter was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary. Another notorious thief named James McGuire, alias "Piggy" Maguire, was arrested by them for stealing a wagon load of shoes from a store at Fifth and Market streets; also Henry Dalton, alias Henry Wilson, alias "Dutchy" Dalton, for a burglary committed in Snyder County, Penn. He was taken to Middleburg and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, but escaped from the sheriff and is still at large.

They arrested James Brody, a professional thief, for highway robbery: he robbed William McNalley of \$1265; James Kane, for the murder of his brother Andrew. They collected the evidence in this case and secured the conviction. James Fitzpatrick was arrested by these officers for the murder of his son with an old sabre, at Passyunk Avenue and Morris Street. Fitzpatrick was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and died in the Eastern Penitentiary. John Riley, James Kane and Peter Cochran were apprehended by them for a most heinous assault on Mary Gallagher in the lower section of the city. Kane and Riley were convicted, and received sentences of seven and eight years respectively, and Cochran was acquitted. They arrested John Green, colored, for causing the death of a woman by kicking her. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. William Johnson, alias "Sixty" Johnson, was captured by officers Slater and Anderson, for knocking a man out of his carriage and robbing him. They arrested Charles Gildey for passing counterfeit money at Cape May, and who had escaped from the officers there; "Billy" Gibbs, a bank sneak-thief, and John Moon, a burglar; John Kelley, alias "Kid," for a number of robberies; Michael Hurley, alias McGovern, a bogus Catholic priest. This man went among Roman Catholics, representing himself to be a priest of that church, and obtained money from them. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. They arrested "Paddy," alias "Reddy" Mc-Graff, for burglary; and a number of others which might be mentioned as part of the excellent records of special officers Slater and Anderson.

The first arrest made by Officer Slater after his appointment, was that of Henry Morton, alias "Dutchy" Kitchen. Morton was a fugitive from justice, being charged with the murder of a German named Charles Schmidt, a couple of years before his arrest. Officer Slater observed his man at Seventh and Reed

streets, and arrested him on suspicion, which was afterward confirmed. He arrested James Riley and William Gins for burglary, and recovered the stolen property. He arrested William Farrell, alias William Sheridan, alias Alexander, and James Titterington, alias Broderick, alias Henderson, for the robbery of Luther Church on the elevated road in New York City. The men were returned to New York and convicted. Farrell was sentenced to twenty years' and Titterington to seven years imprisonment.

WILLIAM G. HEMPHILL, special officer, was born in Philadelphia on June 4, 1849. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on January 12, 1886, and assigned to duty as special officer of the Twenty-fifth District when it was created.

FREDERICK W. KOESTER, driver of patrol wagon No. 6, was born in Philadelphia October 14, 1853. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley on November 26, 1877, and was transferred to the patrol service August 24, 1886.

WILLIAM GIBB, driver of patrol wagon No. 6, was born in Philadelphia October 31, 1856. Appointed to the police force as patrol driver August 30, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

WILLIAM GRIMES, Jr., detailed to duty with patrol wagon No. 6, was born in Philadelphia August 26, 1858; appointed to the police force August 31, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN SHERRARD, detailed to duty with patrol wagon No. 6, was born in Ireland February 24, 1850. Appointed to the police force June 9, 1877, by Mayor Stokley.

WILLIAM M. BOUVIER was born in Philadelphia July 14, 1843. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872. He has an honorable war record of three years' service.

JOSEPH B. QUIN was born in Philadelphia on March 2, 1846. He was appointed on the force by Mayor Stokley November 9, 1878. He has made several arrests of importance.

JOSEPH F. WEST was born in Philadelphia February 14, 1844. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in May, 1876.

THOMAS MASON was born in Philadelphia June 17, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Smith, in May, 1884. On May 5, 1885, he arrested Morris Watson, a colored ravisher, who was convicted and sentenced to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

JOHN J. SIMS was born in Philadelphia, December 29, 1852. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in May, 1876.

GEORGE M. APPLEGATE was born in Philadelphia Novem-

ber 30, 1838. Mayor Stokley made him a patrolman on January 1, 1872. He has arrested a number of criminals of different grades, notably John, alias "Belter" Hogan, for rape, John Sullivan for highway robbery, and Thomas Boyle, a house-breaker.

WILLIAM J. WATT was born in New York City March 3, 1840. Mayor Stokley made him a patrolman on March 17, 1873.

PETER REMENTER was born in Philadelphia on June 20, 1845. He was appointed to the force October 7, 1882, by Mayor King. He has a record of two years' army service.

ANDREW J. HARKISHEIMER was born in Philadelphia March 22, 1840. He entered the department under Mayor Stokley on April 9, 1879. Three notorious burglars, John Meaghan, Edward Wilson and John McShea, have him to thank for sentences ranging from one to three and one-half years' imprisonment.

WILLIAM H. BEHMKE was born in Philadelphia July 3, 1845. He served four months in the United States Army. Appointed a patrolman by Mayor Smith on May 16, 1884.

JOSEPH FLEMING was born in Philadelphia October 31, 1837. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry November 16, 1859, and served until February 11, 1869. He again received the appointment January 1, 1872. He has served as patrolman a total of twenty-four years.

AARON MIDDLETON was born in Philadelphia June 17, 1846. He served in the United States Army in the late war. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 4, 1875. Resigned June 13, 1881; reappointed by Mayor Smith May 1, 1884.

FRANK HESSER was born on October 8, 1848, in Philadelphia. He has a record of one year in the United States Naval Service. He was appointed on May 8, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

SAMUEL BEVANS was born in Philadelphia September 25, 1845. He was appointed patrolman by Mayor Stokley on April 2, 1875.

THOMAS R. MITCHELL was born in Philadelphia April 23, 1831. He was appointed by Mayor Conrad in 1855 and served one year. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley in 1858, and served until 1865, when he resigned. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley in 1872, and has been in the service since. He has served altogether over twenty-two years.

GEORGE F. BRUCE was born in Philadelphia on July 19,

1844. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley November 13, 1872. He has a war record of three years' service in the United States Army.

WILLIAM G. BOWEN, Jr., was born on July 16, 1848. He served a year and a half in the United States Army. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley November 8, 1879. ROBERT GLEASON was born in Philadelphia March 26,

ROBERT GLEASON was born in Philadelphia March 26, 1854. He was appointed to the force by Mayor Smith on November 12, 1884.

GEORGE W. MAYBERY was born in London, Conn., on May 8, 1841. He was appointed by Mayor Stokley in March, 1873, and served under him for four years. He was reappointed by Mayor Stokley in March, 1881. He served in the United States Navy with Farragut during the late wat.

ANDREW MEYERS was born in Philadelphia January 6, 1849.

ANDREW MEYERS was born in Philadelphia January 6, 1849. He was made a patrolman by Mayor Stokley on April 4, 1876. His army record is confined to three months' service.

HARVEY K. MEYERS was born in Philadelphia March 7, 1846. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in February, 1885. He served four and one-half years in the United States Army.

WILLIAM F. MEYERS was born on September 25, 1854. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith January 12, 1886.

WILLIAM WAGNER was born in Philadelphia June 6, 1848. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in 1872.

THOMAS ELLINGSWORTH was born in Philadelphia January 17, 1850; served four years in the United States Army in the late war. Appointed to the police force January 10, 1875, by Mayor Stokley.

HENRY B. DITTERT was born in Philadelphia September 29, 1855. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 21, 1884.

JOHN McMASTERS was born in Carlisle, Penni, May 18, 1842. He served four years and six months in the United States Army. Appointed to the police force May 7, 1876, by Mayor Stokley.

GEORGE SLOOK was born in Philadelphia December 11, 1833. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry in 1863 and served one year; reappointed November 10, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

LLOYD J. HUNT, Jr., was born in New Jersey January 21, 1854. Appointed to the police force April 2, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN B. QUIN was born in Philadelphia March 1, 1850. Appointed to the police force May 9, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

CHARLES ASHMAN was born in Philadelphia and is thirtysix years of age. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on January 3, 1887.

JAMES GORMAN was born in Ireland August 14, 1842. He served in the U.S. Army in the late war. Appointed to the police force July 1, 1875, by Mayor Stokley.

CHARLES BARNHOLT was born in Philadelphia May 2, 1844. He served in the U. S. Army in the late war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

GEORGE RICHMAN was born in Philadelphia April 4, 1857. Appointed to the police force April 10, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

JOHN L. SEVERN was born in Philadelphia June 8, 1843. He served in the U. S. Army in the late war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in 1878, and served until 1885; reappointed in October, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JOSEPH E. COWDEN was born in Philadelphia September 24, 1855. Appointed to the police force January 22, 1880, by Mayor Stokley; resigned January 22, 1883; reappointed January 22, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

JACOB NICHOLS was born in Philadelphia October 13, 1857. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith in January, 1886.

LEWIS CURRIE was born in Camden, N. J., December 25, 1848. He served two years in the Fifth Regiment U. S. Cavalry. Appointed to the police force September 26, 1880, by Mayor Stokley.

HENRY B. SCHAFFER was born in Philadelphia July 21, 1852. He was appointed to the police force in 1881.

DANIEL MITCHELL was born in Philadelphia March 26, 1838. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley in May, 1875.

RICHARD P. REICHNER was born in Philadelphia November 22, 1852. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley January 26, 1879.

GEORGE ISEMINGER was born in Philadelphia July 3,

1849. Appointed to the police force October 15, 1881, by Mayor King.

SAMUEL PHILLIPE was born in Philadelphia March 21, 1856. Appointed to the police force October 30, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

EDWIN H. MISKELL was born in Philadelphia April 20, 1853. Appointed to the police force November 1, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

THOMAS N. REILLY was born in Philadelphia April 13, 1846. Appointed to the police force September 8, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

EDWARD CORSON was born in Philadelphia February 4, 1849. Appointed to the police force October 14, 1886, by Mayor Smith,

JOSIAH ASHMAN, turnkey, was born in Philadelphia April 23, 1854. Appointed turnkey September 2, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

SUBSTITUTE PATROLMEN.

ASHER A. MOORE was born in Philadelphia on May 25, 1846. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the U. S. Army and served two years during the late war, being discharged at the end of the struggle. He was appointed to the police force as a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith on January 19, 1887, and assigned to the Twenty-fifth District.

RICHARD KINGSTON was born in Ireland and is thirtythree years of age. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith November 19, 1886.

PHILLIP KINER was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-eight years of age. He was appointed a substitute patrolman December 2, 1886, by Mayor Smith.

SPENCER HENLEY was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-nine years of age. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith January 19, 1887.

CHARLES SMITH was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-six years of age. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith January 19, 1887.

ALBERT SNYDER was born in Philadelphia and is thirtyeight years of age. He was appointed a substitute patrolman by Mayor Smith January 19, 1887.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE BODY OF THE FORCE—(Concluded).

THE NAVAL BRANCH OF THE SERVICE.—THE DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL HARBOR POLICE. -- GALLANT LIEU-TENANT MOORE, COMMANDER OF THE "STOKLEY," AND HIS MEN.-RIVER PIRATES AND THEIR MAN-NER OF OPERATING.—" JUNKERS."—DOCK-THIEVES.— FIGHTS ALONG THE RIVER FRONT.—THE FIRE APPA-RATUS OF THE "STOKLEY."—THE RIVER'S DEAD AND ITS GHASTLY SECRETS .--- MUTINIES ON SHIPBOARD .--HUMAN FREIGHT FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION .-THE PATROL-BOATS .-- RIVER-PIRATE JACK TONER .--STEALING HORSES FROM VESSELS .- "DICK" SIMMONS, "TOM" ANDERSON, "WES" SCOTT AND "BILL" HART, RIVER THIEVES .-- A PIRATE TAKES A TUMBLE .-- A REFORMED PIRATE BECOMES A PREACHER.—STEALING A STAKE FOR THE GAMING TABLE. - UNDERMINING A COTTON PILE .- DISHONEST MATES OF VESSELS .- A BITER BITTEN, -- SERGEANT ALLEN'S CAREER. -- "DOC-TOR" BUCHANAN OF BOGUS DIPLOMA AND BOGUS SUICIDE FAME, AND "CHIP" STEWART .-- A NIGHT PLUNGE INTO THE DELAWARE.—PILOTS EDWARDS AND FENTON.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.—LIEUTENANT FRANCIS, COMMANDER OF THE "KING."-SERGEANT SMITH.—PILOTS DUEY AND HAGAN.—RECORDS OF THE MEN.

THE DELAWARE HARBOR POLICE.

THE Philadelphia Harbor Police is the most efficient service of the sort in the country. There are two companies, one on the Delaware River, and one on the Schuylkill River. The company that patrols the Delaware has quarters on the steam launch William S. Stokley, which lies at Pier 7, South Wharves, when not in service, and has telephonic connection with police headquarters. Lieutenant George Moore is the commanding officer. His subordinates are a sergeant, two engineers, two pilots and ten men. The Stokley patrols the river from the mouth of Pennypack Creek, where the House of Correction is situated, to the mouth of the Schuvlkill River. The Stokley was built especially for police service by Neafie & Levy, of Kensington, in 1874, cost \$36,000, and is of about 41.55 tons burthen. She is fitted up with comfortable quarters for the men, who do duty turn about, there always being five men on the river. The men do not sleep on the tug, all having families, whom they visit when off duty. They are brave and intrepid fellows, fond of the service, and superciliously arrogant in their treatment of ordinary police officers, whom they look upon as beings of an inferior kind. Nearly every member of the Stokley crew served as a soldier in the late war.

The patrol beat of the *Stokley* extends fourteen miles, and has the Delaware River front to guard from Greenwich Point to the elevator at Richmond. During 1886 the crew of the Delaware Harbor Police saved a number of persons from drowning and recovered over fifty dead bodies floating in the river. Within their "district" are located the elevators at Washington Street Wharf and Richmond, the Havemeyer sugar refinery, Knight's sugar refinery, and other large and important interests which go to make up the vast wealth along the Delaware front.

Lieutenant GEORGE MOORE, the commander, is the hero of two wars, he having done noble service with the Scott Legion in Mexico, and afterwards distinguished himself in the late war as a member of McMullen's Rangers, retiring at the cessation of hostilities with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For twenty-five years he was an alderman in the Fourth Ward, and took part in all the bloody fights and factions that gave this section of the city the name of "the Bloody Four," in the old volunteer fire-department days. He is seventy-one years of age, having been born in Philadelphia May 22, 1815. He doesn't look that old, however, for although the suns of many summers, and the storms of an equal number of winters have whitened his hair and bronzed his cheek, his eyes are still bright and piercing, his movements are quick, and his form is as erect as a grenadier's. He loves the service and tells with



 $\begin{tabular}{ll} GEORGE\ MOORE,\\ Lieutenant\ of\ the\ Delaware\ Harbor\ Squad.\\ \end{tabular}$



pride stories of the adventures of his gallant crew. He has held his present position since 1876, and as the harbor police is in a measure removed from partisan politics, his men, with one or two exceptions, have been in the service longer than he has. They all love and respect their commander, and he is devoted to them and their interests. He has arrested and assisted in the arrest of nine persons charged with murder on the high seas, and fifteen others charged with mutiny on the high seas.

"When I first took command of the Stokley," he said recently, "we had a pretty hard time of it. The pirates were well organized, and there wasn't a night that a vessel didn't lose some of her sails, a big hawser, or part of her cordage. The dock thieves and 'longshore loafers were equally bad. There was a great deal of stealing done, and rows and fights were of nightly occurrence. A great many dark deeds were committed along the river-front in those days, and we had lots of trouble breaking up the river pirates; but they're pretty well scattered now, and those who are not in prison have either left the city or are engaged in other and more honest pursuits. When people speak of river pirates they usually confound this gentry with the dock thieves. They are a distinct class. The pirates operate only upon the river. They generally make their raids in eighteen-foot skiffs, which will hold a ton to a ton and a half of material. Sails and cordage are their chief spoils, although they sometimes steal pig-iron, and all is fish that comes to their net. Their number is probably equalled by that of the 'junkers.' These are dealers in odds and ends, who float from wharf to wharf as the tide or a tow serves, in their broad-sterned boats, buying here and selling there, and in the season frequently trade watermelons and other produce for goods. These people purchase the stolen wares which the pirates bring them from their hiding-places in the river bed or along the wharves. They sell in turn to the shore junk-houses, who send the metal promptly to the cupolas of foundries and rolling-mills, sell the rope to canal-boat men, and dispose of other wares among dealers in the various articles. None of these purchases can escape the knowledge of the market whence these goods come. The low price is the river pirates' trade-mark. We frequently get hold of goods held by these junkers, and without having any actual proof, are almost positive that they are stolen. It is a hard matter, however, to identify sails and ropes, and the losers, when put under oath, are

unable to swear to the identity of their goods. Formerly a great deal of pig-iron was stolen, but this branch of the business has become so dangerous that the few thieves now on the river seldom care to run the risk.

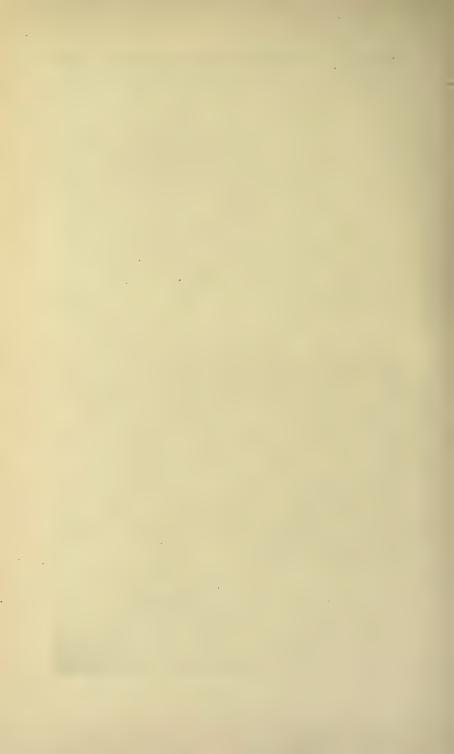
"The dock thieves steal anything they can lay their hands on. from a rotten watermelon to a kit of mackerel. Some of them are bold and shrewd, and make big hauls. It is not unusual for an adroit dock-thief to provide himself with a horse and wagon, drive up boldly in open day to a pier, and load his wagon with whatever comes nearest to hand. His safety lies in his audacity, because if he is noticed it is presumed that he has authority for what he does. Sometimes the thieves are assisted by a dishonest watchman. A fish dealer complained to me that he was losing mackerel at the rate of a barrel a night. He was confident that the marauders were river pirates. I had a squad of men watching his place for a week. They discovered no river pirates, but the robbing still went on. I suggested that his watchman must be at the bottom of it. He became indignant that I should imagine such a thing, for he was willing to swear by the man, who had been in his employ several years. He put a watch on him, however, and caught him in the act of delivering over a barrel of fish to his pal.

"In the summer time, when the nights are close and hot, the people are driven from the slums, and come to the river for a breath of air. Some get drunk, and as a consequence there are fights. If we arrest a man who is under the influence of liquor, we bring him aboard the boat and lock him up in one of our cells, which are close to the boiler. In the winter time they are very comfortable, but in mid-summer they are like ovens. An hour's imprisonment will sober the drunkest man you ever saw, and he's willing to make any sort of a promise to get released. He never forgets the sweat box on the police tug, and takes care not to fall into our hands a second time.

"Besides doing police duty we are also a fire department in ourselves and have a fire-engine on board capable of throwing five streams of water a distance of two hundred feet. When a fire breaks out along the wharves or among the shipping, we are apprised by telephone and steam at once to the scene of the conflagration. Our engine is always ready for action and we don't lose much time in making connection and getting a stream of



Delaware Harbor Police Boat, WM. S. STOKLEY.



water on the fire. When the firemen arrive they take charge of our apparatus. This branch of the service has saved thousands of dollars worth of valuable property.

"We pick up a great many dead bodies floating down the river. In 1885 the number reached sixty-three. They were accident cases, suicides, and one or two that from their appearance indicated foul play. When we receive notice of a drowning we proceed to the spot at once, and grapple for the body, and rarely fail to bring it to the surface. My men save a great many lives -drunken sailors going to their ships, people unfamiliar with the wharves, would-be suicides, and occasionally an individual bent on self-murder, who changes his mind as soon as he strikes the cold water, and yells lustily for help. Once in a while we are called upon to suppress mutiny aboard ships. The captain signals for us and we steam down upon the mutineers and bring them to terms with little or no trouble. Every Sunday we make a trip to the House of Correction. Our freight is a batch of prisoners who have been sentenced to that institution. Police raids are usually made on Saturday night, and we have carried as high as one hundred prisoners, although the usual number does not exceed fifteen. We conduct the grand jury to points of interest on their tour of inspection, and during the summer months we often have junketing parties aboard, committees of councils, and visiting notables who are being escorted about at the city's ex-

"The river is patrolled every night by the two small boats connected with our service, each manned by a crew of two officers. I never go on these expeditions, but my sergeant sometimes does. If we had nothing to do but watch for river pirates, my men would die of *ennui*. We made sixty-five arrests last year, and of this number only three were river pirates.

"One of the most noted river men was Jack Toner, who, it is believed, is doing time in the State of Delaware, as he disappeared from our city several years ago. Jack was a desperado of the worst character, as bold as a lion, and as cunning as a fox. He gave us a heap of trouble. He'd steal anything he could lay his hands on, and was so cute about it that we rarely could find evidence against him. On several occasions he boarded vessels in a big yawl boat, and actually stole horses from off the deck, lowering the animals into his boat, and pulling ashore with them, where

they were turned over to his confederates, who kept them in hiding until the hue and cry was over, when they were sold and the profits divided. He would sneak up under the quarter of a vessel, cut loose its boat, tow it over to the Jersey shore, bore a hole in the bottom and sink it. Of course we never could find the boat, and the vessel from which it was stolen would go to sea. As soon as the ship had got under way, Jack would raise the boat, make her water-tight, repaint her, and boldly offer her for sale. He stole tons and tons of pig-iron, and canvas and cordage enough to rig a fleet of men-of-war.

"Another bold thief was Dick Simmons. He's in jail in Camden now. A river thief equally desperate was Tom Anderson, who, after a long piratical career, was killed by Captain Fisher, eight or nine years ago. Two other bad men of the old time were Wes. Scott and Bill Hart. I don't know what's become of them. adventures of these men would fill a very big and interesting book. These river pirates always made a pretence of honesty during the daytime. They were either fishermen in a small way, or worked along shore. They were always on the lookout for a chance to commit a foray. If the booty to be removed was pigiron, they'd usually begin work at about midnight, or perhaps later. Favored by the darkness, and with muffled oars, they'd pull up to a dock, and land one of their number, to 'pipe off' the movements of the watchmen. This spy would secrete himself on a dock opposite that which his pals were to raid. As soon as the coast was clear he would signal to his companions in the boat, and they'd row alongside the pier and begin to load. If surprised at their work they'd pull of. Frequently they were fired into and were obliged to desert their boat and take to the water to save their lives. They could all swim like ducks, and would dive under the dock and remain hidden among the piles until the search for them Then they'd swim softly away, and make a landing. They had many narrow escapes, and their lives were constantly in danger. Once a gang of pirates had succeeded in loading a boat with pig-iron, and getting away from the dock without being discovered. Their boat was loaded down to the gunwales. To lighten it a pig of iron was pitched into the river. It was taken from one side of the boat, and being thus lightened, she quickly careened to the other side. The pirates tried to right her, but it was no use,-over she went, iron, men, and all. One fellow was caught in the tackle of the boat, and before his demoralized companions could right it and extricate him was nearly drowned.

"Sometimes their mishaps were of a comical character. One night two pirates in search of plunder rowed alongside a big brig out of ballast. Big rope fenders hung over her side. The pirate in the bow of the boat signalled to his companion to pull under the vessel's quarter, and when she was alongside fended her off, and with his knife in his teeth climbed on to one of the fenders and began to climb up the rope that held it, like a cat. When he got pretty near the top he reached over his head, and with his knife cut the rope. Down came rope, fender, pirate, and the knife 'kersplash.' When his companion pulled him out he upbraided him angrily.

"'What did you do that for?' he demanded.

"The dripping pirate shrugged his shoulders.

"'I wanted more rope,' he said, and then they both laughed and pulled away.

"A man who is now a street preacher along the wharves, and, according to his former colleagues, most conscientious in his work, was until twelve years ago the most daring man on the river. On one occasion he went broke at a card game, hurried out, found a pal, long since dead, and set out along the wharves on a voyage of discovery. Near Market Street a vessel was loading for Boston with cotton. The preacher leaped on the wharf and hid behind the nearest bale. Then as the 'longshoreman working on that portion of the freight wheeled a bale off toward the steamer on his truck, the preacher pushed his bale a little nearer the water, and hid again, as the 'longshoreman returned for another load. At each trip he repeated the manœuvre until he edged the bale off the wharf into the arms of his accomplice. Having sculled to safety with his prize, he sold his share in it, which was worth \$25, for \$2, and hurried back to the card table. Since his reformation he declines to deal with river-front people of any sort, and conducts a prosperous junk business on shore.

"On another occasion a vessel from Savannah, loaded with cotton, deposited its freight on a covered pier. The bales were piled as high as the roof, and two watchmen patrolled the dock every night. A shrewd pirate determined to steal some of this cotton. Armed with a saw he pulled under the pier one night, and assisted by two of his pals, soon cut away enough of the flooring of the

pier to pull down a bag of cotton. They worked very cautiously, and as the cargo remained upon the dock for nearly a week, they got away with several thousand dollars worth of the cotton. They took great care not to disarrange the symmetry of the pile; and would probably have in time carried away all but the outside bales had their bold theft not been discovered by an accident. The original consignee sold a portion of the cotton, and the new buyer came down to sample his purchase. He climbed upon the pile and was walking across it, when the supports gave way, and down he went. An investigation followed and a strong effort was made to discover the thieves, but they had covered their tracks so skilfully that none of the stolen goods was ever recovered.

"A great deal of the stealing on the river is accomplished by collusion with dishonest mates, who, for a trifling sum, sell spare canvas, ropes, etc., when the captain's ashore. Their complicity in the thefts is never proven, for the thieves always loot the vessel as though no previous arrangement had been made, and some mates have played their parts so well as to make a hue and cry as soon as the thieves are at a safe distance, discharging their revolvers, and even pursuing the daring pirates, whom they take good care, however, never to overhaul.

"One day some pirates met a mate in one of the sailor resorts along the river, and made an arrangement with him to carry away that night the ship's mainsail, which was almost new. The mate's share of the robbery was agreed upon as \$10, and he was to have the sail ready to lower into the pirates' boat when they should pull alongside his vessel. It was a very dark night, and at about two o'clock the ship was hailed by the piratical craft. The mate was at the vessel's side and noiselessly lowered down the roll of canvas. The chief pirate handed him a crisp ten-dollar bill, and they parted with good-nights hoarsely whispered. The pirate had a customer for the mainsail, which they had represented as brand new. When they delivered their goods the bundle was examined. Instead of a brand new mainsail there was disclosed to their astonished gaze a half dozen pieces of ragged canvas, worth only the price of old junk. It was a case of the biter being bitten."

Sergeant CHARLES ALLEN, who is Lieutenant Moore's assistant, was born in Philadelphia December 26, 1838, and has been in the service since the old yawl-boat days, having been appointed to the service by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1876. He often

patrols the river with his men, and has had as many adventures as a dime-novel hero. He fought during the war as a private in the Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He knows all the bad men along the river by sight, and is shrewd and skilful in working up criminal clews. He said recently:

"I went out the night that it was supposed the notorious Dr. Buchanan, of bogus medical diploma notoriety, had committed suicide, and we grappled for his body for several days. We afterwards learned that the foxy old doctor had been personated by 'Chip' Stewart, a well-known river man. He and his partner, Joe Robinson, were loafing about the wharves one day, when a man approached him and held out his hand.

"'How do you do?' he said. 'We look enough alike to be twins.'

"It was Dr. Buchanan, and he asked Chip if he wouldn't like to earn fifty dollars.

"Chip told him he would, and the Doctor made an appointment with him to meet him at his office the next day. Chip went there, and they fixed up the suicide scheme, and put it into operation the next night, which was very dark. Chip, with his face muffled in a big handkerchief, and dressed in a suit of Dr. Buchanan's clothes, walked aboard one of the Camden ferry boats, and took a position on the forward guard. Several of the deck hands recognized him as Dr. Buchanan, and he returned their salutations. Just as the boat was passing through the canal that divides Ridgway from Windmill Island the supposed doctor leaped suddenly overboard and disappeared. It was presumed that he had been drowned. Papers found near where he had been standing fully identified him as Dr. Buchanan, and we spent several days grappling for the body. A watchman at Ridgway Park had noticed a suspicious looking boat lurking about the Island, just prior to the arrival of the ferry boat. When the cry of 'Man overboard!' went up he saw this boat shoot out of the shadow, and move swiftly toward the spot where the supposed doctor went down, He saw the man in the boat help another one out of the water. and the two then pulled toward the Camden shore. When the watchman told this story the theory of the doctor's suicide was exploded. He was traced to Canada, arrested, convicted of his crime, and sent to the penitentiary. If it hadn't been for that

watchman on the Island, every one would have believed that Dr. Buchanan committed suicide."

SAMUEL VAN METER was born in Philadelphia, November 10, 1836, and was a sail-maker by occupation. He was appointed to the police force August 23, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. He served in the U. S. Army during the late war.

JOHN BETZOLD was born in Philadelphia September 18, 1849. By occupation he was a fur dresser. He was appointed to the police force December 31, 1878, by Mayor Stokley. He served in the army during the late war.

JAMES A. LYNN was born in Philadelphia August 16, 1845, and was by occupation a stove moulder. He was appointed to the police force October 13, 1874, by Mayor Stokley.

HENRY COOLIDGE was born in Philadelphia April 14, 1836, and has always been a waterman. He was appointed to the police force January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

HENRY POTE was born in Philadelphia April 7, 1830. He has followed the water nearly all his life. He was appointed to the police force January 8, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

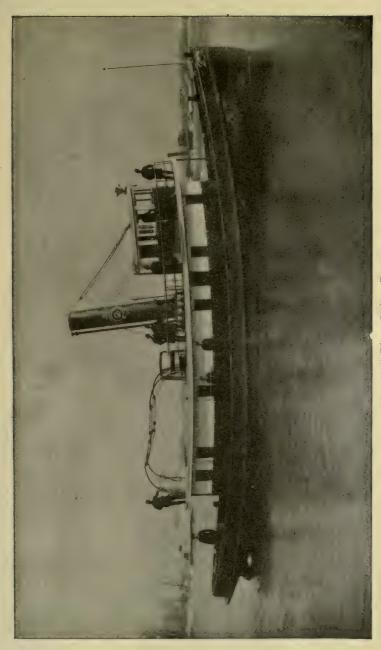
JAMES MARTIN, who during his term of duty on the police boat has saved several persons from drowning, was born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1846, and was a pipe-maker by trade. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley March 5, 1877. Martin served in the army during the late war.

O. W. LILLEY was born in Hamburg, Bucks County, Penna., March 13, 1841. He was an iron moulder by trade. Appointed to the police force July 10, 1878, by Mayor Stokley. He served in the United States Army in the late war.

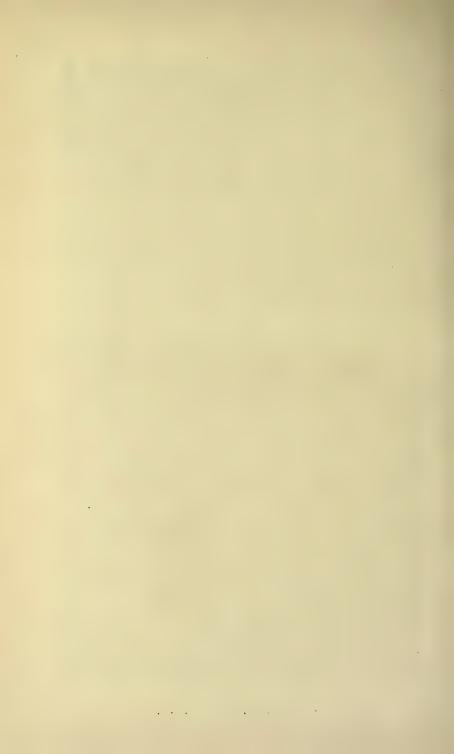
EDWARD JENNEY, who has also saved several persons from drowning since he has been an officer, was born in Danvers, Mass., August 12, 1847. He has followed the water all his life. Appointed to the police force August 15, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. Jenney served in the U. S. Army during the late war.

WILLIAM CASELEY was born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1848, and was a paper-box cutter by occupation. He saw service during the late war in both the army and navy. Was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith May 12, 1884.

GODFREY RITTENHOUSE was born in Philadelphia May 7, 1848, and was a brick-maker by trade. He served in the army



Schuylkill River Police Boat, SAMUEL G. KING.



during the late war. Appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley November 7, 1873.

EDWARD EDWARDS, one of the pilots of the police boat Stokley, was born in New Jersey in 1835, and has followed the water all his life. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, April 1, 1875.

JOHN D. FENTON, pilot, was born in Philadelphia September 10, 1822. When he was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley, April 15, 1873, he did not change his occupation, as he had been a Delaware River pilot.

FRANK S. VOGEL, engineer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 4th of March, 1858, and was appointed an engineer of the *Stokley* by Mayor Stokley in July, 1878.

EDWARD SPEARING, engineer, was born in Philadelphia December 25, 1851. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Stokley April 1, 1875, and in 1886 was promoted from fireman to engineer on the *Stokley*.

JAMES SMALL, fireman, was born in Ireland March 6, 1841. He was appointed to his present position by Mayor Smith in 1884.

WILLIAM FENTON, fireman, was born in Philadelphia and is thirty years old. He was appointed by Mayor Smith in September, 1886.

THE SCHUYLKILL HARBOR POLICE.

The Schuylkill Harbor Police boat, the Samuel G. King, is equipped for such service along the Schuylkill River as the Stokley performs on the Delaware. She has the same kind of powerful steam-pump, capable of throwing five streams of water, and all necessary appliances in case of fire along the river fronts. Her crew consists of the same number of men as the Stokley. Her commander is Lieutenant William H. Francis.

Lieutenant FRANCIS was born in Montgomery County, in 1841, and was educated in the public schools of this city. After leaving school he was employed with Shibley & Fisher, fork manufacturers. Mayor McMichael appointed him to the Schuylkill Harbor Police on February 6, 1867. He was displaced on May 15, 1869, upon the accession of Mayor Fox and the Democratic party to power, but was reappointed by Mayor Stokley on January 1, 1872, and made sergeant of the Ninth Police District. He was promoted to the lieutenancy of the Schuylkill Harbor Police on

August 21, 1875, by Mayor Stokley. When Lieutenant Francis entered the service there were no steam police boats, and the arduous duties of the men were performed in open row boats. The headquarters were then located in the "Mansion" at the Fairmount Water Works.

The patrol beat of the King extends from the Fairmount dam to the mouth of the Schuylkill River, and she has to guard both sides of the river for a distance of eight miles. The most important property the Schuylkill Police have to protect from fire or other harm are the Girard Point Elevator, the Atlantic and Philadelphia, and Gibson's Point oil refineries, Harrison's Chemical Works, the stables of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway Company, Nixson's Paper Mill, Lang's Mills, Van Hagan's Soap Works. The B. and O. Railroad depot, Keystone Mills, and the vast shipping interests lying along the river front.

Sergeant PURNELL B. SMITH was born in Philadelphia in the year 1835, and was by occupation a spar-maker. He was first appointed on the Delaware Harbor Police January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley. In 1878 he was promoted to the sergeancy in that service, and in 1880 was transferred to the same position on the Schuylkill Harbor boat. Sergeant Smith served in both the U. S. Army and navy during the late war.

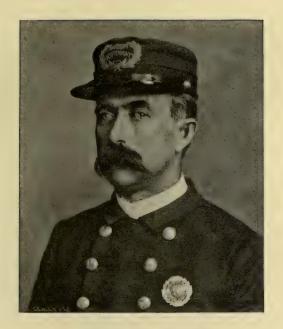
HUGH T. VANCE was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1846. By occupation he was a bookbinder. Appointed on the Schuylkill Harbor Police May 10, 1880, by Mayor Stokley.

GEORGE A. HARGREAVES was born in Philadelphia January 9, 1850. He was a moulder by occupation. He served three years in the U. S. Army during the late war. Appointed on the Schuylkill Harbor Police January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

JAMES McCAW was born in Philadelphia August 2, 1852. By occupation he was a carpenter. Appointed fireman on the Schuylkıll Harbor Police April 8, 1881, by Mayor King, and promoted by Mayor Smith to patrolman January 1, 1886.

ROBERT McKELVEY was born in Ireland in the year 1829, and has followed the water all his life. He was appointed to the Schuylkill Harbor Police by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

THOMAS J. HINDS was born in Philadelphia and is thirty-six years of age. He was appointed to the police force and assigned to duty with the Schuylkill Harbor Squad on October 19, 1886, by Mayor Smith,



WILLIAM H. FRANCIS, Lieutenant of the Schuylkill Harbor Squad.



FRANK WILLIAMS was born in Philadelphia September 10, 1844. By occupation he was a granite cutter. He served in both the army and navy during the late war. Appointed to the Schuylkill Harbor Police January 1, 1872, by Mayor Stokley.

SAMUEL SIBERT was born in Philadelphia October 20, 1855, and has been a waterman since a boy. Appointed to the Schuylkill Harbor Police August 12, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

PATRICK F. HYLAND was born in Philadelphia in the year 1849. Appointed to the Schuylkill Harbor Police by Mayor Smith May 1, 1886.

WILLIAM L. WILSON was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 8, 1838. He has been a waterman by occupation. He served through the late war in the U. S. Army and was wounded in the first battle of Fredericksburg. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor McMichael and served eight months, when he resigned and entered the gas works. He was appointed to the Schuylkill Harbor Police by Mayor Stokley January 1, 1872.

JOHN H. NASH was born in Philadelphia May 19, 1854. He entered the U. S. Navy January 2, 1878, and was detailed to the Paris Exposition to act as one of the guards of the American exhibits. He was discharged June 19, 1879. Appointed to the police force May 1, 1876; resigned June 23, 1877; appointed to the Schuylkill Harbor Police May 1, 1884, by Mayor Smith.

ANDREW N. DUEY, pilot, was born in Philadelphia July 29, 1854. His occupation was that of waterman. Appointed pilot on the Schuylkill Harbor Police boat July 11, 1886.

MICHAEL HAGAN, pilot, was born in Philadelphia July 2, 1847, and is by occupation a follower of the water. He was appointed pilot to the Schuylkill Harbor Police boat August 3, 1886.

SAMUEL CROSSLEY, engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., November 16, 1842. He served during the war in the U. S. Army. Appointed on the police force September 10, 1872, and transferred to the Schuylkill Harbor Police boat as engineer by Mayor Stokley October 10, 1879.

SAMUEL C. PRICE, engineer, was born May 9, 1846. He served three years as an engineer in the U.S. Navy. Appointed to the police force September 20, 1879, and transferred to the Schuylkill Harbor Police boat as engineer by Mayor Stokley October 13, 1879.

WILLIAM A SWIFT, fireman, was born in Philadelphia May

29, 1852. By occupation he was an engineer. Appointed fireman on the Schuylkill Harbor Police boat by Mayor Stokley April 7, 1875.

WILLIAM H. BUCKLEY, fireman, was born in New York City in 1833, and was by occupation a machinist. Appointed fireman to the Schuylkill Harbor Police boat by Mayor Smith February 1, 1886.

SPECIAL OFFICER MALAMPY.

WILLIAM H. MALAMPY, special officer, detailed to duty at the Central Station, under Captain Brown of the First Division, was born on Christmas Day, 1851, at Newburg, N. Y. He was educated at the public schools of this city, and afterwards engaged in the grocery business. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith on June 12, 1884, and assigned to his present duty. He investigates any complaints which may be made to his captain's office, attends to violations of city ordinances, and sees that street venders, huxters and the like are not conducting business without license; and such other special duty to which he may be assigned by Captain Brown.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE CITY'S NEW CHARTER AND THE POLICE PENSION FUND.

SKETCH OF JOHN C. BULLITT, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE BULLITT BILL.-DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ITS FINAL PASSAGE.—EDWIN H. FITLER ELECTED FIRST MAYOR UNDER THE NEW CHARTER. - THE POL-ICE PLACED UNDER THE "DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY."-THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL AFFECT-ING THE POLICE. - THE OFFICE OF "SUPERINTEND-ENT OF POLICE." - THE PROVISION CREATING THE POLICE PENSION FUND. - POLICEMEN CANNOT BE DISMISSED EXCEPT BY DECISION OF A COURT. - THE ORDINANCE OF COUNCILS TO CARRY THE BILL INTO EFFECT.—POLICE SURGEON FRENCH.—POL-ICE SOLICITOR MILES. - DISTRICT ATTORNEY GRA-HAM AND HIS STAFF. - FIRST ASSISTANT BREGY. -SECOND ASSISTANT KINSEY .- THIRD ASSISTANT SIN-ER .- MURDER DETECTIVE MYERS .- DETECTIVE WEYL. - THE PARK GUARDS. - THE GHASTLY FIND OF A GUARD, -THE DEALEY MURDER. -PARK GUARD DOR-SEY WHO ARRESTED THE MURDERER PROBST.-THE MYSTERIOUS DUTCHMAN.

JOHN C. BULLITT, the father of the Bullitt Bill. is a Kentuckian by birth, having been born in Jefferson County of that State, February 10, 1824. He received a fine education at private schools, and afterwards graduated at Centre College, Kentucky. He then studied law, and made a specialty of commercial law. practising in Louisville, Kentucky. He came to Philadelphia in 1849, and rapidly rose in his profession until he achieved an enviable reputation. For a decade of years he used his influence,

to secure better municipal government for the city of his adoption. In 1877 a commission was appointed by Governor Hartranft to draft a code for the government of cities in the State of Pennsylvania. The commission consisted of eleven members. It was in session during the larger portion of the year, and reported to the Legislature in January, 1887, a bill which divided the cities of the commonwealth into several classes. The city of Philadelphia was the only city of the first class. This act was accompanied by a report from the commission, pointing out the defects in the systems of municipal government in the State, and especially in the larger cities, and the manner in which the commission had endeavored to remedy or provide against them. As the act was drawn it was supposed to militate very much against the interests of what was known as the "machine politicians" in large cities. Through their influence in the Legislature the bill was smothered in committee and not reported to the legislative body. Various efforts were made to induce the Legislature to take the matter up, but without avail. At the next session of the Legislature in 1879, the matter was again pressed upon Legislators but with no more success. Again at the session of 1881 it was presented, but still without effect.

Upon the meeting of the Legislature in 1883, a bill was prepared providing a form of government for cities of the first classit only being intended for the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Bullitt and his friends succeeded, during that winter, in having the bill brought before the Legislature in a way to attract attention, and secure for it much more careful consideration than at any previous time. In the course of that year Mr. M. S. Quay, since elected to the U.S. Senate, became its advocate, and this gave it much more strength than before. At the session of 1885 it was earnestly advocated by Robert Adams of the Senate, and with the strength it had gathered from year to year it was adopted, and became a law, with the provision, however, that it should not take effect until the year 1887. The first election under its provisions was held on the third Tuesday, the 15th day of February, 1887, when Mr. Edwin H. Fitler, the Republican nominee, was elected Mayor.

Article III. of the bill provides that:

"The Department of Public Safety shall be under the charge of one director, who shall be the head thereof."

"The care, management, administration and supervision of the police affairs, and all matters relating to the public health, to the fire and police force, fire-alarm telegraph, erection of fire-escapes and the inspection of buildings and boilers, markets and goods sold therein, shall be in charge of this department."

"No person shall be employed in this department as a policeman who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has been convicted of crime, unless pardoned, or who cannot read and write understandingly in the English language, or who shall not have resided within the State at least one year preceding his appointment."

"The superintendent of police, whenever directed by the department, shall appoint and cause to be sworn in any number of additional patrolmen to do duty at any place in the city designated by, and at the charge and expense of, the person or persons who may ask for such appointment. They shall be subject to and obey the orders, rules and regulations of the department, and conform to the general discipline and regulations thereof."

"The Mayor may, upon an emergency or apprehension of riot or mob, take command of the police force and appoint as many special patrolmen as he may deem advisable. During their services the special appointees shall possess the powers and perform the duties of regular employees of the department, and shall receive such compensation as shall be authorized by the Mayor, not exceeding that of the regular officers of the force performing corresponding duties."

"The department shall make suitable regulations under which the officers and members of the police force shall be required to wear an appropriate uniform. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months, or either or both, in the discretion of the Court, for any person to falsely personate by uniform, insignia or otherwise any officer or member of the department."

"There shall be created and established by ordinance a pension fund, to be maintained by an equal and proportionate monthly charge made against each member of the police force, which fund shall be safely invested and held in trust by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and applied upon such terms and regulations as Councils may by ordinance prescribe for the benefit of such members of the police force as shall receive honorable

discharges therefrom by reason of age or disability, and the families of such as may be injured or killed in the service; but such allowance as shall be made to those who are retired by reason of the disabilities of age shall be in conformity with a uniform scale."

"No policeman shall be dismissed without his written consent, except by the decision of a court, either of trial or of inquiry, duly determined and certified in writing to the Mayor, which court shall be composed of persons belonging to the police force, equal or superior in official position therein to the accused. Such decision shall only be determined by trial of charges, with plain specifications made by or lodged with the director of the Department of Public Safety, of which trial the accused shall have due notice, and at which he shall have the right to be present in person. The persons composing such court shall be appointed and sworn by the director of the Department of Public Safety to perform their duties impartially and without fear or favor; and the person of highest rank in such court shall have the same authority to issue and enforce process, to secure the attendance of witnesses, and to administer oaths to witnesses as is possessed by any justice of the peace in this commonwealth."

"Such charges may be of disability for service, in which case the court shall be one of inquiry, whose decision may be for the honorable discharge from the service of the person concerned; or of neglect or violation of law or duty, inefficiency, intemperance, disobedience of orders, or unbecoming official or personal conduct, in which cases the court shall be one of trial, and its decision may authorize the director of the Department of Public Safety to impose fines and pecuniary penalties, to be stopped from pay, or to suspend from pay or duty, or both, for a period fixed by them not exceeding one year, or to dismiss from the service."

"It shall be lawful for the director of the Department of Public Safety, at his discretion, to suspend from duty, before trial, any person charged as aforesaid, until such trial can be had, with or without pay as such court shall afterwards determine, but no trial shall be delayed for more than one month after charge made."

"The finding of the court of trial or inquiry, as aforesaid, shall be of no effect until approved by the Mayor."

The ordinance carrying into effect the section of the bill pro-

viding for the creation of the Police Pension Fund was passed by Councils on December 16, 1886. It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That there shall be deducted from the pay rolls, each and every month, 2 per centum of the amount due as salary to each member of the police force, which 2 per centum shall be paid to the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of establishing a Pension Fund, on such terms and conditions as shall be hereinafter provided. The said fund to be known as the Police Pension Fund.

SECT. 2. The director of public safety, or such other person or persons as may be directed by ordinance, shall draw warrants in favor of the said employees for 98 per centum, due and payable to them as salaries, and shall draw warrants in favor of the Sinking Fund Commissioners for 2 per centum of the said salaries due the said employees.

SECT. 3. The said Sinking Fund Commissioners shall hold the moneys thus paid to them in trust, for the benefit of such members of the police force as shall receive honorable discharge from service by reason of age or disability, and the families of such as may be injured or killed in the service of the city.

The said money and all other moneys received for the benefit of this fund shall be safely invested by the said Sinking Fund Commissioners in United States or State of Pennsylvania loans, or the securities of the city of Philadelphia.

The accounts of moneys received from respective forces shall be kept distinct from each other.

The above pensions shall be directed to be paid to the members of the police force, or their families, as shall hereinafter be directed.

The same shall be paid by the said Sinking Fund Commissioners from the income of the securities invested.

But if the income shall be insufficient, then the same shall be paid from the principal thereof.

SECT. 4. The said Sinking Fund Commissioners shall pay all warrants drawn by the director of public safety (or such other person or persons as shall be empowered by ordinance) and signed by the city controller.

At the end of each and every fiscal year they shall present a re-

port to the Mayor of the city, with an accurate account of all their transactions.

SECT. 5. The Mayor shall appoint three persons, who shall constitute the Board of Pension Commissioners. They shall serve without salary. Said Board shall meet at least monthly. At their first meeting they shall fix a certain day in each calendar month as their stated day of meeting. One of them shall serve one year, another two years, and the third three years. They shall, at their said first meeting, settle by lot the duration of their respective terms. The Mayor shall appoint each year a successor, to serve three years. Each appointment to this Board shall require to be confirmed by Select Council.

The Board of Pension Commissioners shall hear and decide upon all applications for pensions, subject to the conditions named in this ordinance. The director of the Department of Public Safety shall assign a clerk from his department to be their secretary.

Whenever they shall award a pension, it shall be the duty of their secretary (or other duly authorized officer) to certify to the city controller and Sinking Fund Commissioners the amount of pension granted in each case, the cause for which it was allowed, and the name of the person entitled to receive the same.

No member of this Board shall at any time be otherwise connected with any departments of the city.

SECT. 6. The Board shall make such rules and regulations for their government as in their judgment they may deem necessary.

They shall have the power to revise their actions, to decrease or annul any pensions granted, or any part thereof. They shall also have power to increase pensions granted: *Provided*, The said increase shall not be in excess of the amount named in this ordinance.

They shall keep an accurate record of all cases acted upon.

SECT. 7. All pensions shall be payable monthly.

SECT. 8. In case of the death of any officer or member of the police force, caused in or resulting from the performance of duty, whether the same shall occur before or after retirement from the service, there shall be paid to his widow a sum not exceeding \$200 per annum, for five years, unless she shall remarry, in which case the said pension shall cease and determine.

SECT. 9. In case he leaves a child, or children under fourteen

years of age, a sum not exceeding \$150 per annum for each child, shall be paid for the benefit of the said children, in such manner as may be deemed best by the Board of Pension Commissioners: *Provided*, The said pension shall cease and determine when the said child or children attain the age of fourteen years.

In case there be no widow, child, or children, but an aged parent or parents dependent on him for support there shall be paid to each parent as long as they may live a sum not exceeding \$150 per annum.

SECT. 10. Any member of the police force, who shall receive honorable discharge from the service by reason of age, shall be entitled to a pension in an annual amount to be ascertained in conformity with the following scale:

Every such member who shall have served five years shall receive a pension in the amount of \$75 per annum. For each additional year throughout which he shall have served, the pension shall be increased by \$15: Provided, That no pension on account of age shall exceed \$300.

SECT. 11. All officers or members of the police force who shall be retired from service by reason of disability, arising from other causes than age, shall be paid a sum not exceeding \$300 per annum for life: *Provided*, That except in the case of injury hereafter received, they shall have served in the police force five consecutive years preceding the disability.

SECT. 12. Resignation or discharge from the force for misconduct, or the removal of the pensioner from the State, shall forfeit all claims to pensions.

SECT. 13. No person shall have any claim for a pension of any kind or description except for the reasons above stated.

SECT. 14. The foregoing regulations are made subject to the right of Councils to modify the same from time to time, in such manner as they may deem most advantageous and equitable toward the beneficiaries, or more conducive to an efficient police force.

POLICE SURGEON FRENCH.

Dr. Morris Stroud French, police surgeon, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28, 1856, his father being an eminent lawyer of that city. After a thorough preliminary education he commenced the study of medicine in the Medical College of Ohio,

being a private pupil of Dr. W. W. Dawson, Professor of Surgery, and of Dr. James T. Whittaker, Professor of Medicine, in that institution. Being anxious to avail himself of the instruction of the great master-surgeon, the late Professor S. D. Gross, he finished his medical education at Jefferson Medical College in this city, graduating in the class of 1876, "the Centennial class," and commenced his practice here the following year.

When Mayor Smith entered upon the duties of his office Dr. French was appointed police surgeon. His first duty was to make a physical examination of every man in the police department and of each candidate for appointment. January 1, 1886, Councils made him also surgeon to the fire department, and subsequently passed a resolution instructing him to make a physical examination of the members of that department, and prohibiting the Commissioners from making appointments, or promotions, until the applicant had first passed a satisfactory physical examination.

To Mayor Smith belongs the credit of having first introduced physical requirements and medical supervision into the police and fire departments of Philadelphia, having found such in force in most of the great cities both here and abroad. The improvement resulting from this is strikingly apparent upon comparing the present force with that of the past.

The duties of the police surgeon consist in having sanitary supervision over the police and fire stations, attending officers who have been injured in the discharge of their duty, examining all applicants for appointment in the police and fire department, and he is also required to examine insane persons in the custody of the police department.

Since his appointment Dr. French has made a physical examination of nearly four thousand men, besides having responded to more than seven hundred calls from sick and injured members of the department, and has given attention to the hundreds of unknown and friendless insane that are annually picked up upon the streets of a great city.

Dr. French has always devoted himself to the practice of surgery, having had experience in several large hospitals to fit him for the duties of public and private practice, and has also contributed largely to the literature of medicine and surgery. He is a member of the leading national, State and local medical societies

and has been treasurer of the Pathological Society for many years.

In his report to Mayor Smith for the first year after assuming the office Police Surgeon French, speaking of disabled officers, said:

"You will see by the records that 40 men have been serving faithfully upon the police force for more than 20 years. Some of these men have reached an age that renders them unfit to discharge their duties. The exposure to cold and inclement weather is a matter of risk to them, they take their lives in their hands. Other cities make provision for those who have faithfully served the public for so many years and provide for old age. A policeman should be physically sound in every respect, the responsibilities requiring men of activity. Those who have grown old in the service should be provided for by Councils with positions they could readily fill, such as janitors, messengers, etc., in public offices. The question of pensions is also one of much importance; of course, you can but recommend such matters to Councils, it is for that body to consider and reject or adopt, as all questions of public benefit or protection are at their disposition. The knowledge that in the event of death, injury or illness received on duty, the wife and children of the policeman will be provided for by the people whose property and life he has sworn to protect, will stimulate and encourage him to do his duty faithfully, as it is but natural for a man engaged in a duty involving risk and danger to think of those dear to him, of those depending upon him for comfort and subsistence. Several instances have come under your Honor's notice, of faithful officers being in distress owing to the want of necessaries for their families. The injury received in discharging their duty had caused unfitness for service, and in consequence their income had ceased, leaving them unprovided for by the public in whose service their injury or sickness had been received or contracted."

Dr. French has prepared a pamphlet, which is furnished to every policeman on the force, called "Hints and Helps for Officers of the Police Department, in Case of Accidents and Emergencies." It is a valuable little book, and the directions it contains are couched in such language as to be easily understood, and the remedies readily applied by the officers.

POLICE SOLICITOR MILES.

James L. Miles, police solicitor, was born in Philadelphia. He was educated at the public schools, graduating from the Central High School. For ten years he was connected with the old foreign shipping and commission house of S. Morris Waln & Co., in various positions of trust and responsibility. He studied law in the office of Col. William B. Mann, and graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Bar in 1881.

His duties as police solicitor are to attend to such legal matters affecting the members of the force in the discharge of their official duties, and to advise them on all questions touching the same when so requested.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY GRAHAM AND HIS STAFF.

The district attorney's office is a factor not to be overlooked in the police administration of Philadelphia. At times it is a leader in police reform, and always an ally of good government. The present district attorney, George Scott Graham, who is now serving his second term, having been elected in 1886 without opposition, is the youngest and one of the ablest lawyers who have held the position. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in Philadelphia September 13, 1850. He received his early education in Jefferson Grammar School, in Fifth Street above Poplar, and intended to complete it at the Central High School, but at a period when fitted for the latter institution he was withdrawn from the public school and his instruction was committed to the care of his brother, the Reverend Robert Graham. At the age of sixteen young Graham entered the law office of George W. Dedrick, Esq., and was also matriculated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated some three years later as Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to practice in 1870, from the office of John Roberts, Esq. Applying himself industriously to the profession, and possessing many of the qualifications which lead to forensic success, he gained an honorable recognition on the part of the public, and speedily won for himself a very desirable clientage. At an early period he also turned his attention to politics, and in 1876 was chosen to a seat in Select Council from

the Twenty-ninth Ward. Here he rapidly rose into prominence, and was made chairman of the Committee on Law, and awarded a place on the Finance Committee.

In 1880, Mr. Graham was elected district attorney by a majority of 20,000. He is a good lawyer, a forcible speaker, and an excellent official, punctual, industrious, persevering and successful. During his incumbency he has tried a great many important cases, and in one year secured the conviction of six murderers.

Francis Amedee Bregy, First assistant district attorney, was born in Centreville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1846. His father was a French gentleman, who came to this country in 1840. Mr. Bregy received his early instruction in the public schools of Philadelphia, and at the proper age entered the University of Pennsylvania. He left that institution at the end of his sophomore year to enter the army, which he did in 1863 as a private in the First Philadelphia Artillery. In 1864 he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Upon his return home he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and registered in the law office of Francis A. Van Cleve. In October, 1867, he was admitted to the Bar. He directed his attention to criminal law, and soon secured a prominent place. District Attorney Willian B. Mann, in 1872, selected Mr. Bregy as one of his assistants, and he served the county under that gentleman for three years. After leaving the district attorney's office he secured a large practice, for one of his years, at the Bar, and was counsel for the defence in a number of important cases. His intimate acquaintance with rules of pleading qualified him for first assistant district attorney, to which he was appointed by District Attorney Graham, in 1881. He is particularly skilled in drawing up bills of indictment, and is noted for the celerity with which he conducts trials in minor criminal cases. He has tried more than fifty cases in a single day, and this without doing injustice to the persons accused. As prosecuting officer Mr. Bregy, while cool and dispassionate in the presentation of damaging facts, and conscientious in affording defendants every privilege that the law grants, is vigorous and lucid in argument, and searching in cross examination.

JOHN LIPPENCOTT KINSEY, second assistant district attorney, was born in Philadelphia August 29, 1846. He attended a

boarding-school in New Jersey, graduating from a select seminary in Philadelphia. After a year's experience in mercantile pursuits he entered the law office of Albert S. Letchworth, and was admitted to the Bar in October, 1872. He devoted his attention to general law and equity practice, and did not often appear at the Bar of the criminal court. He was appointed third assistant district attorney by District Attorney Graham in 1881, and upon the resignation of Charles F. Warwick, elected city solicitor, was made second assistant.

JOHN A. SINER, the third assistant district attorney, was born in Philadelphia August 24, 1848. He received his early education in the public schools, and entered the high school. He did not complete the course, however, but left to fit himself for the Bar, studying in the office of George S. Graham. He was admitted to the Bar in 1879, and devoted himself to general practice until his appointment by Mr. Graham in 1884, to succeed John L. Kinsey, promoted.

Attached to the district attorney's office are two detectives, who are employed in securing evidence against indicted persons. Charles F. Myers is the murder detective, devoting his attention wholly to homicide cases. He is a Philadelphian by birth, having been born in the old district of the Northern Liberties May 15, 1836. He was a public school boy, and at a suitable age was apprenticed to a paper-hanger, which trade he learned. Mr. Myers served two terms in Common Council from the Seventeenth Ward from January 1, 1877, to April 1, 1881.

He was appointed murder detective January, 1881, and since that time has secured evidence in three hundred and twelve homicide cases. Many of these were quite important, and six of the homicides were convicted of murder in the first degree, sentenced and executed: John Maginnis, for the murder of his mother-in-law, March 4, 1884; Dr. Albert Goersen, for the murder of his wife, March 5, 1885; Charles E. Briggs, for the murder of his wife, March 17, 1885; Joseph Taylor, for the murder of prison-keeper Michael Dornan, of the Eastern Penitentiary, July 17, 1885; Richard Treuke, for the murder of Auguste Zimm, February 12, 1885, and James Kane, who murdered his brother Andrew, July 7, 1885. His labors are quite arduous, as it is his duty to prepare the evidence in every case as soon as the person accused is indicted, follow up clews that have only been partly developed

and see that witnesses for the defence are on hand on the day of trial.

HENRY WEYL, who looks after the general detective work of the office, has been identified with the detective business for the last fifteen years. He was born at Mount Holly, N. J., December 16, 1843, but his parents removed to Wilmington, Delaware, when he was an infant, and there he attended the public schools. At the age of sixteen he came to Philadelphia and learned the trade of fancy cake baker, at which he worked for four years. He left this to take a position in Disston's Saw Works, where he remained six years. When the paid fire department was organized in 1871, Mr. Disston secured Weyl's appointment as messenger to the commissioners. When Mayor Stokley took his seat he appointed Weyl a special officer at the Central Station. He was subsequently detailed as murder detective to Coroner Powers, but after serving in this capacity for six months the mayor created him a full detective. He has a wonderful memory of faces and names, and it was a part of his duty while at headquarters to keep the "Thieves' Record." He knows every professional crook in the United States, and has the most complete private collection of rogues' portraits in the country, over 1200 in number. During the Centennial he did good service by arresting every professional thief that he met, photographing him and sending copies of the picture to all the station-houses in the city. He was employed on the celebrated Charlie Ross case, and secured a great deal of the evidence which resulted in the arrest and conviction of the Westervelts. When Secretary of the Navy Robeson was robbed in New York City, Weyl recognized the thief from the description given, and, going to New York, arrested the notorious "Poodle" Murphy, for the crime. In 1877 he was sent after Robert Fox, the then proprietor of a notorious variety theatre in Philadelphia. Fox had eluded the authorities and fled from the city in company with a danseuse connected with his theatre. wanted on various charges, and it was generally believed that he and his paramour had sailed for Europe. Weyl, after weeks of search, traced the fugitive to Willow Grove and arrested him.

In 1881 District Attorney Graham appointed him to his present position, and he resigned from the detective force. He has charge of the general detective business of the office, and it was mainly through his efforts that the wholesale "jury fixing," which had

so long disgraced the Court of Quarter Sessions, was broken up. There were a score of men in Philadelphia, led by the notorious George Rankin, who made a business of furnishing "straw" or bogus bail. Weyl drove these rascals from the city and broke up their business. He is frequently called upon to identify unknown criminals, and if the crook has a record, Weyl can immediately call his name, give his aliases and a correct history of his career.

THE FAIRMOUNT PARK GUARDS.

Although the Park Guards are a separate and distinct organization, independent of the city police department, in a history of this character they properly receive mention.

In 1867 Councils, by ordinance, authorized the creation of a Department of Parks, to be governed by a Commission composed of ten members, appointed by the courts, to which were added, by virtue of their office, the Mayor, President of Common Council, President of Select Council, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, Commissioner of City Property, and the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. This body has absolute control over the management of Fairmount and the Hunting parks. For the proper policing of these parks the Commissioners employ a company of Park Guards, consisting of seventy-three privates, five sergeants, and a captain. Fairmount is the largest park in the United States, and the fifth largest in the world. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 was held within its limits, and Memorial Hall, Horticultural Hall and several other buildings that were donated to the park by the builders are left as monuments of the great exposition. Besides these edifices there are scattered throughout the park many old and historic mansions, which have been modernized without detriment to their ancient picturesqueness, and are used as refreshment saloons for the comfort and convenience of the thousands of pleasure seekers who yearly visit the park. Besides these buildings there are quite a number of statues of prominent men, several classic and allegorical groups in bronze and marble, costly and beautiful drinking fountains and other works of art.

It is the duty of the Park Guards to exercise a general supervision over this property, to prevent the commission of crime within the limits of the park, enforce the ordinances against fast driving, and to see that no vandal mutilates the statuary or de-

stroys the flowers, plants and trees. The Schuylkill River runs through the park, and the finest long-distance rowing course in the country extends from Fairmount to Belmont Mansion, a distance of three miles. No professional races are allowed over this course, but amateur racing is encouraged, and the "Schuylkill Navy" is distinguished for the beauty of its club houses, and the number and enthusiasm of its members. There are eight barge and boat clubs in the navy, and regattas are held every year under the auspices of the association. To prevent drowning accidents the river is regularly patrolled during the summer months by several boats manned by Park Guards, each craft being provided with the necessary appliances for the rescue of persons in peril, and for the raising of dead bodies from the depths of the river. During the winter months there is fine skating on the river, and a detail of the guards is kept busy looking after the safety of the skaters.

The headquarters of the Park Guards are at Sedgley, on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, near Girard Avenue bridge, and there are several sub-stations, one at Belmont, one in the East Park, and one on Wissahickon Creek. The headquarters and the sub-stations are fitted up with cells for the temporary safe keeping of prisoners, who are ultimately turned over to the police lieutenant whose station-house is nearest the place of arrest. To give an adequate idea of the multifarious duties of the Park Guards, an abstract of the report of the captain of the guards for the year 1886 is given. During that year 1,531,946 pedestrians, 27,748 equestrians, 21,489 bicycles, 341,220 one-horse, 188,151 twohorse, 244 four-horse vehicles, and 31,025 sleighs visited the park and were counted by the guards on duty at the various entrances. Nine persons were drowned and six were rescued from suicide. Two persons committed suicide, and seven made the attempt but did not succeed. 164 arrests were made, 128 lost children were restored to their parents, and 78 "pistols" were found.

On the morning of March 26, 1884, one of the Park Guards, who was patrolling the road which borders Wissahickon Creek, was accosted by a boy who pointed out to him the decomposing trunk of a man, which he had discovered in the creek. On May 5 and June 15 of the same year, the Park Guards and the police found the head and limbs of a man, which completed the body. It was supposed to be the remains of Frederic Stahl, a butcher, who disappeared mysteriously early in 1884, and has never since been

found. Several arrests were made, but it was not definitely proven that the body was Stahl's. In October, 1884, John M. Wilson surrendered himself in Chicago, and confessed that the mangled remains were those of Anthony Dealey, a farmer, in Montgomery County, Penn., for whom he had worked. On the night of January 3, 1884, Wilson murdered Dealey, set his house on fire, cut up his body and carried the remains to Wissahickon Creek. Wilson was convicted of the crime and hanged January 13, 1887.

This is one of the strangest cases in police annals. Dealey was a prosperous farmer, well known, and had near relatives living in Philadelphia. On the day after the murder Wilson drove Dealey's horses and cattle to Norristown and disposed of them. With the money thus obtained he fled. He represented that Dealey had gone West to seek a new home, and had authorized him to dispose of his property, and no one ever thought of questioning the truth of his story. Months passed and Dealey's farm lay idle. His relatives, of course, received no word from the missing man, but even they never suspected that he had been the victim of foul play.

James Dorsey, who arrested the brutal and notorious Antoine Probst, murderer of the Deering family, was born in Philadelphia October 25, 1841. During the war he served two terms in the State service, once about six weeks in the Fifty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, and again in the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry for a few days in 1863, when Lee raided into Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the police force by Mayor Henry, May 1, 1865, and was assigned to the Sixth District. May 5, 1869, he resigned, and on the 25th of August of the same year was appointed a Park Guard, in which position he has served with fidelity since, his record being without a single black mark against it.

He tells the following story of Probst's arrest:

"On the seventh day of April, 1866, eight members of the Deering family were murdered at their farm on "The Neck," below Philadelphia. Two days afterward the dead bodies were discovered, but it was not until the following day that suspicion pointed to Probst, who was a farm hand employed by Mr. Deering, as the murderer. His description was sent to all the station-houses, and at roll call each officer was particularly instructed to keep a lookout for him. I was a young officer, and ambitious to

distinguish myself. While patrolling my beat, I kept a sharp eye for all suspicious looking Dutchmen, and halted and questioned a great many. On the night of the twelfth of April, at about twenty minutes before nine, I was standing at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets with two brother officers. It was a dark, gloomy night and a drizzling rain was falling. While we were talking a man passed us going toward the bridge. He was slouching along close to the buildings, and one of my companions pointed him out and said:

"'There goes an Irishman, Dorsey, follow him up and arrest him. It may be Probst in disguise.'

"'I'll see who he is, anyway,' was my reply, and I followed on after him.

"My partners laughed derisively and crossed the street to an oyster saloon. I overtook the suspicious stranger just before he reached the bridge, and tapping him on the shoulder, said:

"'Good evening!'

"' How do?' he muttered, and hung his head.

"I pulled off his cap and looked him squarely in the face.

"'You're a Dutchman!' said I.

"'No, me Frenchman!' he answered.

"'Anyway, I want you,' said I, and I took him by the shoulder and led him back to the station-house. When he stood up in front of the rail I noticed that his right thumb was missing, and I knew that it was Probst. The next morning Mrs. Dolan positively recognized him as Probst. Acting under orders from the lieutenant I took him before Mayor McMichael, and in his presence and mine Probst confessed that he murdered the boy Carey who worked for the Deerings. He denied killing the others, however, claiming that they were murdered by his accomplice, Frederick Genther. Afterwards he admitted murdering the whole family, and he was hanged for the crime."



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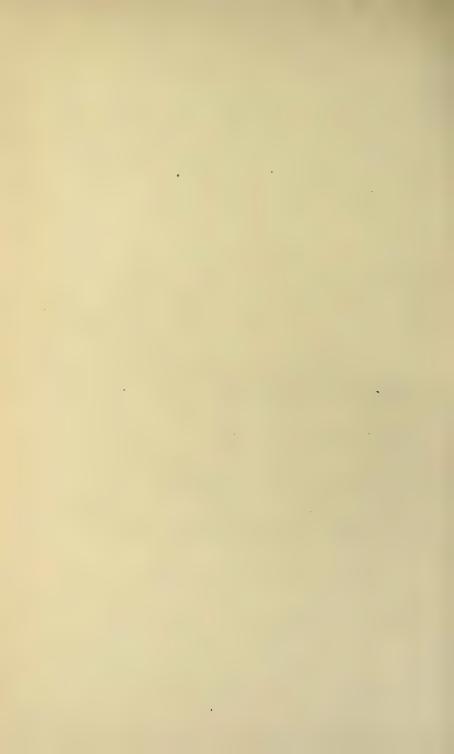
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Spearing, Edward	635		
Small, James	635	Weir, John, Detective	299
Small, James Smith, Purnell B., Sergeant	636	Wolf William C. Reserve	360
Cibort Comuci	690	Wallace Coorge W. Property	0.00
Sibert, Samuel	099	Weir, John, Detective	002
SWIII, William A	639	Wills, Joseph G., Reserve Warnock, William, Lieutenant	362
		Warnock, William, Lieutenant	364
Thompson, Joseph W., Clerk to Chief	245		
The Tames Detection	004	Williams Tomis	074
Tate, James, Detective	494	williams, Lewis	3/1
Thornton, John B	408	Watson, William B	372
Taylor, Robert	409	Wisner, Edward E.	379
Taylor, Robert	413	Williams, Lewis. Watson, William B. Wisner, Edward E. Wills, Edward E. Walk, Filmore.	300
There Cooper C	410	Walk Pilmone	000
	O I P	Walk, Filmore	30 /
warmer, deer go our minimum minimum in		,,	

Wagner, George A	388	Wingert, Isaac C	524
Watson, James	388	Wright, James W	524
Walton, James B	407	Weeks, Willett	524
Wright, John	409	Wilson, James L., House Sergeant	529
Wheeler, Edward P	414	White, Charles W	531
Wolfinger, Frank C	414	White, Samuel	532
Ward, Wilbur	418	Wilson, John, Sergeant	539
Wheeler, Alfred	418	Whittingham, George H., House Sergt	
Wright, William H Woods, John, Patrol Sergeant	419	Walker, Henry	540
Woods, John, Patrol Sergeant	426	Wright, Merritt	548
Wallrath, Henry	426	Williams, Thomas	549
Walton, Enoch E., Lieutenant	427	Wilkinson, Thomas	551
Wilson, Henry T	437	Weller, William H	557
Whiteman, Thomas B., Special Officer	440	Webster, William T	557
Wagner, Gottlieb Weible, Frank	446	Wilson, George W	999
Welble, Frank	440	Winslow, William	999
Wray, J. GWilliams, Charles	450	Williams, Thomas B	000
		Wilson, William	SCE
Wilson, John	453	Wilson, Frank	566
Whitney, Joseph Williams, James	455	Weakley, John, Jr	565
Warner, John	455	Wenrick, Frank	560
Ward, Charles	455	Wren, John T	576
Winn, Robert		White, Haines S	577
Wallace, Andrew	463	Wheeler, Henry	578
Wilhelm, John L		Williams, John	579
Wobensmith, Jacob	465	Wolf, Henry, Lieutenant	579
Waterman, T. H		Wilson, Charles	585
Wilson, Clayton L	472	Wray, Harry	585
Williamson, Isaac G	473	Wallan, Thomas	585
Walls, John J	474	Watson, Erie H., Sergeant	592
Wright, William	477	Wheeler, Lewis J	593
Wood, George, Lieutenant	477	Wharton, John A	593
Wilson, Lorenzo F., House Sergeant		Woolworth, Thomas	595
Wood, John W		White, Lewis D	597
Whitson, John A	484	Weiss, George W., House Sergeant	603
Wagner, William, Jr Webb, S. H	486	Wolfe, Charles	
Webb, 8. H	486	Wilson, John	605
Weatherby, Benjamin F	492	Weyser, Theodore F	606
Weatherbee, Charles D	493	Worthline, Eli K	606
Warner, John S	405	Wilbey, Richard	007
Wright, Isaac	405	West, Joseph F Watt, William J	014
Walsh, Edward J	406		
Ward, Robert H., Sergeant	501	Wagner, WilliamWilliams, Frank	620
Whitesides, Robert	502	Wilson, William L	099
White, Harry	502	If House, If Hilland Manner, and the second	000
Watson, Charles	502	Young, James	380
Welsh Bartholomew	503	Young, Jacob W	444
Welsh, Bartholomew	504	Young, Englebert	
Wilde, Joseph, House Sergeant	511	Yeomanson, Charles	516
Woodruff, James	513	Yetter, Peter	
Wright, John M	514	Young, Isaac	569
Wilson, William M	515		
Wright, Moses A	516	Zane, George B., House Sergeant	377
Wells, Johathan B., House Sergeant	518	Zell, Andrew	518
Wright, James	521	Zanders, George	
Weighaar William C	592		



THE

GUARANTEE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

316, 318, 320 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.



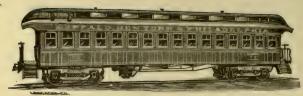
Is prepared to rent Safes in its Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults, (which are protected by six Hall Double Chronometer Time Locks, with non-lockout attachment,) at from \$9 to \$125 per year. Collect Interest or Income. Allow Interest on Deposits of Money, Execute Trusts of every kind, Holding Trust Funds Separate and Apart from all other assets of the Company. Receive for safe Keeping, under Guarantee, Valuables of every description, such as Coupons and Registered Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Silverware, Jewelry, etc.

Act as Register or Transfer Agent of Mining, Railroad, and other Corporation Stocks. Receipt for and safely keep Wills without charge. For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

send for a circular.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, V. Prest. INO. S. BROWN, Treas. THOMAS COCHRAN, Prest. JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary. RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:—Thomas Cochran, Charles S. Pancoast, Clayton French, Charles S. Hinchman, Edward C. Knight, Thomas Mackellar, W. Rotch Wister, William J. Howard, Aaron Fries, J. Barlow Moorhead, John J. Stadiger, Alfred Fitler, J. Dickinson Sergeant.





J. G. Brill & Co.

BUILDERS OF

RAILWAY * AND * RAMWAY * CARS,

31st and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

Cable Address:

BRILL, Philadelphia.

Gold Medal

For Best Open Car at

New Orleans Exposition,

1885.

Gold Medal

For best Closed Car at

Chicago Exposition of Railway Appliances, 1883.



ACCURACY AND CAREFULNESS

In all Details.

George V. Cresson, ILADELPHIA: EIGHTEENTH AND HAMILTON STS.

HILADELPHIA: EIGHTEENTH AND HAMILTON STS.

EVERY APPURTENANCE

Gransmission of Steam Power

"FIRST-CLASS" WORK ONLY

LARGE STOCK

Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting, Etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Wm. Sellers, President; John Sellers, Jr., Vice-Pres. and Treas.; Justus H. Schwacke, Secretary; J. Sellers Bancroft, Manager; Coleman Sellers, Engineer; D. L. Lukens, Pur. Agent.

WM. SELLERS & Co.,

(INCORPORATED,)

1600 HAMILTON STREET,

>—Philadelphia, Pa.,——

ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF



FOR .: IRON .: AND .: STEEL,

Cranes, Steam Hammers, Tula-tables, Etc.,

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS

-For Transmission of Power.

Injectors for Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.

Philadelphia National Bank,

419 421, 423 CHESTNUT STREET.

ORGHRIZED 1804.

Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus, \$900,000.

DIRECTORS.

BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
SAMUEL WELSH,
ALFRED M. COLLINS.
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
JOHN H. CONVERSE, of Burnham,
Parry, Williams & Co., Eaddwin Locomotive W'ks
RICHARD ASHHURST,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
EDWARD S. BUCKLEY,
W. W. FRAZIER, Jr.
N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
WM. HENRY TROTTER,

President
Of S. & J. Welsh, Merchants
Prest. Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit & Ins. Co.
Late of Heaton & Denckla, Hardware
Of Wm. Wharton, Jr. & Co., Limited
Gentleman
Of Harrison, Frazier & Co., Franklin Sugar Refinery
Late of Shortridge, Borden & Co., Dry Goods
President
Of S. & J. Welsh, Merchants
President
Of S. & J. Welsh, Merchants
Of S. &

----Condition—October 30th, 1886.

RESOURCES:

	Loans and	Disco	ounts,		•			•	\$0,457,000.00			
	Expenses,	-	-	•	-		•		- 41,000.00			
	Due to Bar	nks,	-		-	-		-	437,000.co			
	Cash, -	-	-	-	-		-		2,915,000.00			
									\$9,850,000.00			
LIABILITIES:												
	Capital and	l Surp	olus,	-		-	-		\$2,400,000.00			
	Undivided	Profit	ts,	-	•	•	•	-	145,000.00			
	Circulation	, -	-	-		-	-		- 45,000.00			
	Deposits,	-	-	-	•		•		7,260,000.00			
									\$9,850,000.00			

JAS. W. TORREY, Cashier.

THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK,

Capital - - \$1,500,000.



Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut,

SIDNEY F. TYLER, President.

R. H. RUSHTON, Cashier.

-DIRECTORS.-

SIDNEY F. TYLER. - President and Receiver Shenandoah Valley R. R. Co. 333 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN C. BULLITT, W. W. KURTZ, . o WILLIAM L. ELKINS, of W. W. Kurtz & Co., Bankers, 32 South Third Street, Philadelphia of W. W. Kurtz & Co., Bankers, 32 South Third Street, Philadelphia Co.

423 Walnut Srreet, Philadelphia.
201 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia
of Frank Brothers & Co., Clothing Manufacturers, GEORGE F. TYLER, H. S. FRANK, -

H. S. FRANK,

of Frank Brothers & Co., Clothing Manufacturers,
51 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

B. K. JAMISON,

of B. K. Jamison & Co., Bankers, Cor. Third & Chestnut Sts., Phila.

ELISHA A. HANCOCK,

of Hancock & Co. Grain and Commission,
135 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAY,

of Beattie & Hay, Commission Merchants, 25 South Water Street, Phila.

FRANK T. PATTERSON, of Geo. B. Newton & Co., Coal Shippers, 308 Walnut St., Phila.

EDMUND LEWIS,

of Morris & Lewis, Trimmings, 946 Market Street, Philadelphia

CHARLES I. CRAGIN,

Soap Manufacturer, 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia

WILLIAM A. DICK, of Dick. Bros. & Co., Bankers, 147 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

PHILADELPHIA.



313 CHESTNUT STREET.

PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,

President.

FREDERICK A. HOYT.

F. A. Hoyt & Co.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, -

Iron and Fertilizers.

WILLIAM HACKER.

Coal & Canal Co.'s Pa. R. R.

WILLIAM B. BEMENT.

Bement, Miles & Co.

CHARLES T. PARRY,

Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.

JAMES M. EARLE,

James S. Earle & Sons.

JOHN F. SMITH,

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company.

HOWARD HINCHMAN.

Howard Hinchman & Son.

HENRY W. SHARPLESS,

Sharpless Brothers.

EDWIN J. HOWLETT, E. J. Howlett & Sons.

EDWARD K. BISPHAM,

Samuel Bispham & Sons.

HENRY T. MASON. Glue, Curled Hair, Etc.

CHARLES E. PANCOAST,

Solicitor.

ALONZO P. RUTHERFORD,

Notary.

CAPITAL, \$500,000

SURPLUS, \$300,000

Kensington National

COR, FRANKFORT AND GIRARD AVES ...

PHILADELPHIA:

CAPITAL STOCK,

SURPLUS FUND, -

75,000.00

4-ORGHNIZHD41826-

+HLECEION+JXNURRY+12,+1556+

DIRECTORS.

W. I. LANDELL, JOSEPH S. KEEN. THEODORE CRAMP, RICHARD TORPIN, Jr., ROBERT M. COLEMAN, JOHN E. HANIFEN,

BENJAMIN H, BROWN, ROBERT DORNAN. LEWIS DAVIS, THEODORE M. DELANY, CHARLES A. McMANUS, HORACE C. DISSTON. JOHN A. DOUGHERTY.

'RADESMENS NATIONAL

PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL.

\$400.000.00

SURPLUS. -

\$550.000.00

C. R. ROGERS.

JOHN CASTNER.

President.

Cashier.

HARRY ROGERS.

FRANK G. ROGERS.

Vice-President.

Assistant Cashier.

PRODUCE NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 104 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$200,000, with privilege of increase to \$500.000

COMMENCED BUSINESS JULY 1, 1886.

Accounts Solicited. Prompt and careful attention given to any business pertaining to banking. Collections made on all points throughout United States and Canada. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms. Correspondence Solicited.

- DIREGMORS.-

W. C. HOUSTON, JR., PREST.

T. N. YATES, CASHIER.

W. E. BURK.

ED. ROBERTS.

PHILIP J. WALSH.

F. W. ZOLLER.

H. A. CLARK.

JNO. J. McDONALD, V. PREST.

SAMUEL B. HUEY.

GEO. CAMPBELL

J. W. BROWN.

E. COON.

C. W. WILKINSON.

JNO. JAMISON, JR.

Articles of Association adopted 17th of January, 1807; and Joseph Tagert elected president, and Joseph Clay cashier, February 4th, 1807, being first officers of the bank. It was chartered by the State Legislature March 16th, 1809, and rechartered at different times, viz: on March 25th, 1824, April 18th, 1843, March 16th, 1849, and April 24th, 1856. It was organized under the National Bank Act of 1864 as the



October 20th, 1864, and rechartered for 20 years from October 20th, 1864. Singleton A. Mercer was the second president, and Edwin M. Lewis its third president; the last holding office until his death, August 23d, 1884, and being succeeded by Samuel W. Bell, the present president.

The officers in addition to Samuel W. Bell, president, are Henry C. Stroup, cashier; John Mason, Transfer Officer; Willie Rushton, ass't cashier.

The capital of the bank is \$2,000,000.00, and the surplus, \$580,000.

Appointed Loan and Transfer Agent of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania April 21st, 1858; appointed agent for the Philadelphia Clearing House Association February 1st, 1858.

Appointed Loan and Transfer Agent of the City of Philadelphia, February 16th, 1872; the loans of the city at that time were below par, now selling from 130 to 134 per cent. according to length of maturity.



OF PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 315, 317, 319 Chestnut Street.

Capital. \$1,000,000

500,000 Surplus, -

The First Bank Chartered under the National Bank Act.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE PHILLER. THOMAS DRAKE. HENRY C. GIBSON.

JOHN F. BETZ.

JAMES A. WRIGHT. J. TATNALL LEA.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL.

President, GEORGE PHILLER.

Cashier, MORTON McMICHAEL, JR.

Asst. Cashier, KENTON WARNE.

COLLIS & LEVY,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 19 New Street,

138 So. 3rd Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK.

---- CONNECTED + BY + PRIVATE + WIRES. ---

Third National Bank.

Safe Deposit. * Storage Vaults.

Private Boxes to Rent.

BROAD & MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

We desire to call your attention to our Safe Deposit Boxes contained in cur new Hall's Burglar Proof Vault.

The Vault is recently completed, is built of the best material, and has all the latest improvements; is absolutely fire and burglar proof.

We would solicit your Bank Account, or any Bankable Business you may have. Collections made on all points. Advances made on Grain, Flour and other Marketable Securities.

Capital \$400,000 Surplus \$80,000.

Keystone National Bank,

1326 & 1328 CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE U. S. MINT.

PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN C. LUCAS, GRANVILLE B. HAINES. LOUIS DREKA. D. P. S. NICHOLS, SAMUEL LUCAS, GEORGE R. PRESTON, CHARLES McFADDEN, HENRY VAN BEIL. DR. C. N. SHELLENBERGER. JOSEPH G. DITMAN,

JOHN C. LUCAS.

G. W. MARSH.

President.

Cashier.

- Eighth National Bank OF PHILADELPHIA,

Second Street and Girard Avenue.

CAPITAL.SURPLUS. \$275,000. \$300.000.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB NAYLOR, JAMES IRWIN, JACOB G. NEAFIE, CHARLES N. CHILDS, WILLIAM KING. I. S. CUSTER,

JAMES LONG. W. W. ADAMS, JACOB GRIM, ROBERT PATTERSON, SAMUEL DISSTON. CHARLES PORTER,

JAMES S. BELL.

THE PROVIDENT

Life & Trust Compani

Office: 409 CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA

In ated Third Mo., 22d, 1865. Charter Perpetual.]

CAPITAL,

\$1,000,000.

ASSETS,

\$19,472,860.02.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, Etc., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the

assets of the Company.

Owners of Real Estate are invited to look into that branch of the Trust Department which has the care of this description of property. It is presided over by an officer learned in the Law of Real Estate, seconded by capable and trustworthy assistants. Some of them give their undivided attention to its care and management.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

AMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.

J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

Trust Officer.

DIRECTURS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, T. WISTAR BROWN, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES. RICHARD WOOD, WILLIAM HACKER, J. M. ALBERTSON,

ASA S. WING.

, ISRAEL MORRIS, CHAS. HARTSHORNE, WM. GUMMERE, FREDERICK COLLINS, PHILIP C. GARRETT, JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE. JAMES V. WATSON,

The. .. Independence. .. National. .. Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CHESTNUT STREET, - BELOW FIFTH STREET.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	\$1,796,471.21
Due from Banks and Bankers, -	130,513.66
Banking House, Furniture and Fixture	es, 125,560.41
Premiums,	4,288.00
Cash and Resources,	- 668,979.15
	\$2,725,812.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	,	-	-		-		-	\$500,000.00
Surplus Fund	and	Pro	fits,	-		-		- 84,829.21
Circulation,	-	-	-		•		-	45,000.00
Deposits, -			-	-		-		2,095,983.22
								\$2,725,812.43

Close of Business, December 16, 1886.

R. L. AUSTIN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES LENNIG, of Chas. Lennig & Co. (Limited), Manufacturers and Importers of Chemicals,

J. C. S. DAVIS of G. W. Blabon & Co., Manufacturers of Oil Cloths, Vice-President PETER A. KELLER,
JACOB G. DETURCK,

of Brown, DeTurck & Co., Wholesale Unbelstage Co. PETER A. KELLER,
JACOB G. DETURCK,
W. B. SCOTT,
PHILIP JAGODE,
CLAYTON FRENCH,
SIMON B. FLEISHER, of S. B. & B. W. FLEISHER, Manuf's of Worsted Yarns & Braids
GEORGE FALES BAKER,
JOHN SAILER,
JAMES F. SULLIVAN,
CHAS. H. DUNGAN, of Sower, Dungan & Co., Importers and Dealers in Millinery
Goods. Goods.

GEO. W. BREMER, of Louis Bremer's Sons & Co., Wholesale Tobacco and Cigars

J. REEVES, Asst. Cashier.

National Bank,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

\$1,000,000 Capital, Surplus, = 950,000

==Pirectors=

D. B. CUMMINS.

JOSEPH W. LEWIS.

GEO. H. McFADDEN,

WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

MALCOLM LLOYD.

SETH CALDWELL, JR.,

FRANCIS B. REEVES,

EDWARD S. HANDY, JOHN H. CATHERWOOD,

DANIEL BAUGH.

THOMAS G. HOOD.

HARRY F. WEST.

WILLIAM H. JENKS.

Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

THE * PENNSYLVANIA * COMPANY

For Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

No. 431 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated March 10, 1812. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, \$2,000,000 Surplus, 1,500,000

Chartered to act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, Assignees, Committees, Receivers, Agents, etc., and for the faithful performance of all such duties all its Capital and Surplus are liable.

All Trust Investments are kept separate and apart from the Assets of the Company.

INCOME COLLECTED AND REMITTED

INTEREST ALLOWED ON MONEY DEPOSITS.

SAFES IN THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.

The protection of their Vaults for the preservation of WILLS offered gratuitously.

Gold and Silver-Plate, Deeds, Mortgages, etc., received for safe-keeping under guarantee.

LINDLEY SMYTH, President.

HENRY N. PAUL, Vice-President.

JARVIS MASON, Trust Officer.

WM. P. HENRY, Sec'y and Treas.

WM. L. BROWN, JR., Ass't Sec'y and Treas.

DIRECTORS .-

LINDLEY SMYTH. HENRY N. PAUL, EDWARD H. COATES. ANTHONY J. ANTELO,

CHARLES W. WHARTON, ALEXANDER BIDDLE, CHAS. H. HUTCHINSON, PETER C. HOLLIS, JOHN R. FELL, GEORGE W. CHILDS, CRAIGE LIPPINCOTT.

CHARLES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM W. JUSTICE,

The Investment Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 310 CHESTNUT STREET.

Capital, 2,000,000. Full Paid.

BUYS and SELLS BILLS OF EXCHANGE, drawing on BARING BROS. & CO., LONDON;

PERIER FRÈRES & CIE., MENDELSSOHN & CO., Paris. Berlin.

CONDUCTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. ALLOWS INTEREST 'ON MONEY DEPOSITS. NEGO-TIATES SECURITIES, RAILROAD, STATE, MUNICIPAL, Etc.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.

WHARTON BARKER, Vice-President.

HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer.

ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM BROCKIE. WHARTON BARKER,

GEORGE S. PEPPER. MORTON MC MICHAEL, HENRY C. GIBSON, T. WISTAR BROWN,

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF STOCKHOLDERS.

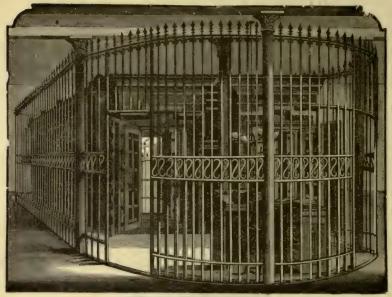
WILLIAM POTTER.

GEORGE M. TROUTMAN, JOHN WANAMAKER, GUSTAVUS ENGLISH, HENRY E. SMITH, ISAAC H. CLOTHIER, THOMAS DOLAN, WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., JOHN G. READING, HAMILTON DISSTON, CRAIGE LIPPINCOTT, CLAYTON FRENCH, WILLIAM WOOD, JOS, E GILLINGHAM, FRANCIS RAWLE.

The Union Trust Company,

Nos. 611 and 613 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF VAULTS.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

Paid-up Capital, \$500,000

Charter Perpetual.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Assignee, etc., alone, or in connection with an individual appointee. All Trust assets kept Separate from those of the Company. Burglar-Proof Safes to rent at \$5 to \$50 per annum. Wills kept in Vaults without charge. Bonds, Stocks, and other valuables taken under guarantee. Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, etc., kept in Fire-proof Vaults. Money received on deposit at interest. Repository for Western Farm Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. Interest. Principal and Interest guaranteed.

JAMES LONG, Prest.

JOHN G. READING, V. Prest. MAHLON S. STOKES, Treas. and Sec. D. R. PATTERSON, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

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慶廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣廣

The Girard Life Insurance,

Annuity and Trust Co.

發展產產產產產產產產產產產產產產產產產產產產產

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No.: 2020: Chestnut: Street,

Insures Lives, Grants Annuities, Acts as Executor, Administrator,

Guardian, Trustee, Committee or Receiver, and

Receives Deposits on Interest.

→INCORPORATED +1836.+ CHARTER + PERPETUAL

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.

Vice-Prest. and Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON.

Assistant Treasurer, WILLIAM N. ELY.

Solicitor, Effingham B. Morris.

Real Estate Trust Co.

ог рыцарсьеныя.



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Charter Perpetual

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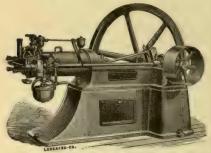
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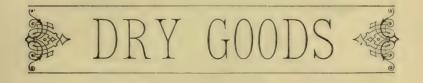
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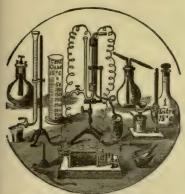
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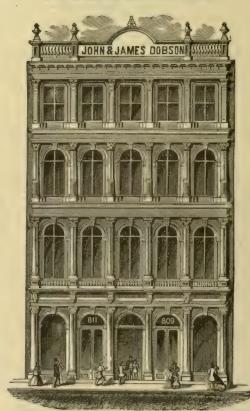
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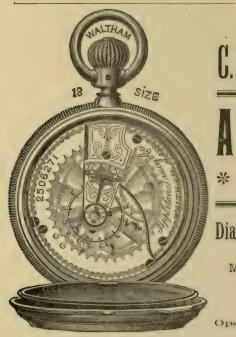
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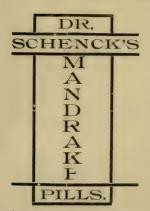
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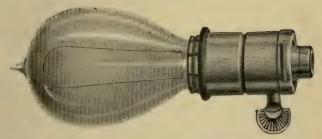
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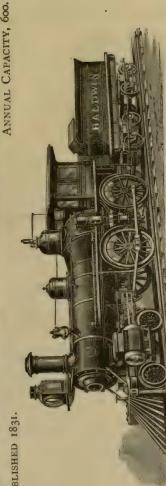
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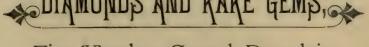
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